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We are prompt. We are careful, and
our prices are right.

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find our showrooms of more than ordinary interest, containing, as they do, not only rare treasures of the Orient, but hundreds of delightful specimens of great European artists. Our patrons therefore have the opportunity of widest selection, not only of variety, but of price. This is equally pleasing to the connoisseur, who purchases only as a picture-lover adds a treasure to his collection, and to the prudent woman of society, who desires to procure the most ornamental vase for her table or the most charming hand-painted plate for her china-cabinet. Exquisite articles too numerous to mention fully, such as:

Tea Sets, Plates, Odd Cups and Saucers, Chocolate Pots, Fruit Bowls, Fern Dishes, Vases, etc., in Imperial Crown China of Austria, Royal Vienna, Dresden, Amphora, Decorated Venetian Glass, Opalescent Glass, Parian Marble, etc., etc.

Challoner and Mitchell.
Govt. St. VICTORIA, B. C.

For Health's Sake Eat Open-Air Fruits

Fruits are received fresh every day at our store, and they are of the choicest sort it is possible to buy. It isn't necessary to pass here in order to get the latest Island produce. It is here first of all.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| QUINCES, 3 lbs. for | 25c |
| NEW ITALIAN CHESTNUTS, per lb. | 30c |
| NEW CALIFORNIA WALNUTS, exceptionally good and meaty, per lb. | 30c |
| HUCKLEBERRIES, 2 lbs. for | 25c |
| CRANBERRIES, per lb. | 20c |
| APPLES, a splendid line, great variety, per box | \$1.25 to \$2.00 |

LIQUOR STORE: 60 BROAD STREET TELEPHONE 1590.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Cash Grocers, 111 Government Street

WORTHY FOOTWEAR

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

- Boys' strong, stylish lace Boots, wet proof, two soles. Sizes 1 to 5. Per pair.....\$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00
- Youths' strong, stylish lace boots, two soles, solid throughout. Sizes 11 to 13. Pair.....\$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50
- Misses' Box Calf Lace Shoes, solid throughout. Sizes 11 to 2. Per pair.....\$2.25, \$2.00, \$1.75
- Girl's Box Calf Dongola Lace Shoes, solid, serviceable shoes. Sizes 8 to 10½. Pair.....\$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

New Number 555 Johnson St., Victoria

Your Shoes Will be Right if You Get Them Here.

DRINK PORTER IN THE AUTUMN

because it is good for your health—helps you to withstand damp weather and other trying climatic conditions. But it is well to drink the best: Carnegie's Swedish Porter is recognized as absolutely the purest and most nourishing malt beverage extant. Brewed and bottled at the famous Carnegie Brewery, Gothenburg, Sweden. Universally recommended by leading physicians in all parts of the world as the finest restorative for convalescents.

Ask for it at your club, any leading hotel, bar or restaurant. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to

PITHER & LEISER
Direct Importers

COST TO FRANCE IS RATHER HIGH

Operations in Morocco Mean
Expenditure of \$35,000
Per Day

FEAST POSTPONES FIGHT

Raisuli Playing With Britain in
the Case of Kard
Maclean

Tangier, Oct. 19.—The Casablanca expedition has cost France half a million dollars up to date for the land operations alone. Including the operations of the French fleet in Moroccan waters, the expense totals \$35,000 per day. Spain's refusal to join France in overstepping the terms of the Algeciras convention, which has been accentuated by her abandonment of the proposed combined mission of the two nations' envoys to Sultan Abdel Aziz at Rabat, has caused general satisfaction in Morocco.

The long fast of Ramadan is telling on the spirits of both the Sultan and his brother's armies, and real fighting before the end of the month is impossible. In the meanwhile at full. Powerful factions there are clamoring for a holy war, which that political leader knows would be suicidal folly.

Sixty women, forming part of Sultan Abdel Aziz's harem at Fez, have arrived at Rabat, which suggests that the Sultan has no immediate intention of moving against his brother and rival.

Another panic occurred at Mogador yesterday owing to the local kaid refusing to submit to the orders of Mulad, the third division of whose army now threatens to occupy the city. An attempt was made yesterday at Casablanca to embark Moorish troops there on a French warship for transportation to Rabat, but owing to the heavy sea the effort was given up.

The hope of the release of General Maclean seems to be as far from realizing as ever. No sooner do the British authorities accept certain conditions than Raisuli demands something fresh, and the impression is growing that the bandit chief is simply jeering at the powers.

Railway Collision

Chicago, Oct. 19.—An express train on the Chicago & Northwestern railway tonight collided with a suburban train at the Jefferson station. Several people are reported injured or killed.

NEWS SUMMARY

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- 1—Ore production. France and Morocco. Wall street panicky. Hon. R. Lemieux. Panama canal.
 - 2—Charmer and Tartar to be brought to Victoria for repairs. Winter campaign of the V.M.C.A.
 - 3—South Saanich fair closed yesterday.
 - 4—Editorial.
 - 5—News of the mainland. Hotel arrivals.
 - 6—General local news.
 - 7—Hon. J. H. Turner tells of his observations during his visit to the province. Casts for "A Trip to Happyland." E. & N. improvements. Cordwood coming in more freely. Extensions to outer wharves. General local news.
 - 8—In woman's realm.
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MAGAZINE SECTION

- 17—Provincial museum breaks all records as an attraction for visitors. British Journalist's impressions of Victoria.
- 18—Sir James Crichton-Browne on "Food-Fencing." A serious situation affecting affairs in Persia. Meanest kind of thievery.
- 19—Fortis which guard Puget Sound. "Back to the Land." Famous writers of Limericks. Salvation Army plans to reclaim criminals.
- 20—An hour with the editor.
- 21—Fanciful fancies and home circle chat.
- 22—The simple life.
- 23—The simple life.
- 24—Short story, "The Walled Up Door." The Swiss system of compulsory military service.
- 25—For the young folks.
- 26—Furious work in the Arctic. France's great naval plans. American nations in amity. Some enormous rentals. Bismarck's ally dead.
- 27—The centenary of the geological society. "Going to the Rescue."
- 28—The unrest in India. The horses of the empire. Treatise on new diseases.
- 29—Music and drama. A progressive local nursery.
- 30—Services in the city churches. Masters of the Atlantic. A striking novel in review.
- 31—The world of labor. Penitentiary of old England.
- 32—Gastronomy as a fine art. Sermon on Christian social union.

FIRE IN BRANDON.

Singer Company Loses Stock of Sewing Machines.

Brandon, Man., Oct. 19.—At 2 o'clock this morning fire broke out in a frame building to the rear of the Braeside block, which did ten thousand dollars' worth of damage to that part of the building used by the Singer Sewing Machine company as a warehouse. More than a carload of machines were in the store at the time, and these were useless. Another part of the building was used as a stable by the Pioneer Fruit company, and two horses in the stable at the time were suffocated. Some occupants of the Braeside block were losers. On the ground floor are a restaurant and a job printing office. Their damage was principally from smoke. The building is owned by Wilson and Moffat, of this city.

No Sunday Cars.

London, Ont., Oct. 19.—There will be no Sunday street cars in London for the present. The city council decided that it would be illegal to run them.

Fruit Growers' Loss.

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 19.—The drying room and cold storage plant of the Chatham Fruit Growers' association were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss about \$1,000 in addition to business being at the height of the season.

Dreyfus' New Post

Paris, Oct. 19.—Major Alfred Dreyfus, whose retirement from actual service in the army on the ground of ill-health was announced on September 25, has been assigned as major in the reserve artillery to the staff of General Dalstern, the military governor of Paris.

HON. R. LEMIEUX GOES VIA LONDON

Intends to Confer With Imperial Authorities on Japanese Question

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux will proceed to Tokyo by way of London instead of by way of Vancouver. Mr. Lemieux intended to sail from the Pacific coast on the 28th inst., but he has cancelled his arrangements and will sail by the Virginian from Montreal for Liverpool on the 25th inst. It is understood he goes by London so as to obtain credentials from the Imperial authorities to the British ambassador at Tokyo and also have a conference with the foreign office on the whole subject of Oriental immigration to Canada. The matter is Imperial as well as domestic in its character, and Canada will have to do its share from the standpoint of the Empire as long as it remains a part of it. If Japan does not limit immigration to the number desired, then Canada will likely press for an amendment of the treaty to enable it to hold this class of immigration in check.

Mrs. Lemieux will accompany her husband as will also Mr. Joseph Pope and Mrs. Pope, and Mr. Verret, private secretary to Mr. Lemieux. No doubt Mr. Lemieux will be able to secure the support of the British government in the important matters undertaken on behalf of the Dominion. Mr. Lemieux will likely return by Vancouver and in this way he will have made a trip round the world.

Vancouver Ferry Burned.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 19.—The ferry steamer North Vancouver was completely gutted by fire this morning while lying at the dock. The origin of the fire is unknown. It was observed in time to save the hull, but the engine house and cabins were gutted.

Body in Fish Net

Winnipeg, Oct. 19.—While Alex Sinclair was out lifting his nets in the river he picked up the body of a man named Hagyard, of Selkirk, who was drowned near Whytewood in September. The body had apparently drifted into the net and been held there, one foot being fast in the mesh.

Saskatchewan Homesteads

Regina, Oct. 19.—Figures are to hand of homestead entries in Saskatchewan for the year ending June 30, and the increase in population resulting therefrom. Entries were 20,401, which is 63 per cent of the total entries in the west. The number of people represented was 48,793. The total population of Saskatchewan is estimated at 225,000, which is an increase of 70,000 during the past year.

Saskatchewan Judges

Regina, Oct. 19.—The Supreme court judges have had their circuits allotted to them. Chief Justice Westmore takes the work at Regina, and also Wabur, Carnduff and Oxbow. Judge Newlands will sit at Regina, Yorkton and Saltcoats. Judge Prendergast at Prince Albert, Rosthern and Saskatoon. Judge Johnson at Moosejaw, Carlyle, Arcola, Moosomin, Judge Lamont at Battleford, Weyburn, Qu'Appelle, Whitewood, Indian Head, Swift Current and Maple Creek.

Detective Smith's Case.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 19.—George Smith, of the Winnipeg police force, appeared before Magistrate McMicken today charged with "unlawfully killing and slaying C. R. Hanson, on October 15, 1907." The information was laid by the attorney general's department. W. H. Hastings, acting for the prosecution, asked that the case be remanded, and a remand was granted until Monday, when the preliminary hearing will be held. Mr. Hastings and Crown Attorney Patterson appeared for the Crown and Messrs. Tenner, Bots and Howell for the defence. Detective Smith was perfect by composed when he appeared in court, but from his manner seemed to appreciate very fully the seriousness of the charge laid against him.

SUPPLY OF COKE KEEPS UP WELL

Kootenay and Boundary Smelters no Longer Troubled by Shortage

PRODUCTION FOR THE WEEK

Idaho Claim at Rossland Maintains Promise of Good Value

Rossland, Oct. 19.—The slope on the 400-foot level of the Idaho one of the port smelter 1,955 tons. The company's mines continue to improve, and promises to yield a large tonnage of good grade ore. The shaft on the Idaho has reached a depth of 215 feet, and has a strong showing of ore. The Idaho is turning out as well as was expected by the consolidated company management when it was purchased. Coke is coming to the smelter in considerable quantities, and it now looks as though there would be no more serious trouble on the score of shortage of fuel.

Following are the shipments for the week: Centre Star, 2,318; Le Roi, 1,995; Le Roi Two 560; White Bear, 140. Total for the week, 6,495, and for the year 217,032.

The Trail smelter received 6,782 tons during the week and the Northport smelter 1,955 tons.

Nelson, Oct. 19.—Following are the ore shipments and smelter receipts in southeastern British Columbia districts for the past week and the year to date, in tons:

Shipments: Boundary, week, 33,989; Year, 1,017,802; Rossland, 6,938, and 218,570.

Smelter receipts—Grand Forks week, 21,966; Year, 551,658; Greenwood, 6,809 and 276,169; Boundary Falls, 3,185 and 158,394; Trail, 6,582 and 192,796; Nelson mill and 11,340; Northport, 2,938 and 77,826; Marysville 600 and 25,200. Total 42,080 and 1,298,385.

C. P. R. TELEGRAPHERS

Increase in Wages Estimated to be About 25 Per Cent

Winnipeg, Oct. 19.—C. P. R. superintendents of divisions who have been in the city for some days in connection with the demands of the telegraph operators for more pay, left today for western points.

It has been fully agreed to make an increase to the telegraphers of fourteen per cent all round, with extra pay for Sundays, and the superintendents are now looking after the individual increases requiring their attention.

There is a regular schedule of wages but the amount of work to be done differs very much at different points. The operator at a small station along the line would not have nearly as much to do as one at a terminal point, so that some operators have been getting more than others and it is the increases in such cases as these that are now being adjusted by the superintendents. It is for this purpose they are making a tour of inspection.

They agree with Mr. McNeill that it is the largest advance ever made for any organization, and with the pay for Sundays will mean not only fourteen per cent increase, but about twenty-three per cent.

WOULD INCREASE WIDTH OF CANAL

U. S. Navy Men and Commission Think Change in the Plans Necessary

Washington, Oct. 19.—Lieut. H. P. Rosseau, civil engineer in the United States navy, and a member of the Isthmus Canal Commission, has arrived here from the Isthmus and laid before Secretary Metcalf a proposition to increase the projected width of the canal, which is now planned at one hundred feet in the locks. The recommendation is based upon the rapid increase of beam in naval construction since the canal plans were formed. Secretary Metcalf will take up the matter with the president as soon as possible.

Details of the new plans cannot be obtained at present, but the change is said to be costly. Of its necessity, however, few naval officers have any doubt.

Explosion in Tailor Shop

Prince Albert, Oct. 19.—A gasoline can exploded in the tailor shop of A. Blyson yesterday and a thousand dollars' damage was done. Twenty-five suits left at the shop to be cleaned were among the damaged articles. The owner escaped injury.

Ex-President Small

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Sylvester J. Small, the suspended president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, last night announced his retirement from office and from the union. He said: "I am down and out, and will not make any further attempt to recover my position. I will look for a job next week."

Balloon's Long Trip.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The army balloon which started from St. Louis on Thursday evening, landed at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon about three miles from Alton, West Virginia, according to a despatch received by the signal service today from Capt. Chandler, who is with the balloon. The distance traveled was about 475 miles.

ADVENTURE WITH BURGLARS

An Alberta Postmaster Prevents a Raid on His Premises

Killam, Alberta, Oct. 19.—An attempt was made to burglarize the post office and general store of A. R. Forsythe & Co. The thieves gained admittance through the cellar window. While one stayed outside the other went through a trap door into the store and unlocked the back door.

Postmaster Forsythe, who happened to be sleeping in the store, heard a slight noise and called "who is there?" The answer was: "Hold up your hands and be quick about it."

Forsythe, instead of complying, made a race toward the post office for his gun. The burglar inside called for his mate, whom he called "Bill," to come quick, but the one outside lost his nerve and instead of coming in slipped away in the darkness. Forsythe in the dark was some little time locating his gun, and just as he found it his man ran out and got away.

Fortune Awaits Him

Brandon, Oct. 19.—The provincial police are looking for John Henry Appleton, formerly of this city and Winnipeg. A fortune is awaiting him, left by his brother, recently deceased.

New Coal Supply

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—A large deposit of coal in Monterey is about to be developed and be put upon the market in quantities sufficient to supply the entire Pacific slope with fuel for domestic purposes.

Killed by Congo Natives

Brussels, Oct. 19.—News has been received here that M. Banaert, manager of one of the concession companies in the Congo Independent State, and another white man were killed there by natives during a recent revolt.

RAILWAY FIGHT AGAIN DELAYED

Counting of Proxies for Illinois Central Meeting a Long Operation

Chicago, Oct. 19.—The meeting of Illinois Central stockholders was adjourned today until eleven o'clock next Tuesday morning. The proxy committee was still unable to report, but it is believed that it may be able to submit its findings to the stockholders' meeting which it is presumed will be held on Tuesday. The committee has been at work almost night and day, but the volume of proxies is so large that the task is a huge one, and with the scrutiny which is bestowed on each on behalf of both Mr. Fish and Mr. Harriman progress is slow.

When the meeting was called today, Mr. Cromwell attorney for Mr. Harriman, who has so far done the greater part of the talking, and who puts motions and announces votes without referring them to President Harriman, the presiding officer, declared: "The proxy committee is still unable to make a report. I therefore suggest that an adjournment be taken until 11 o'clock Tuesday morning."

The meeting was then adjourned to the hour suggested by Mr. Cromwell. Mr. Harriman, who was very impatient over the delay, left for New York at 2:30, just at the time the meeting was called to order. He declared that important matters demanded his presence in New York on Monday morning, and under no circumstances could he remain longer. He said, before taking the train: "I not only must return to New York, but I say that I was never so glad in my life to get away from Chicago as I am now."

William Nelson Cromwell will remain in Chicago in charge of Mr. Harriman's interests, and it is not believed that Mr. Harriman will return in time for a vote on Tuesday. He may come, however, if the matter is delayed much later than that date. The general situation is practically the same. Both sides are seeking proxies with much energy, and it was reported today, although the story could not be confirmed, that Mr. Harriman recently purchased in Chicago one block of 700 shares, paying \$20 above the market price for them. The small stockholders, wearied by delay, have gone to their homes, and the meeting today was poorly attended.

Fire in Edmundston

Edmundston, N. B., Oct. 19.—The American hotel, owned by T. Herbert, the large store of Murchie and Burpee and the dwelling of Mrs. Michaud were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$30,000. Insurance about \$12,000. It was only by the hard work of the crowd that other near-by buildings were saved. The flames were checked by dynamiting the house of Jas. Murchie and sons.

An Official Denial

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—It is officially denied that the King and Queen are coming to Canada next year.

Secretary Root's Return

Washington, Oct. 19.—U. S. Secretary of State Root, Mrs. Root and Miss Root returned to Washington early today from their visit to Mexico. The secretary was looking particularly well and went directly to his home, expecting to take up his official duties later in the day.

Cancelling Pulp Concessions

Port Arthur, Ont., Oct. 19.—W. A. Preston, M. P. for Rainy River district made the important announcement that the provincial government has decided to cancel the existing Nepona and Rainy River pulp concessions for non-fulfillment of conditions by those to whom the concessions were granted by the Ross government. It was stated by Mr. Preston that the present government will take steps immediately to place both concessions on the market for sale.

PANICKY WEEK ON WALL STREET

Relief Felt by Financial Men
When Stock Exchange
Closed

AFFAIRS OF HEINZE BANK

Some Hope of Conditions Improving With This Week's Business

New York, Oct. 19.—The situation with regard to the affairs of the Mercantile National bank became further involved today, when it was learned that Comptroller of the Currency Ridgeley had declined its presidency. It is stated that the directors of the Mercantile, whose resignations have been tendered but have not gone into effect, will doubtless select some one between now and Monday to succeed F. Augustus Heinze, who resigned.

There was an air of relief in the financial district when the short session of the stock exchange ended today, marking the closing of the most panicky weeks that Wall street has known for a long time. The decline of the presidency of the Mercantile National bank by Wm. B. Ridgeley, federal comptroller of the currency, did not come until after the business day was over, and therefore had no effect on the market. It is the general opinion of financiers that the week end rest will serve to settle matters in the street, and that unless there are unexpected developments confidence will be in a large measure restored by Monday.

The clearing house committee again today took care of the debit balance of the Mercantile National bank, also clearing house banks, it is said, providing \$1,800,000 to make good the balance. No action was taken looking to the future support of the bank should any be necessary.

F. A. Heinze, who resigned the presidency of the Mercantile National immediately following the suspension of his brother's firm by the stock exchange, issued another statement today in which he reiterated his declaration that he had not sold any of his stock in the bank, and that he authorized the clearing house committee for referring to the impairment of the surplus of the bank, saying that this action was due to a desire on the part of other bankers to induce customers to withdraw their deposits from the Mercantile National, and that their own institutions might obtain them. It was announced today that C. W. Morse, who is heavily interested in the Mercantile National, has resigned from the directorate of the Van Norden Trust company, in which he held a small interest.

On the stock exchange and the curb practically every stock dealt in suffered a decline during the week. United Copper, which is not a listed stock, and is dealt in only on the curb, met with a net loss of 33½ for common and 23½ for preferred, closing at 7½ and 25½ respectively. The American Exploration dropped 45 points on the exchange. Amalgamated Copper reached 42½, closing at 44½, sustaining a net loss of 9½ for the week. American Smelting also showed a net loss of 10 points during the week. The low figure was 93½ under the high price for the year, and 77½ under the low price for 1906. Railroads and industrials suffered alike during the week, but the close today was in almost every case substantially above the low figure for the week.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S VIEW

Advices Closer Trade Relations With Other Parts of Empire

Toronto, Oct. 19.—In his address before the Canadian Club last night Rudyard Kipling, in "straight-flung words," traced in bold characters his conception of Canada's duty to the other communities, as he called them, which are bearing the white man's burden. His plea was for closer fellowship between the "Big Four," Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, for mutual preference in trade.

Canada might, he said, judge it expedient to deal for the time being with nations of more amazing present wealth than that which belonged to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, but he was sure if Canadians as businessmen sent out and investigated for themselves they would find in these countries a promise of markets worthy of serious attention. They were no more than children playing store on the threshold of their local markets.

The audience which assembled to hear the famous author was the largest that ever attended a Canadian Club function, nearly 800 members being present. Immediately after dinner Mr. and Mrs. Kipling left for Ottawa.

Sanitarium Contribution

Winnipeg, Oct. 19.—Vice-president F. W. Thompson, of the Ogilvie Mills company, has sent his check for \$500 as a contribution to the sanitarium for tuberculosis in Winnipeg.

Salaries Advanced

Winnipeg, Oct. 19.—The salaries of members of the Provincial Normal school staff have been advanced, that of the principal to \$3,000 and those of his assistants to \$2,400.

Emperor Francis Joseph

Vienna, Oct. 19.—Reports of the condition of Emperor Francis Joseph were more favorable this morning. His majesty passed a quieter night without fever. He was permitted to take his first walk since his illness in the heated palace gallery.

Oil Plant on Fire

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 19.—The Standard Oil company's plant is burning. Tanks containing thousands of gallons of gasoline and oil are on fire. Much property and even lives are threatened. The firemen are fighting hard to save the great tanks.

NEW GAS STOVES AND HEATERS

The Victoria Gas Company has just received a large shipment of the latest designs of GAS STOVES and HEATERS. Call and examine them at the demonstration room, corner of Fort and Langley Streets.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY LTD.

Corner Fort and Langley Streets

Striking the Nail on the Head

Is what you are doing every time you strike

The Family Cash Grocery
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets

EVERY DOLLAR Laid Out With Us is for VALUE RECEIVED IN FULL

QUICK SALES

QUICK RETURNS

Means Fresh, Clean Goods at Lowest Prices

W. O. Wallace

PHONE 312

Prices That Please Parents

The right kind of a Boy doesn't want to bother too much about his clothes after he has them on. He doesn't want the seams to rip up when he slides down the banisters, plays leapfrog, or jumps off the rocks. We have just the right kind of clothes for the right kind of boy, and at prices that will please the boy's parents:

Sailor Suits Prices \$3 to \$4.50

Grand quality navy serge, thorough nautical style, trimmed with white or black braid, for small chaps of 4 to 7 years.

Juvenile "Norfolks" Prices \$3.50 to \$4.50

Extra durable Scotch fancy Tweeds and English Worsteds, trimmed with brass buttons, for boys of 4 to 7; most suits have a pretty silk necktie attached.

"Norfolk" Suits Prices \$4.50 to \$10

Single and double-breasted, two and three-piece, genuine high-class Scotch Tweeds and English Worsteds; plain knickers; every suit skilfully shaped, substantially sewed, and most stylishly finished; really fortified by extra careful workmanship.

Separate Knickers Per Pair 75c to \$1.50

WILSONS
83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C.

WHITE SWAN SOAP

PREMIUM BAZAAR

82 Douglas Street

White Swan Soap wrappers exchanged here for Books, Crockery, Glassware, Silverware, etc. Call and inspect our goods.

ALMOST SANK

Improper Stowing of Cargo Caused Queen to List

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Queen was saved from sinking at the dock at San Francisco by the presence of mind of Oscar Nelson, a longshoreman, on Thursday. The Queen was loading for Los Angeles under charge of Stevedores Peter and Nelson and First Officer C. Farris. While cargo was being shipped the Queen suddenly gave a lurch toward the dock. The water poured in in

currents through her open portholes. In a few moments the Queen would have sunk like the steamer Acapulco did at the dock, only for the presence of mind of Longshoreman Oscar Nelson, who rushed down the hold and closed the portholes through which the water was flowing. An inquiry is to be held.

The tug Queen, of J. H. Greer & Co.'s fleet, which has been on the ways of the Victoria Machinery depot, was floated yesterday after being overhauled.

BOTH VESSELS TO COME HERE

Charmer and Tartar Will Be Brought to Esquimalt Dock

At daylight this morning the steamer Charmer with her bow crumpled in to within three feet of her bulkhead and a large Gwynne salvage pump on board will leave Vancouver for Victoria, and the steamer Tartar will be brought over on Wednesday or Thursday to be placed in the dry dock at Esquimalt following the Nethecle. A temporary patch of canvas, cement, etc., will be placed over the two holes on the port bow of the liner, one of which is 12 by 8 feet, the other 8 feet by 6 feet. Two of the Salvor's big pumps were placed on board the vessel yesterday. The diver is now engaged in patching the vessel, in readiness to float her when it is considered opportune to bring the vessel to the dock at Esquimalt, where she will probably be repaired.

After the collision with the Charmer it seems that all night long the steamer Tartar looked for shore. The officers declare that in all their experience they never had such a trying time. They say that the accident occurred ten miles off the Sandheads. Immediately after the collision the Charmer was lost in the fog. Capt. H. Robinson Jones, the pilot, and the officers of the steamer were afraid that she would sink immediately. They started looking for a convenient beach to ground upon. Then they nosed her way around the Gulf and the bay, trying to avoid the rocks, and yet find a place where she could have ground under her, for she was fast filling with water. The officers hardly knew where they were when she gently slid on the beach on Friday morning. In the afternoon she settled with her bow down in the water and her stern raised so that the propeller was out of water.

Signals Misunderstood

To a misunderstanding of signals is

together, judging by the sound of the whistles. Apparently the deep-sea instinct of the men on the Tartar prompted them to put their helm to port to do their best to adhere to the rules of the road, which in this instance proved to be the wrong move. Certainly from all reports available this afternoon it should appear that with fog whistles blowing both steamers were many minutes heading for each other on gradually converging courses which would inevitably bring about the disastrous collision.

While the officers of the Charmer were in a suspense of doubt as to what the next few minutes would bring forth the black shape of the Tartar's bow loomed shadily out of the screening mantle of fog, hung apparently immovable for a second, and then tore through the mist with great rapidity. It was no sooner patent to the officers of the Charmer that a collision would occur than the bows of the ferry crashed into the port bow of the Tartar at a point between 25 and 50 feet abaft her stem as nearly as could be judged at the moment.

The steel bow of the Charmer crumpled like a stiff sheet of paper, her plates being crushed in from the main deck to her forefoot and her wooden upper works crumbling before the impact. The Tartar also suffered severely as already detailed. It was thought that the passengers of the Charmer would be safer on the Orient-bound vessel, and they were transferred with despatch. As soon as the collision took place the Charmer's boats were made ready for launching. The ferry steamer had no sooner struck the Tartar than orders were given by Capt. Whitely to the passengers to get into the boats. The embarkation was carried out in orderly fashion, though intense, but suppressed excitement swayed every person on board the Charmer.

The tenseness of the situation was relieved when the first boat was lowered from the davits full of passengers and got away safely. The other boats followed swiftly over the side of the Charmer, the members of the crew of the ferry in each boat having instructions to pull over to the Tartar, whose position could still be indistinctly made out through the blanket of mist. The transfer was effected without the slightest hitch, and not one of the passengers received so much as a scratch. The presence of mind of Capt. Whitely exhibited in arranging for

"Mrs. W. W. B. McInnes, who was one of the passengers, was thrown to the deck and slightly bruised about the body, but not injured seriously. A man was thrown on top of her, and people in the dining saloon started to me after-ward to take to the dishes on the tables were thrown in all directions.

"Coolly and in good order the boats of the Charmer were lowered and the passengers transferred to the Tartar. Women left their husbands willingly when orders were first issued for the women to take to the boats. There was no panic of any sort. Only two men on the Charmer donned life preservers and though the rest of us tried to ridicule them out of it they stuck to them, one declaring that he could not swim. These men even clung to their life preservers till they were placed on board the Tartar.

"Unknown to us on the Charmer two of the lifeboats of the Tartar had been launched and these we came across in the fog while rowing over to where the Tartar lay. Capt. Reed, of the Tartar, had ordered the boats lowered as soon as the collision occurred. As to the cause of the collision I know nothing, but Capt. Reed informed last night that his boat was stopped when it occurred and had no headway on.

"This morning after breakfast on the Tartar a boat was started for town. In it were Capt. Jones, pilot; Second Officer Bridge, Purser Ferguson of the Charmer, Mrs. W. W. B. McInnes and I. Mrs. McInnes came ashore because one of her children is ill, and she was anxious to reach the little one as soon as possible. We had a compass and skinned around through the fog till we reached shore to the south of Kitsilano beach. We crossed to the north side of the beach, left the boat there and caught a Kitsilano car into the city."

Other Experiences.

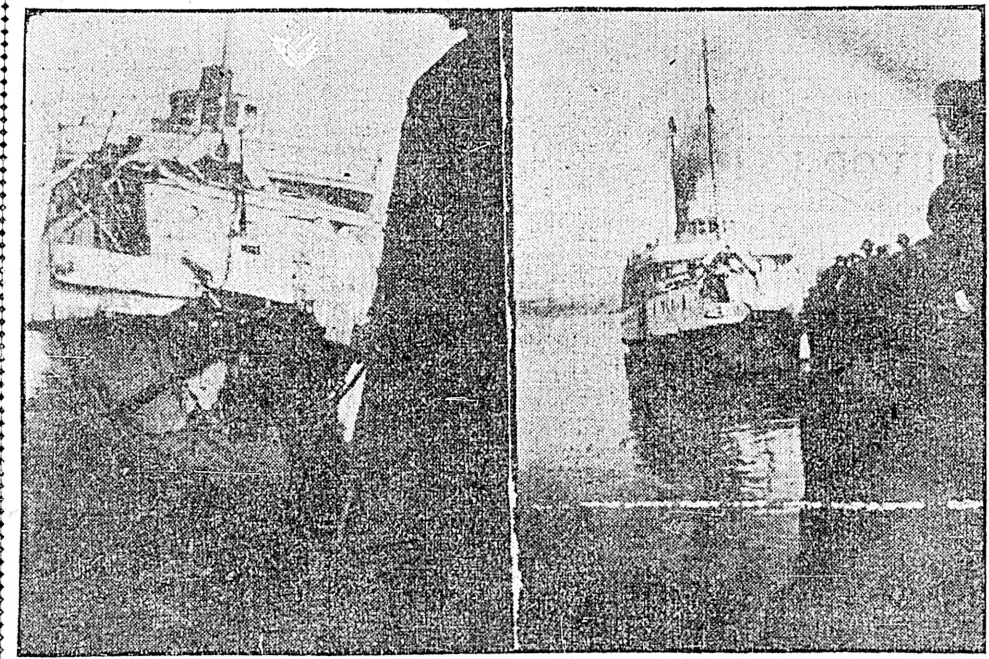
A. A. Stur, a passenger on the Tartar, on his way from San Francisco to Yokohama, said:

"No, there was no confusion or excitement among the passengers, excepting among the Chinese crew and some Hindus who were aboard. These gathered in unintelligible tongues and shouted all sorts of commands, entreaties and warnings to each other, but the Europeans were as undisturbed as could well be possible.

"We lost the Charmer almost instantly in the fog, and did not see her for a couple of hours after, when the fog lifted. She was then about three miles away."

Heard No Whistles.

"I shall not try to account for the



THE DAMAGED CHARMER

Two Views of the Steamer Taken at Vancouver Dock On Her Arrival There After Colliding With the Tartar

laid the blame for the collision. There is no doubt but that such a misunderstanding did occur, and in the investigation which is certain to follow will come out the evidence which will enable those composing the court of inquiry to place the blame.

The officers of the Charmer knew of the presence of the Tartar for thirteen minutes before the collision occurred, having picked up her whistles. The Charmer was sounding her fog whistle constantly, so it is certain that those navigating the Tartar were aware of her proximity to the smaller vessel.

Gradually the steamers closed in upon each other, and when Capt. Whitely of the Charmer thought he was getting a little too close he signalled two blasts, which in the code of the navigator means, "I am directing my course to port." He then further reduced speed. It is reported that the Tartar did not reply, and it was not long before she loomed up out of the fog and the steamers came together with a crash that knocked some of those on the Charmer from their feet to the deck, so great was the shock.

What Misunderstanding Was

When the Charmer first picked up the whistles of the Tartar, the latter lay well off the starboard bow of the former. It was because he had the Tartar so far off his starboard bow that Capt. Whitely of the ferry signalled that he was directing his course to port—his idea being to give the Tartar as wide a berth as possible in the time at his disposal.

The rule of the road at sea is to pass to starboard, and apparently the navigating officer of the Tartar adhered to the rule of the road. Whether he understood the signals of the Charmer that she was directing her course to port—and disregarded them—or, unknown yet, as the Tartar is still fast on the beach near Kitsilano.

The officers of the Tartar, as well as the pilot, declined to discuss the cause of the accident. They declare that no one on board the steamer heard the Charmer at all until the ferry steamer came up in the fog. The first officer in charge this afternoon declined to express an opinion, stating that he would probably be called upon to testify at an inquiry. The Tartar was at a standstill, the chief officer declared, when the smash occurred.

In order to give every possible foot of space to the Oriental liner in passing her Capt. Whitely put his helm to starboard and altered his course one point.

The steamers were then getting close

the transfer of his passengers to the larger vessel had its effect upon the passengers; they coolly accepted the situation, and at no time was there any danger of a panic, despite the fact that as far as any person on board the Charmer absolutely knew she might have been sinking at the time.

Charmer Anchored in Bay

Her passengers having been transferred to the Tartar the Charmer set about caring for herself. It was found that her forward bulkhead had not been injured, and that about six was as dry as a chip. An old sail was lowered over the bows and swung into position, being hauled back until a strain was placed on the suspending ropes. She was then headed for the Narrows but after poking about in the fog till 11 o'clock Capt. Whitely decided not to risk the danger of going ashore, and he anchored in the bay till the fog lifted this morning. He steamed through the Narrows at 10:30 o'clock and expected to find the Tartar in the harbor before him, but she had not arrived.

When the steamer Joan reached Vancouver at 2 p.m. on Friday with the passengers from both steamers those on board presented more the appearance of a returning picnic party than people who had narrowly escaped a watery grave. They waved glad salutes to the people on the wharf and as soon as the gangplank was brought out and their baggage ashore, they landed with the same nonchalance as if they had simply crossed the gulf.

Mr. Slater's Experience

"There was not the slightest sign of excitement on the Charmer when the collision occurred," this afternoon declared Mr. James Slater of Macdonald, Marner & Co., who was one of the passengers on the ferry. In an interview given to the Province, "I was sitting conversing with James McGowan, superintendent engineer of the C. P. R. coast steamship service shortly before 6 o'clock last night, when suddenly we both noticed that the engines had been stopped. Mr. McGowan jumped up, and saying that he wondered at the stoppage of the engines, he started out to investigate. I wondered also and I also started to ascertain the cause. I went forward, and had one of the sidemen in the smoking room by one of the sidemen in the smoking room forward I caught sight of the giant spars of the Tartar almost on top of us. I shouted to those within earshot to sit down on the deck as a collision was just about to occur. I had no sooner dropped myself down than the crash took place. Being at full length on the deck I did not feel the shock, but some of those who were standing up were knocked off their feet.

accident," said Mr. Stur, when asked if the Tartar's whistles were blowing. "The whistles were not blowing, but the explanation of that feature is that the Tartar was not then in the fog. No, I didn't hear the Charmer's whistles."

Mrs. Henry, who with her son, were en route from London, bound for Shanghai, said: "We were on the deck at the time," she said. "It was 5:40 in the evening when the accident occurred. Some of the passengers had gone down to dinner.

"I wish you would praise the officers of the Tartar," she said urgently, "for their care of the passengers." "The Charmer," she said, "was crowded with stage and fittings for first class concerts will be provided. Two floors of dormitories capable of rooming about 80 young men are planned. Educational classes and Bible study rooms, dining room, kitchen and ladies' parlour are important features, while special spacious quarters will be reserved for boys' work, the most important work in the association. A comfortable reception lobby and a large game room will make the social side attractive, with a well lighted reading room and library for the members."

Experienced Traveler's Views.

Another traveler gentleman, S. Wilkins, who has been several times around the world, said the passengers of the Charmer have no right to complain of the treatment received at the hands of the officers of the big ship. Some of them have been complaining but they should be thankful to get off with their lives.

"Just as soon as the fog lifted," said Mr. Wilkins, "we desisted the Charmer. Before dark the Tartar worked round toward her till within speaking distance and asked if she could go on. She answered 'Yes. If you can take our passengers.'"

"The Tartar's crew then shipped the big boats. This, I admit, was somewhat clumsily done on account of lack of drill and, I should say, the boats' ropes and tackle being unused.

"That is the only criticism I can offer of the whole incident. It was due to Providence that no lives were lost and that the sea was calm."

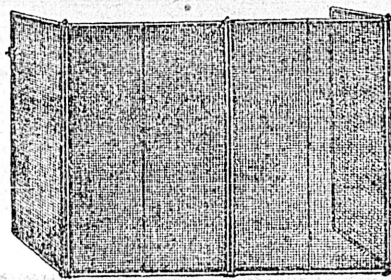
A Coincidence.

It is a curious coincidence that twenty years ago from the date of this accident the Charmer entered the Vancouver harbor for the first time. She was then called the Premier.

An Elevator Burned.

Lasalle, Man., Oct. 19.—The Imperial Elevator company's large elevator here was burned down last night. Both Ogilvie's and Cormier's elevators were in danger for a time, but the absence of wind prevented the fire from spreading.

SPARK GUARDS



Tinned Iron Wire

Lined with fine wire, 3 sizes.

Prices:

\$1.50, \$1.75
\$2.00

Brass Spark Guards

Lined with fine brass wire, 3 sizes

Prices, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00

Brass Folding Fire Screens

24 in., \$4.00; 30 in., \$5.00

Nursery Guards

Made of heavy wrought iron frame-lined with fine wire, 3 sizes.

\$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75

OGILVIE HARDWARE LIMITED

GOVERNMENT STREET, OPPOSITE SPENCER'S

WINTER CAMPAIGN OF THE Y.M.C.A.

Plans to Raise One Hundred Thousand Dollars for a New Building

One hundred thousand dollars for a new Y.M.C.A. building for this city is the object upon which the local association has set its heart. In accordance an active canvass will be carried on this winter looking to the acquisition of that amount. The local association work has been carried on in the present building intermittently for the last twenty-three years and at the present time the membership is over 300. It could readily be made 600 if there was sufficient accommodation and it is to acquire the latter that the present campaign has been inaugurated. An energetic committee has been appointed and with the help of experienced international officers good hopes of success are entertained.

A man interested in Y.M.C.A. work said to a reporter for the Colonist yesterday that it should be an easy task. Regina with a population of 9,000 raised \$50,000. Brandon, of 8,000 population, \$50,000; Moose Jaw, of 8,000 population, \$50,000; Calgary, of 15,000 population, \$90,000; and Edmonton, of 10,000 population, \$70,000 for their buildings.

The proposed new equipment will cater for from 600 to 1,000 members. It will have a large modern gymnasium with inclined running track, swimming bath, showers, lockers for boys young men and business men. A large auditorium with stage and fittings for first class concerts will be provided. Two floors of dormitories capable of rooming about 80 young men are planned. Educational classes and Bible study rooms, dining room, kitchen and ladies' parlour are important features, while special spacious quarters will be reserved for boys' work, the most important work in the association. A comfortable reception lobby and a large game room will make the social side attractive, with a well lighted reading room and library for the members."

The board of directors, fifteen in number, with Mr. Samuel Johns as president and the lieutenant-governor, Hon. J. Dunsinville, as honorary president, are enthusiastic and confident of the success of the new building proposition. This year's acquisition to the board is an important one. Five of Victoria's foremost business men have been elected, John Arbuthnot, A. W. McCurdy, Dr. J. A. Graham, Arthur Bell and Dr. Russell. With such men on the building committee as Lindley Crease, D. R. Ker, R. L. Drury, Chris. Spencer and W. G. Cameron its success is assured.

The work of the past few years has been of a high character for such limited opportunities as the present quarters permit and has justified the demand for better equipped and adequate association buildings. The work generally has a wide scope, not narrow, but broad and catholic in its spirit with distinct educational advantages. Its object is threefold, to develop physically, intellectually and spiritually. Such an institution is admittedly a civic asset. Investment in such a work is safe and richly productive.

SATURDAY BARGAINS

IN ALL KINDS OF

Fish, Poultry, Game, Fruit

EVERYTHING REDUCED IN PRICE FOR TODAY

CHUNGRANES-WOOLLETT CO., LTD.

Day Phone 242. Night Phone 575. 608—BROUGHTON STREET—S Free Delivery

Carbo Magnetic RAZOR

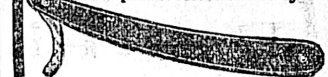
NO HONING—NO GRINDING

WHY DO MOST RAZORS PULL?

Because they are tempered unevenly by fire and will not hold an edge.

CARBO-MAGNETIC RAZORS

are tempered as hard as flint by our exclusive process of electricity.



For Sale by
The Ogilvie Hardware, Ltd.
Hickman, Tyde Hardware,
Cyrus H. Bowes, Druggist.

tive for its dividends are men—men in the truest sense of the word, trained for practical and conscientious citizenship.

The policy of the coming winter is a broad and promising one, embracing a systematic and regular schedule of gymnasium classes, literary and debating society, Sunday men's meeting and Bible classes, educational classes, Saturday evening popular lectures of educational value, social evenings and contests.

The employment department has found places for 160 men in the past year and room and board for 180.

The annual meeting held two weeks ago was most encouraging, and \$400 was raised by pledges in ten minutes to cover the balance of the year's budget of \$4,000.

The new physical director, Mr. W. Gardiner Findlay, late of Calgary, and a graduate of the well known Martin school of physical culture of Hamilton, has already justified his engagement, and is conducting his classes and work with a skill and enthusiasm calculated to make a record year in the physical department of the association.

A. J. Bruce, general secretary, is a graduate in theology of Victoria university, Toronto, and has spent, previous to coming to Victoria, practically ten years in men's work in mining and lumbering camps as a Y.M.C.A. secretary, and a trooper in the South African war, for which he holds the Queen's medal.

Mayor Gaetz Injured.

Red Deer, Alta., Oct. 19.—Mayor S. H. H. Gaetz was badly injured by his horse taking fright and running away. He received a severe gash on his cheek, his jaw bone was broken and he was otherwise badly bruised.

Thaw's Second Trial.

New York, Oct. 19.—Harry K. Thaw, who has been working on a brief to be used by his attorneys at his second trial for the murder of Stanford White, turned the document over to Martin W. Littleton, his chief counsel, today. Evelyn Nesbitt, Thaw has recovered her health and visits her husband daily. As she was leaving today she said Thaw was in good health and spirits.

Silver Plated Ware

From the house of quality, has the quality note that is ordinarily found only in Sterling ware. Our special buying facilities makes possible the giving of unequalled price advantages in the following lines:

TEA SETS
CANDELABRAS
CASTORS, ETC.
5 O'CLOCK TEA SETS
BAKE DISHES,
TUREENS
ENTREE DISHES

The J. M. Whitney Company

39 Government Street

The British Columbia Trust Corporat'n

VICTORIA BOARD.

F. S. BARNARD, D. R. KER, THOMAS ELLIS, RICHARD HALL.

The Corporation takes charge of Estates, and acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian and Trustee. Money invested for client on mortgage, interest, and principal guaranteed.

Interest allowed on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards from FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT.

RICHARD HALL, Manager, 100 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Houses Acreage Lots Timber

List your property with us for quick sale.

CAPITAL BROKERAGE ASSOCIATION

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706 FORT ST., BALMORAL BLOCK

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R. P. Rithet & Co.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Importers and Commission Merchants

Grain Bags. Salt. Blacksmith Coal.

Write for Quotations

Telephone 111

HOME GROWN NURSERY STOCK

Far superior and cheaper than any imported, true to name, free from pests. Immense stock of every description.

ROSES FRUIT TREES BERRY HOLLY

Monkey-puzzle, Rhododendrons, Hedge Plants, Climbers, etc.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING A SPECIALTY

THE OAKLAND NURSERY CO., VICTORIA, B. C.

A. OHLSON, Proprietor.

Send for price list. Phone A390, (during daylight only).

A Few More Days for Bargains

This store will positively be closed for business next Saturday, Oct. 26. Balance of stock to be sold by auction, Oct. 29 and 30.

MRS. W. BICKFORD
61-63 FORT STREET.

B.C. AUCTION CO.

Temporary Office:

1404 Douglas Street

Auctioneers, Appraisers and Commission Agents

Cash Advanced on Goods Consigned for Absolute Sale.

Strictly Confidential.
Personally Conducted.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Sales Arranged on short notice and all responsibility assumed.

W. J. JONES

Dominion Government Auctioneer and Manager.

MASSAGE

MR. BERGSTROM-BJORNELT, Swedish Massage, room 48, Five Sisters block, 606 Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Office hours, 11 to 12 a.m., 5 to 6 p.m. s14

MAYNARD & SON

AUCTIONEERS.

Under instructions from the owner we will sell at the 10-room residence,

140 MENZIES STREET

(James Bay)

Friday, October 25

—At 2 p. m.—

All the almost new and well kept Furniture and Furnishings, Bedding, Linen, Cutlery, Majestic Range.

This sale includes, Parlor, Dining room, Kitchen, 6 Bedrooms and everything in splendid condition. Full particulars later. On view Thursday.

MAYNARD & SON

AUCTIONEERS

SAANICH FAIR IS A GREAT SUCCESS

Large Crowds Attend on the Final Day of Annual Show

The fortieth annual exhibition of the North and South Saanich Agricultural Society was a success in every meaning of the word. Yesterday a large number of Victoria residents visited the show, and expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the fine line of exhibits. An extra coach was added to the train to accommodate the fair visitors. The attendance was the largest in the history of the society. All day long the grounds were thronged, and the many excellent exhibits drew forth unlimited praise.

The stock judging was completed yesterday. Provincial Live Stock Commissioner Logan, Wilson Clark and Major Mutter being the judges. The entries were more numerous than usual and of exceptional merit. The judges found great difficulty in making the awards. In speaking of the horse exhibit Mr. Logan said that there were some really excellent young horses and some very good mature ones. The hackney class was well represented, two fine animals, Diamond City, owned by C. Moses, an animal which took first honors at the recent Toronto exhibition, and Gold Galore, owned by George Sangster, being the two best exhibits in this class. The high quality of the exhibits indicate that the Saanich district will in the near future develop a fine quality of stock. The heavy draught class was also well represented, and in the single light draught horses the exhibit was especially fine and for a rural district the best that Mr. Logan has yet seen. Some very fine sucking colts of the general purpose type were shown. The imported hackney mare, the property of George Sangster, is an unusually fine all-round animal. It captured first prize in the saddle horse class, and although being off type as a roadster, took second in that class on account of its good action and gait.

Major Mutter and Wilson Clark, the judges of sheep and swine, said that the various classes were well represented, the bulls in particular, while dairy stock was generally good. Special mention must be made of Haldon Bros' Ayreshires and Mr. Gillan's Holsteins. In the opinion of the judges the exhibits of cattle and sheep were the best ever shown at the Saanich fair. In the Jersey class Wesley Eros, captured the prize for the year.

TREVOR KEENE

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
Late W. T. Hardaker, oldest established auction business in the city

Salerooms, 77 and 79 Douglas Street.

HOUSE and STOCK SALES CONDUCTED

Cash advanced on goods consigned for sale without interest

TREVOR KEENE - Auctioneer
Telephone A742.

MESSRS Williams & Janion

Duly instructed will sell by Public Auction at their mart

55 FORT STREET
On Thursday, October 24

AT 2.30 P. M. A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD

Furniture and Effects

Including Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Heaters, Stoves, Tables, Lamps, Bldns, Chairs, Windows, Perambulators, Mattresses, Moving Machine, Whirlpools, Oak Sideboard, Set of Drawers, a large quantity of Books, etc., etc.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

MAYNARD & SON AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by the owner we will sell

Wednesday, 2 p. m.

At our rooms, 58 Broad Street.

FURNITURE and EFFECTS

Sample Rugs, Carpet Squares, Muslin Curtains, Bed Comforts, Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Top Mattresses.

Steel Ranges, Roll of New Linoleum

Also, Horse, Wagon and Harness, 2 Phaetons. These sample rugs and carpets are new and consist of Wilton, Tapestry, Brussels, Sumatra, Axminster and Velvet. On view Tuesday.

MAYNARD & SON - Auctioneers

NOTICE

Messrs Williams & Janion
Duly instructed by Courlan, Babayau & Co., will dispose of a large quantity of their well known stock of Oriental Rugs, Carpets, Portiers, Embroideries, Bonares ware, etc., etc., early next month.

Date to be announced later. To be sold privately and by auction.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams.

ing bull, while Mr. Michell took the prize for his bull, any age.

In the sheep exhibit Mr. Shopland gained the special prize offered by the Farmers' Institute, and in the swine class the Yorkshire boar exhibited by Mr. Gillan was awarded the first honors.

Not the least important event of the day was the judging of the baby class. Some eleven entries had been made, and when the judges, the unmarried members of the fair committee, commenced their arduous duty of picking the winner, a large crowd gathered. All sorts of hints and words of encouragement were given the judges who, surrounded by a bunch of crowing infants, found it a difficult task to choose. Finally the first honors were awarded to lusty child of Mrs. Ralph Powke, the infant apparently not being overwhelmed by the notoriety thus gained. The baby of Mrs. J. Ferguson captured second prize. The judges in this interesting event were Messrs. H. F. Haldon, A. Rey, George Stewart and L. Hagan.

During the afternoon a football game between the Cedar Hill and the Cordova Bay teams resulted in an exceedingly close contest, the score at the call of time being one all. Owing to the lateness of the hour the tie was not played off. The other sporting event, the wood sawing contest, was handily won by W. Young, who is also the champion of Dawson city.

The special train which was run over the V. & S. from Victoria in the evening was well patronized by those who attended the dance, the great closing event of the annual exhibition. The musical Watsons, who furnished several pleasing numbers during the afternoon, also supplied the music for the dance, and the merriment was kept up till a late hour. All who attended the dance voted the occasion one of the best in the history of the society.

The results in the stock and grain judging are given below:

Cattle.

Four cows, any breed—1, C. H. Gillan.

Bull, any age or breed—1, J. W. Brethour; 2, Haldon Bros.

Milch cow—1 and 2, C. H. Gillan.

Fat cattle—1, Haldon Bros.

Jersey cattle, bull 2 years old—1, W. Michell; 2, Geo. Sangster.

Bull 1 year—1, J. W. Brethour; 2, W. Derrinberg.

Bull calf—1, Jos. Young.

Cow—1 and 2, E. R. John.

Heifer 2 year old—1, W. Derrinberg.

Heifer, 1 year old—1, Henry Brethour; 2, Haldon Bros.

Heifer calf—1, Henry Brethour.

Holstein Cattle.

Bulls—1, C. H. Gillan.

Bull calf—C. H. Gillan.

Cow—1 and 2, C. H. Gillan.

Heifer, 2 year old—1 and 2, C. H. Gillan.

Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2, C. H. Gillan.

Heifer calf—1 and 2, C. H. Gillan.

Ayreshire Cattle.

Bull—1, Haldon Bros.

Bull, 1 year old—1, Haldon Bros.

Bull calf—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.

Cow—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.

Heifer, 2 year old—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.

Heifer, 1 year old—1, W. Derrinberg.

Heifer, calf—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.

Grade Cattle.

Cow—1, E. R. John; 2, J. Watt.

Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2, J. Frank.

Sheep—Ootswold.

Ram—1, Haldon Bros.

Ram, shearling—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.

Ram, lamb—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.

Ewe—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.

Ewe, shearling—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.

Ewe, lamb—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.

Sheep—Southdown.

Ram—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.

Ram, lamb—1 and 2, J. S. Shopland.

Ewe—1 and 2, J. S. Shopland.

zbn andr afmb mandv fatmb amb

Ewe, shearling—1 and 2, J. S. Shopland.

Ewe, lamb—1 and 2, J. S. Shopland.

Sheep—Oxford Down.

Ram, shearling—1, J. W. Brethour.

Ram, lamb—1, W. Derrinberg; 2, J. W. Brethour.

Ewe—1 and 2, W. Derrinberg.

Ewe, shearling—1, J. W. Brethour; 2, W. Derrinberg.

Ewe, lamb—1 and 2, J. W. Brethour.

Sheep—Leicesters.

Ewe—1 J. S. Shopland.

Special prize given by Victoria Farmers' Institute for best pen of sheep—1, J. S. Shopland.

Two fat sheep—1, W. Derrinberg; 2, J. S. Shopland.

Swine.

Berkshires.

Boar—1, J. S. Shopland.

Brood sow—1, J. Watt; 2, J. S. Shopland.

Sow, under six months—1 J. T. Harrison; 2, W. Derrinberg.

Boar, under six months—1, J. T. Harrison; 2, W. Derrinberg.

Boar, under six months—1, J. T. Harrison; 2, E. R. John.

Yorkshires.

Boar—1, C. H. Gillan.

Brood sow—1, C. H. Gillan.

Cow, under 6 months—1, C. H. Gillan.

Famworth.

Boar—1, Haldon Bros.; 2, W. Derrinberg.

Brood sow—1, C. H. Gillan; 2, Haldon Bros.

Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.

Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.

Poland China Boar—1, F. Turgoose.

Ladies' Outfitters

CAMPBELL'S

Everything Ready-to-wear

Our Ladies and Children's Underwear and Hosiery merits attention

from all ladies and parents recognising the great advantage and comfort in wearing of first-class underwear and hosiery. We do not allow any unknown or untested makes to enter our stock, and the temptation of a little extra profit does not enter into our consideration, as we cater entirely for the satisfied customer who comes again. It is our large turnover; exclusive contracts with celebrated manufacturers, and cash purchasing power which permits of our low range of prices.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

LADIES' Vests and Drawers, in Watson's and Health Brand makes, at per garment, 35c, 40c, 65c, 75c and 90c.

SWISS UNDERWEAR, from 50c up.

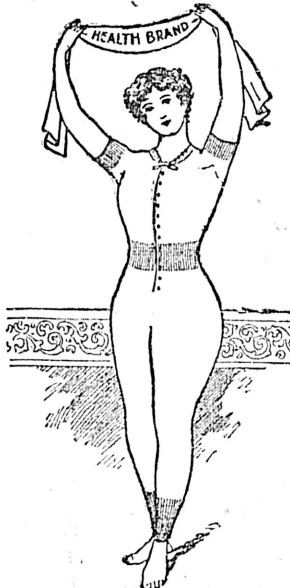
LADIES' ALL WOOL Health Brand underwear, thoroughly shrunk, at per garment, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35.

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CHILDREN'S HEALTH BRAND AND WATSON'S O'N'S UNDERWEAR, according to size, per garment, from 40c up.

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very durable fabric at \$1.25 and \$2.25; in guaranteed all wool, thoroughly shrunk at \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.00; in heavy silk at \$4.50 and \$5.25

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Fowne's Ladies' Gloves

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(Continued on Page Eleven)

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director

The Daily Colonist

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CANADA THE NATION

We shall begin publication on Tuesday of a series of articles in "Canada the Nation," written for the London Standard by Mr. A. J. Dawson, author of "The Message," whose recent Canadian tour gave him many opportunities to learn of the things whereof he writes. We need not ask that Colonist readers will carefully peruse them.

Mr. Dawson has given us a new expression. We have been accustomed to think of Canada, the Colony, and of Canada the Dominion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has told the world that the Twentieth Century will belong to Canada, but it has remained for this talented young English author and keen observer to concentrate the attention of the British people upon Canada, the Nation. Many of us can remember when the suggestion of nationhood in connection with the Dominion would have been regarded as the absurd dream of over-zealous people, who dreamed of independence, but the nation, which Mr. Dawson has in mind, is one which will form an integral part of the Empire. He sees in Canada limitless potentialities, and he anticipates for the country a future in keeping with them. He does not minimize the difficulties involved in the working out of this destiny, but he is inspired by splendid faith in the genius of the British race, and in its ability to grapple successfully with the most difficult problems. His faith is founded upon the lessons of history and also upon knowledge of the character of Britons at home as well as beyond the seas.

A nation within an empire should be the ideal of Canadian patriotism, the object of Canadian effort. In these material days we are all pretty well absorbed in the problem of personal aggrandizement. The question of the day to most of us is: "Will it pay?" and we want the pay to follow close upon the heels of the act. We have a distaste for long investments even in patriotism. Our boast is that we want to see results, and we forget that in nation-building results come slowly. Canadians should cultivate the patient faith and loyalty of the men who preserved British institutions upon the northern and greater half of the Continent. And here let us add that others than Canadians must be patient. Mr. Rudyard Kipling took no pains to conceal his regret that Canada was not forging ahead on Imperialistic lines with the speed he had hoped to see. But Mr. Kipling has the ardor of a poet and the fancy of a novelist. The pace which will suit him is too rapid for the more prosaic majority. There are others of infinitely less prominence than the Laureate of Empire, who undertake to apply the whip and spur to what they are pleased to call our flagging patriotism and our sluggish appreciation of Imperial destiny. Most of those people only learned there was an empire yesterday, so to speak, and they have all the fervor of new converts. Nation-building and Empire-building are not accomplished in haste. They need enthusiasm, but they need more than enthusiasm. They need patriotism, but they need more than patriotism. They need an appreciation of British institutions, but they cannot be brought about by this alone. They need close commercial intercourse, but this must be natural, not forced. They need mutual forbearance, local independence, freedom for the development of ideas, knowledge of natural advantages and a policy of give and take. Perhaps more than anything else they need an elevated public sentiment, which will not tolerate corruption in high places, and will insist upon the administration of affairs of state so that the government will command the confidence of all classes of the community, not necessarily because all classes agree with its policy, but because whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the wisdom of proposed measures, there will be no doubt as to the sincerity of those who propose and those who oppose them. Not great natural resources or unrivalled geographical position can make Canada a nation within an empire in the best sense of the word, but true citizenship among the people which shall be reflected in the councils of those to whom is entrusted the responsibility of government.

SCARCITY OF HOUSES

The attention of the Colonist has been called to the great scarcity of small dwelling houses, or, for that matter, houses of any sort, in Victoria. We have not heard of much request for large dwellings, but for cottages the supply is far under the demand. One person says that he has been looking for a cottage for himself and his

wife for two months without success, and he knows of several families that have come here to live and been obliged to go away because they could not get a house to live in. There never was so much building going on here. Dwellings are being erected in all parts of the city and suburbs, but houses are scarce than ever. The reason of this is, of course, the influx of people. There is not the slightest doubt that up-to-date apartment houses would be good investments or that snug modern cottages of from five to seven rooms would rent at remunerative figures. The papers continue to recommend people to come to Victoria. They come, and more of them will come, but none of our people, who have available money, and there are plenty of them, think it worth while engaging in what we are sure would be a very remunerative line of investment. We confess to finding it exceedingly difficult to explain the lack of faith in the future which this state of things seems to show. Possibly it is a case of hope deferred, which has made such people hesitate. They do not appear as yet to have got over the small-pox. Newcomers may not understand the reference; but they will when we tell them that fifteen years ago this city was visited by a severe epidemic of small-pox. Just previous to that time Victoria had enjoyed quite an active movement in real estate and a number of houses were put up. Owing to the small-pox the whole business of the city suffered. New houses remained tenanted or were rented for a trifle, and the outlook became decidedly blue. Times have changed vastly since then, but there are people today who will refer to what happened fifteen years ago as a reason for doing nothing now, as if Victoria were destined to have a small-pox visitation or some other calamity every now and then. How far this influences people not to build houses when houses are so much in demand, we do not know, but we believe it is far more potent in this direction than some of us think.

THE Y. M. C. A.

We print a statement of the work of the Y. M. C. A. and the plans which it hopes to be able to carry out in this city. There is no organization which deserves better of the citizens than this Association. It will surprise many people to know that the membership of the Victoria branch is upwards of three hundred. Considering the limited conveniences at its command it is surprising that so much has been accomplished, and the work done reflects credit upon the management of the officers. It is not an organization of "Mollycoddles," to use President Roosevelt's term; but one based upon the principle that a sound mind ought to be developed in a sound body.

In most cities of any importance the Y. M. C. A. has its own building, and it is a centre out of which much good results. An effort will be made to secure funds for the erection of such a building here. We bespeak for the project the hearty cooperation of the citizens. There is really no good reason why it should not succeed. It is needed here. In this rich, prosperous and growing city the home of the Y. M. C. A. ought to be conspicuous, and in this far-western point of Canada there ought to be some place where young men will find a hearty welcome and those comforts and conveniences which many of them must otherwise miss.

Tomorrow is Trafalgar Day. We heartily endorse the suggestion of the local branch of the Navy League that citizens honor the occasion by hoisting flags.

A story has been sent out from Vancouver to the effect that a number of steamers have been chartered to bring thousands of Japanese to British Columbia from the Hawaiian Islands. We are inclined to take it cum grano salis. The Vancouver World and the Exclusion League apparently do not wish to see any abatement in the excitement over the Asiatic immigration question.

Congratulations to the directors and board of management of the Saanich Agricultural Society on the very gratifying measure of success which attended their fortieth annual exhibition which was brought to a close yesterday. A noticeable feature of the affair was the presence of many strangers who have only recently taken up their residence in the district. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with the evidences which were apparent of the capabilities of the district as an agricultural and fruit-producing area, and we may anticipate as a result of the show an increased interest in that section on the part of those contemplating locating in farming sections on Vancouver Island.

A very comprehensive programme for the extension of the lines in this city of the British Columbia Electric Railway & Lighting Co., Ltd., is now before the directors in London, and we doubt not that the proposed undertakings will be authorized. The branch lines to Uplands farm, Cadboro Bay, and Ross Bay will be very necessary next year—in fact, the latter extension is now an actual requirement. We note that Hon. Maurice Gifford, one of the directors, in an interview with the Colonist yesterday, remarked that the company had good reason to be satisfied with the growth of business. During the year ending June 1 the entire system handled no less than 15,000,000 passengers, an increase of nearly three million over the previous year, largely due to the expansion of Victoria and Vancouver.

We have been asked to print the draft agreement submitted by the City Council to the E. & N. Railway Company with such comment as we think necessary opposite each section. The gentleman making the request says he is very sure that people generally are not informed as to the terms of the agreement and hence are unable to appreciate fully the comments made upon it. In complying with the request we shall endeavor to be absolutely fair to all concerned.

Whereas the company propose to apply to the board of railway commissioners, in pursuance of the Consolidated Railway Act of Canada, for leave to construct a railway line or lines terminating on Store Street in a northerly direction along Store Street to connect with the land formerly occupied by the Albion Iron Works on lot 187 to 508, block D, and the company have applied to the city for permission to lay the rails necessary to operate cars and locomotives through and upon the said street, and it is intended by this agreement to define the terms and conditions in and upon which the city consent to the use of the street in manner desired as herein recited.

Now these presents witness, and it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto, as follows:

1. That it shall be lawful for the company to construct a single line of railway on the portion of Store Street lying between the present terminus of the company and the land, namely, said block D, occupied formerly by the Albion Iron Works, between the points in this agreement and subject to the approval of the city engineer, and to operate the said line of railway for railway purposes between the points above mentioned; also to lay spurs or branches from said line of railway into the said premises formerly occupied by the Albion Iron Works and also into any premises of Store Street, with the consent of any owner who may desire the same, and for the purposes aforesaid to enter into and upon, and to grade the said street, and to alter the existing grade shall not be altered without the consent in writing of the city engineer.

2. That it shall be lawful for the company to cause cars and locomotives to be run along the rails to be laid on Store Street as herein provided.

3. That it shall not be lawful for the company to allow their cars to stand on the said street, and the permission herein given of the said cars and the locomotives along the line of railway in the street, subject only to unavoidable obstructions to traffic caused by parties other than the company.

4. That the company shall commence the construction of laying of the said line of railway forthwith after the execution of this agreement and the grant of authority by the railway commission and if at any time hereafter the company shall cease for the space of one month to use the said rails for the purpose herein contemplated, unless prevented in so doing by law or by strikes; or any breaking down of machinery, or buildings, bridges or other structures, or by an act of God, or by any cause over which the company has no control, the permission hereby given shall be deemed to be revoked and the company shall remove from the street and the said line all materials of construction and re-instate the said street in a thoroughly good condition, fit and suitable for vehicular and other traffic.

5. That the company will at all times during the construction of the said railway line and the operation of traffic on the same and during any repair or alteration of the same, take all due and proper precautions for the safety of foot and other passengers and of horses and carriages passing along the said street.

6. That after construction of the said line of railway or any spurs or sidings which the company is hereby authorized to construct, the company will repair and amend the said street, all such work of repair and amendment to be done to the approval of the city engineer; that the roadway between the rails and within at least eighteen (18) inches from outside the rails shall be paved and kept constantly in repair by the company, and the company shall construct and keep in good repair in like manner such portions of any other streets which may intersect its said line of railway or any spurs or sidings which the company is hereby authorized to construct.

7. Should the remainder of the roadway be damaged by reason of the construction, repair or maintenance of the said line of railway or any spurs or sidings by the company, then the company shall repair and amend the roadway between the rails and within at least eighteen (18) inches from outside the rails and the roadway between the rails and within at least eighteen (18) inches from outside the rails shall be paved and kept constantly in repair by the company.

8. The obligation herein contained as to repairing and amending the roadway after construction or repair and the maintenance of the same, shall apply to any spur or siding from the main rail into any premises.

9. That the rails shall conform to the grade of the street, and the rails shall be flush with the level of the street.

10. The city shall give the general superintendent of the company fifteen days' notice in writing (except in cases of emergency) of intention to do any work upon the street that will interfere with the working of the railway or shall replace the same in as good order and condition as before such work was commenced.

11. That the company shall be liable for all damages arising out of the construction of the works and the operation of the railway herein contemplated and the company shall indemnify and hold the city harmless against all claims for damages, or for compensation for any of the matters herein authorized to be done by the company, or for any arbitration or proceedings at law or otherwise to which the city may be put in respect to any such claim.

12. During the construction of the said line of railway due and proper care shall be taken to leave sufficient space and crossings so that the traffic and travel on the said street and intersecting streets shall not be unnecessarily impeded, and lights shall be kept by the watchmen provided and kept by the company when and where required to prevent accidents to the public.

13. The company shall have the exclusive right to use the said street and it shall and may be lawful to and for all and sundry persons and persons whomsoever to travel upon and use the said street provided they do not unnecessarily impede or interfere with the cars of the said company running thereon subject to all the rights to the said street reserved to the city and the company to keep the said tracks with the said cars when meeting or overtaking any other vehicles thereon.

14. Nothing herein contained shall excuse the observance by the city, its officials and servants of any reasonable regulations which may now be existing or may from time to time be passed in exercise of the city's jurisdiction over the streets or over railway or tramway companies using the same.

15. The company, at the request of the city and upon being assured a fair and equitable consideration of the same, will grant running powers to other railroad companies who may require the same over their rails in the city and over the line of the city and enter into traffic agreements with other railway companies for the transportation of freight and baggage to, from and through the city.

16. The covenants and conditions herein contained shall ensure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the parties hereto.

17. In case any difference or dispute shall hereafter arise between the parties hereto touching or concerning the construction of this agreement or any matter therein in any way arising thereunder or thereon, the same shall be referred to arbitration and this agreement shall constitute a submission to arbitration under the provisions of the Arbitration Act.

Briefly recapitulated, the situation is as follows: The railway company has bought a piece of land in the city for terminal purposes. To reach it, the company must build a line of railway on a public street. The City Council is willing that the line should be built on the street. There is only one disputed point, and we think we have shown that the city could gain nothing if the company conceded the point.

Agreed to by both parties. This preamble shows that the agreement is to be followed up by action on the part of the Railway Commissioners. The consent of the city is necessary before the Commissioners can act as appears from Section 25 of the Consolidated Railway Act; but there is nothing in the act in regard to "terms and conditions," the only word in the act on this point being "consent." We assume that the city has a right to impose terms and conditions not inconsistent with the Railway Act.

Agreed to by both parties. It will be observed that this section, which is that under which the company would not do the work, the company any money to the street, but only the right to lay a single line of track, with spurs to its own property, or that of other people, who may so desire. Under the terms of the company would have the right to build spurs across the street from the single line of rails. In other words, if anyone builds a warehouse on Store Street he may have a track to his premises, even though it is necessary to cross the street to reach them. There is nothing to prevent the city council from permitting another company to do the same thing.

Both these sections were agreed to. They form in substance one section. They mean that the cars of the company shall never be allowed to remain on the street, except in the case of unavoidable obstruction. The rails on the street are to be used for moving the cars only. Therefore, except when cars are actually being conveyed along the track and spurs, the street will be absolutely free and open to traffic of all kinds.

These seven sections were agreed to. In brief what they provide for is that the street should be left by the company, after it has laid its rails in thoroughly good condition and that the company shall keep it in good condition, so far as that part occupied by its rails and 18 inches on either side are concerned. These sections seem to have been very well drawn. It will be noted that the rails must be on a level with the street, and OBSERVED that section 1 prohibits any alteration in the grade of the street without permission from the city engineer. These sections are designed to secure as good a street as is possible after the rails have been laid, and we think it will have that effect, and that vehicular traffic will not be interfered with apparently by the proposed track.

Sections 11 and 12 were agreed to. They are the usual sections in such agreement. They call for no comment.

Sections 13 and 14 were agreed to, and is an effectual answer to the contention that the company is to have a monopoly of the street. It is proper to add that this section does not appear to reserve rights to other railway companies because it expressly refers only to "persons or persons," who may wish to "travel upon or use" the street.

Section 14 was agreed to. It seems to call for an assent by the company to all acts which are within the jurisdiction of the city, which is right enough.

Section 15 is objected to by the company. It seems to us to be unnecessary. If the matters therein provided in are within the city's jurisdiction they are covered by Section 14. If they are not within that, the city cannot obtain jurisdiction by this agreement. The section covers two distinct subjects. One is the right of other companies than the E. & N. to use the company's track, which is a matter within the jurisdiction of the Railway Commissioners only and the other the making of traffic agreements, which is a matter over which the city council has no jurisdiction. On the first point: Let it be supposed that the city council should endeavor to compel the company to grant running rights upon terms which the Railway Commission should deem unreasonable, will it be pretended that the council could force its terms? On the other hand let it be supposed that the city council should now require the company to use the line, will it be pretended that the Railway Commission would be bound by such a refusal? Is it intended that the E. & N. Railway Company and the city council can make an agreement which will override the law of Canada? If neither of these things are intended, the first part of the section is unnecessary. The second part is unworkable, because the request of the city could not be enforced.

Sections 16 and 17 were agreed to and call for no comment.

The railway company has bought a piece of land in the city for terminal purposes. To reach it, the company must build a line of railway on a public street. The City Council is willing that the line should be built on the street. There is only one disputed point, and we think we have shown that the city could gain nothing if the company conceded the point.

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BRASS BEDSTEAD, satin finish, straight foot, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. An excellent bed at \$100.00
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We have also a large selection of BRASS BEDSTEADS in the smaller sizes, in both the satin and bright finish.
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DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak, size of dresser top 42 in. x 19 in., with British beveled mirror, size 24 in. x 30 in. The two pieces \$40.00
DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak, size of dresser top 18 in. x 40 in., with British beveled mirror. The two pieces \$32.50
GOLDEN OAK DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, with shaped British beveled mirror, 28 inches x 30 inches. The two pieces \$55.00
CHIFFONIER to match \$35.00
DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak, with round shaped British beveled mirror, size 28 in. x 28 in. Size of bureau top 40 x 20 in. The two pieces \$45.00
DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak, size of dresser top 40 in. x 20 in. With British beveled mirror size 28 in. x 28 in. The two pieces \$45.00

DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak with oval shaped mirror, size 30 in. x 40 in. Size of dresser top 44 in. x 18 in. The two pieces \$75.00
EXCELLENT MAHOGANY DRESSER, with shaped British beveled mirror, size 30 inches x 40 inches, dresser top 48 inches x 24 inches. Something new in style and finish \$75.00
CHIFFONIER to match \$70.00
DRESSING TABLE to match \$45.00
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BEAUTIFUL SOLID MAHOGANY DRESSER, with shaped British beveled mirror, size 38 x 32 inches. Size of dresser top, 55 in. x 24 in. \$100.00
CHIFFONIER to match \$90.00
WASHSTAND to match \$30.00

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Mainland News

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION ENDS

Successful Gathering at Vancouver Brought to Close—Officers Elected

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 19.—The eighth annual convention of the International Sunday School Association of British Columbia was concluded yesterday, two sessions, afternoon and evening, being held. The programme was as follows:

Afternoon
2.45—Reports from secretaries of denominational conferences.
3.45—Report of nominating committee. Election of officers. Report of resolution committee.
4.45—Address, "The Wise Intermediate and His Otherwise Treatment," Rev. W. C. Merritt.
Evening
8.00—Prayer and praise. Rev. J. P. Westman.
8.10—The world's convention at Rome. Rev. W. C. Merritt. Vocal selection. Collection.
8.40—The adult Bible class movement. Alfred Huggitt.
9.10—Essentials in successful teaching. Stuart Muirhead.
9.30—Closing exercises, conducted by George Carter.

The following officers were elected: Hon. President—Mr. Noah Shakespeare, Victoria.

President—Wm. G. F. Gibson, Vancouver.

First Vice-President—Mr. Camfield, New Westminster.

Second Vice-President—Mr. Thomas Bryant, Nanaimo.

Secretary—Mr. Panage, Vancouver.

Treasurer—Mr. George Ward, Vancouver.

Chairman of Executive Committee—Mr. H. J. Knott, Vancouver.

Members of the executive committee in addition to the officers of the provincial association:

Vancouver—Mr. W. P. Argue, Mr. A. Huggitt, Mr. E. F. G. Richards, Mr. W. J. White.

Victoria—Dr. W. Russell, Ald. John Meeson, Mr. Geo. Carter, Mr. J. B. McCallum.

New Westminster—Mr. J. C. S. Keith, Mr. W. J. Kerr, Mr. E. Lennie.

Kamloops—Rev. Mr. Wylie.

Abbotsford—Mr. J. G. Graham.

Chilliwack—Mr. John Orr.

Ladner—Mr. Alan Calvert.

Nanaimo—Mr. Powell.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved (a) that we urge upon all our schools the observance of World's Temperance Sunday, Nov. 24, by special temperance instruction and pledge signing; (b) whereas we recognize the enormity of the cigarette evil, and the increase of its growth, and whereas legislative compulsion will soon be on the march from the Dominion government for the provinces the power to deal with this evil more effectively, be it resolved, 1. That this convention pledges itself to do all in its power, collectively and individually to ensure the success of this campaign; 2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Dominion W. C. T. U. superintendent of anti-narcotics, Mrs. Jennie Waters, Hamilton, Ont.; (c) and, further, that this convention views with alarm the growth of the opium habit among our own race and in our midst, and desires not only young people of the adult consequences of forming the habit, but also to arouse our civic officials and the citizens generally to combat the inroads of this monstrous traffic.

Resolved, that this convention desires to place on record its high appreciation of the untiring efforts of the retiring president, Noah Shakespeare, on behalf of the International Sunday School association work in this province. We recognize that it is largely owing to his zeal and enthusiasm that the provincial organization was effected, and has been for years so successfully carried on. We are glad to know that we shall still be able to avail ourselves of his wise counsel and assistance on the executive of our association as honorary president. With this resolution we desire, also, to couple the names of other retiring officers, and especially the secretary, George Carter, and the treasurer, Alfred Huggitt, both of whom have faithfully attended to the duties of their office for some years past.

Resolved, that the thanks of this convention be tendered to Rev. W. C. Merritt for his attendance here, and for the great assistance he has been to us in the addresses he has given and the help he has been to us in our councils and deliberations for the better performance of our work.

Resolved, that we again urge our Sunday school workers to give special attention to the work of winning the children to make definite decision for Christ. And in order to assist this

and we recommend the provincial executive to name a committee to be generally and untiringly observed in the Sunday school as a special season of prayer and decision.

Resolved, that we wish to express our appreciation of the action of the Ontario association for the invaluable aid in making it possible for us to have a general secretary giving his whole time to the work of these western provinces, the Ontario association having guaranteed the salary of our general secretary for one year, and further aid if necessary.

Resolved, that this convention has been moved to sincere sadness by the news of the death of the Rev. Dr. Pottery of Toronto, the chairman of the international lesson committee. We recognize that in his passing away the international Sunday School movement has lost one of its mightiest leaders and truest friends. His was a strong and noble character, one to inspire the highest ideals in the hearts of our young people. Our hearts go out in truest sympathy to those who by reason of relationship must most deeply feel the loss of a father and friend. To the Sunday school world he will still live in what he has done for our great movement. We desire that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the secretary to the sorrowing relatives.

Resolved, that thanks of the association be tendered the local committee for their earnest care and labor in putting together material for the successful work of this convention, and regret that Sunday schools in some sections had left it difficult for secretaries and committees to so arrange, and hope for more full responses to be given in future by all who can do so to help those committees and secretaries, as the efficient work needed and intended cannot be accomplished so well without co-operation of all Sunday schools.

Resolved, that thanks of this association be extended to the press, which we acknowledge to be so much power for good in that it gave so full a report of the work of the convention, and so kind a sympathy with the efforts of our people for the Sunday schools of British Columbia particularly, and those of Christendom generally; and hope the press will, amidst the rush of material business, continue its very necessary help in the King's business.

Resolved (a) that the thanks of this convention be extended to the transportation companies for their help in making it possible for a greater number to come to this convention by their sympathy with us in reduced fares, etc.; (b) to those who so efficiently and inspiringly enthused and entertained us with music so acceptable to us; (c) thanks of the convention be to the citizens of Vancouver who so kindly welcomed us to their homes and to the city, and have entertained us so royally.

Evening Session

At the evening session the church was crowded and very interesting addresses were rendered. Rev. W. C. Merritt spoke of the World's Convention at Rome, and Mr. Alfred Huggitt gave an instructive talk on the Adult Bible Class Movement. He said that like most things, it began in a small way. A few men started Sunday Schools and the spirit that they showed attracted others, with the result that the movement enlarged until the schools spread into districts and afterwards all over the world.

"The time was coming," he said, "when the Sabbath Schools of B. C. would realize the value of the individual workers in the movement."

The church was just opening its eyes to this great movement. "We hear the tread of an enormous army of Sunday School workers," he declared, and he prophesied a wonderful advance in Sunday School work.

The Social Side

In the past, the church had failed to a great extent, to uphold the social side of the work. Every day young men were coming into the city of Vancouver, and they were coming direct from home influences. They should be looked after, and a class formed of men to work for men.

The Bible had lain upon our shelves too long. The Bible was God's way of teaching, and if we read it and studied it, we would attain a fuller and better knowledge of the word of God.

Adult Bible Class

It was time that the Adult Bible Class, which was a class for the development of the social, educational and spiritual enlightenment of church members, should be thoroughly taken up, as it would prove of incalculable value.

Mr. Stuart Muirhead, general secretary of the association, spoke upon the essentials in Sunday School teaching, and declared it was not the method, but the life which counted. In all teaching there must be life. He had enjoyed being with the Vancouver workers for the first time, and was much encouraged to find on this coast people so energetic in the great work. At next year's meeting he hoped to have a gathering double the size of the present one.

President Shakespeare, in calling upon Mr. George Carter to lead the closing exercises of the convention, stated that the present gathering had been the best in eight years.

Mr. George Carter moved the following resolution, which passed unanimously:

"That the hearty thanks of this gathering be tendered to Bro. Merritt and the general secretary."

The delegates then linked hands and the gathering was brought to a close with the Benediction of Rev. Dr. Reid, father of the convention.

The question of next year's convention was left to the executive committee.

Nebraskan Views Purchase

New Westminster, Oct. 19.—Peter Jansen, of Jansen, Neb., and a party of eastern capitalists interested in timber lands and sawmills, are in the city inspecting the Fraser river mills, purchased by Jansen a couple of months ago for \$1,500,000.

Farm Labor Scarce

New Westminster, Oct. 19.—The scarcity of farm labor is being felt throughout the district at present, and especially where there are large crops of potatoes and roots to be gathered. An Agassiz report states that it has been almost impossible to get help to gather the large potato crop in that section.

IMMENSE FOOT MARKS FOUND

Vernon People Are Quite Excited Over Recent Discovery

Vernon, Oct. 19.—With a human footprint nineteen inches long, the big foot alone measuring five inches, it is left to the imagination to fill in the superstructure of this huge monster that has frightened the inhabitants of this smiling valley. Men, women and children have turned out to look with awe and wonder at the mysterious and enormous "hoof." It is a naked human foot in all the essentials, and its partner is at the other side of a six-foot creek, giving some idea of the prehistoric stride of the creature.

A resident was calmly saving timber when a gentleman of the neighborhood came up to him and sprung the yarn on him so suddenly that he thought he had somebody from the New Westminster institution to deal with. But the informant was perfectly sane, and produced a stick with the pedal particulars carefully marked. The footprint was down the hill there for anybody to see. No one certainly ever heard of the fertile Okanagan producing stray giants, but an old Indian gives color to the theory by averting that forty years ago there were what he terms giants who stole children and things. Perhaps this may be the last of the Canadian mound dwellers.

The reservation folks have certainly had a genuine scare and have called up all the whites round about to help them out. Rifles are all loaded and hunters sit about in the darkness, so that it is unsafe for a stranger to loom up into view too suddenly when the least crash in the bush is sufficient to excite the tense nervous system.

Some have gone on the trail on horseback with magazine guns, but few men even with a Maxim under each arm could stand the ordeal of confronting a hairy monster some thirteen feet high, judging by the feet. Besides, the possession of the creature alive would be as good a financial "spec" as a valuable quarter section of Okanagan land. As there are no people around here to hoax and the Indians are too grave and occupied to manufacture footprints for sport, the story and the evidence are just as stated, the Indians themselves being the most concerned and serious over it.

POLICE INSTITUTE SEARCH

Despatch Patrol Boat for Man Named Silver Who is Missing in Small Boat

New Westminster, Oct. 19.—The provincial police have been requested to send out a patrol boat to search for a man named D. Silver, who accompanied by a Nanaimo lad named Albert Lawrence, has been missing since October 8, when they were last seen sailing away in a dark blue boat. They had no provisions of any kind, and had made no preparations for an extended absence from their home, and it is feared that the boat was swamped and the occupants drowned in a storm several days ago. Silver has a wife and two children.

Kettle Valley Line

Grand Forks, Oct. 19.—It is now stated that passenger service on the Kettle Valley Line railway between Grand Forks and Lynch Creek, a distance of twenty miles, will be inaugurated by November 1.

New Wing for Hospital

By unanimous action the General Hospital board Thursday night voiced the opinion that the present hospital accommodation, on the hill, was insufficient for the present demands and that with the assured growth of the city, provision must at once be made for the erection of the east wing. An appeal will be made to the city council to present a by-law covering the item to the electorate at the January elections.

Moral Reformers to Act

New Westminster, Oct. 19.—The moral reform element in this city will likely be heard from to a considerable extent at the forthcoming civic election or earlier, as those interested in the movement are active and are now considering what action will be taken.

It is expected that a large number of weeks ago the city council promised to take up the matter of moral reform but so far no results have been produced, and even Ald. Garrett's report has not yet been presented to the council.

A number of citizens attended at the city hall last Monday evening in the hope of listening to the report as it was to be presented to the council, but there was no meeting.

BAD BREATH

"For months I had great trouble with my stomach and used all kinds of medicines. My tongue has been actually as green as grass, my breath having a bad odor. Two weeks ago a friend recommended me to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have been taking them ever since. I am now in perfect health and my breath is sweet. I therefore let you know that I shall recommend them to anyone suffering from such trouble." Chas. H. Halpern, 114 E. 7th St., New York, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels

WATERBURY'S

CANDY CATHARTIC

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped G. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 50c

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Henry Young & Company

INFANTS' WEAR

Fashionable Things For His Majesty King Baby

EVERY mother in Victoria likes to think her's the handsomest baby on the Island. Doubtless it is if well and stylishly dressed. We would say that we pay special attention to the wants of the "tots" in Knitted Goods and have a most complete line of all kinds of necessities for their attractive looks and winter comfort. We know all about our INFANTS' WEAR, too. It's right every way, as it should be, both in style, workmanship and serviceability:



Knitted Boots, Bootees, Mittens, Infantees, Gloves, Knitted Wool Overalls, Gaiters, Socks, Three-Quarter Hose Stockings, Bands, Reubens' Bands, Vests in Watson's, Crescent, Health and Swiss Make Bibs, Feeders, Corsets Waists, Stork Pants, Bonnets, Etc.

ANYONE WISHING INFANTS' WEAR SPECIALLY KNITTED CAN LEAVE ORDERS WITH US

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty.

A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms.

Henry Young & Co.

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

"Home of the Hat Beautiful"

Latest ideas in high-class exclusive Millinery.

HINDUS OUST JAPANESE

Men With the Turbans Are Given the Preference on the V. & V. Railway

New Westminster, Oct. 19.—The V. & E. railway, on construction work near Abbotsford, has recently dismissed all Japanese in its employ, replacing the Nipponese with Hindus. The reason advanced by the contractors is that the Japanese have become too independent of late, and now refuse to obey orders with anything like promptness. The Hindus, although less experienced at the work, are better plodders, and grind mechanically along until told to quit by the foreman. The wages paid are the same.

To Establish Canadian Apples

New Westminster, Oct. 19.—A car of fruit will leave the city this morning for the prairie provinces, where the fruit will be placed on exhibition at different points where the car will be stalled.

Buy Kootenay Timber

Nelson, Oct. 18.—R. B. Herron of New Liskeard, Ont., has purchased a large amount of A. E. Watts' timber holdings on Kootenay lake, and also his controlling interest in the Procter Lumber company, including some fruit lands, the consideration being upwards of \$100,000.

Mr. Herron is one of the many successful eastern lumbermen, and has been operating for many years in the Cobalt district. It is his intention to bring his family and many of his old employees from the East. He is delighted with the grand scenery and says the climate alone is worth coming for.

After seeing the capabilities of this district as a fruit producer, he is already infected with a desire to become a fruitgrower.

He has not formed definite plans yet as to the resumption of operations at the Procter mill.

GUESTS AT CITY HOTELS

At the Strand.

Kennessy Bryan, Seattle.

Thos. Kiddie, Haidley, Alaska.

C. Duncan, Seattle.

C. O. Douglas, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dan, Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartle and family, Seattle.

W. C. H. Sprague, Winnipeg.

H. E. Haselton, Kansas City.

W. A. McFarlane, Vancouver.

C. J. Samuel, Montreal.

W. Leune, Montreal.

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Fall Styles

Lots of little changes in the fashions for fall.

3 button sack coats are shorter than the spring models.

Lapels are wider, too.

Browns are in high favor again. In fact, brownish effects are running the grays a close race for popularity.

Tweeds and Worsteds are the most wanted fabrics—though you may find it hard to choose between these and the new Imperial Blue Winter Serges.

We'll gladly show you all these new styles.

\$15, \$18, \$20 up.

Fit-Reform

73 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

At the Strand.

J. N. Rogers, Hawkeburg.

F. Jepson, Nanaimo.

C. Sheff, Dawson.

Mrs. E. Dixon, Vancouver.

R. H. Callaway, Chattanooga.

Karl Peachen, New York.

Mrs. Howard and son, Nelson.

N. W. Gallop, Nelson.

F. N. Norcross, Nelson.

Geo. V. Smith, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Galligher, and two nieces, Edmonton.

C. H. White, Seattle.

H. L. Colvin, Vancouver.

W. C. Young and family, Vancouver.

J. McKinnon, Vancouver.

Mrs. G. B. Duncan.

Mrs. G. B. Duncan.

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BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTANT PLAN

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Elford St. Phone 1140

At the Balmoral.

Sarah Endicott, Port Townsend.

J. Newton-Storry, Vancouver.

Mrs. Halley, Ganges, B. C.

J. D. Halley, Ganges, B. C.

G. H. Ansley, South Pender.

At the Victoria.

Miss K. Mathews, Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Q. Kuger and 2 sons, Helena, Mont.

W. Peterson, Seattle.

W. Bronen, Seattle.

Geo. Linden, Chicago.

Neil Lennon, Vancouver.

W. C. Dyer, Vancouver.

Goddard Hancock, New York.

Leslie Martin, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hall, Myrtle, Ore.

McKay, Koksilah, B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Arnold, St. Louis, Clifford Butler and wife and family, England.

A. D. McKinnon, Orillia, Ont.

Geo. Henderson, Seattle.

D. Draney, Nanaimo

Just Arrived

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF ROWAT'S GOODS.

Pickles, per bottle	20c and 35c
Vinegar, per bottle	20c
Olives, per gallon jar	\$1.00
Stuffed Olives, per bottle	15c, 25c, 35c and 60c
Chutney, per bottle	20c and 35c
White Onions, choice, per bottle	20c

THESE PRICES ARE FOR MONDAY ONLY

FELL & COMPANY, Limited

THE QUALITY GROCERIES

Under Entire New Management Since October 1st.

631 FORT STREET. PHONE 94.

Comparative Table of Stock Prices

	Oct. 1907	Oct. 1906	Dividend Paid half Yearly
Canadian Pacific	183 1/2	160	3 1/2 p.c.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal	68	63 1/2	nil
Crows Nest Coal and Coke	280	275	5 p. c.
International Coal and Coke	62	95	4 p. c.
Alberta Coal and Coke	42		

Good Railway and Coal Stocks are Safe Investments.

SELECT THE BEST

For further particulars, apply

British-American Trust Company, Ltd

Cor. Broad and View Streets - Victoria, B.C.



It Is Better to Take Our Ferrated Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda

now before your system is debilitated by coughs and colds, than to wait until rough weather is in the ascendancy. It will fortify your system and prevent disease. Excellent for children.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., nr. Yates

SAWS!

We carry a complete line of ATKINS' SAWS

"Tye" Cross Cut and "Howatson" Falling in Special and Silver Steel grades

Atkins' A A A Double Bitted Axes

These goods need no recommendation. Their name is their guarantee

AXES!

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

LOGGERS' SUPPLY HOUSE 74 WHARF STREET

Season Now Opening

And the time has come when

Your Shabby Dress Footwear
Must Be Discarded

and new ones procured. Naturally

SHINY LEATHERS

are much in demand.

Take our tip and don't buy
cheap patents.

The Prices Are Right! The Quality Goes
Them One Better!

NEW PUMPS ARE HERE

BAKER SHOE CO., LTD.

New No. 1109 GOVERNMENT STREET

That Business methods are changing is widely recognized by observant people and it must be admitted that the general trend is toward higher ideals of honesty and fair dealing. In line with this general uplift is the new system adapted by makers of really high-class pianos, both here and in Europe, of marking pianos in plain figures at their real value and selling at one price only with a reasonable discount for cash. Among Canadian manufacturers, the only one to adopt this up-to-date, square-deal method in its entirety is the Gerhard Heintzman Company, Limited, whose pianos are generally recognized by musical people throughout the Dominion as the standard of high art in piano manufacture, and their local agents, Messrs. Fletcher Bros., were among the first to apply it to all pianos handled by them. In this way the customer can run no risk as every instrument is plainly marked and you have the assurance that you are paying exactly what the piano is worth—no more—no less. With this guarantee of a square deal to every one coupled with the fact that the agencies under their control include the very best high-grade pianos on the market, it is no wonder that this enterprising firm

finds its business growing by leaps and bounds.

Hallowe'en Concert.

The First Presbyterian church choir are busy preparing for their annual Hallowe'en concert, which takes place on Monday, Oct. 25, in the lecture hall adjoining the church. The programme as has been the custom for so many years, will be entirely Scotch, consisting of a number of the choir's famous part songs, solos, duets, readings and Highland dancing by well known performers, whose names will be published later. Special attention is to be paid to the decorations on this occasion. Hallowe'en having a savor of witches, ghosts, goblins and weird things generally, it is expected that the decorations will take this form.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Communication Resumed.

Telegraphic communication between Nome and Seattle, which has been cut off for several days, has been resumed.

On Mission Movement.

Rev. John Robson will speak on the "Forward Movement" for Mission at the Metropolitan Methodist church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Will Introduce "Half Step"

On Friday evening next Prof. Judges will introduce the latest New York dance the "Half Step" in his dancing academy, Sir William Wallace hall.

Will Speak on Self-Culture.

Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaimo will lecture today on the value of self-culture at the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 4 o'clock. R. Morrison will act as soloist.

Go to Seattle.

A number of the local members of the Knights of Columbus left yesterday for Seattle to take part in the inauguration of a new council of that order today.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

A meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis society will be held in the City hall tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. A full attendance has been requested as important business is to be discussed.

Fractures an Arm.

Harry Gold, the 13-year-old son of Charles Gold, 15 Toronto street, fell and fractured his arm while playing in the garden of the family residence on Thursday last. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Ernest Hall and the boy is making satisfactory progress.

St. Barnabas Bazaar.

The working societies of St. Barnabas parish are to hold their annual bazaar in the schoolroom on Wednesday and Thursday, November 20 and 21. They hope the friends of the parish will remember the dates and will assist them by donating things for sale.

Entertainment for Oddfellows.

Newton Beers will give a programme of readings and recitations in the Oddfellows' hall on the evening of Thursday, November 14. He comes to Victoria under the auspices of Dominion Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F. Herr Peters will give an exhibition of magic and sleight of hand the same evening.

Appointed a Commissioner.

William C. Moresby has been appointed a commissioner by the provincial government to enquire into a license dispute at Ladysmith. A licensee there named Hill has been refused a renewal of his license and has lodged a complaint with the government. Mr. Moresby will examine into all the facts and report.

Cadet Corps Scores.

The high school cadet corps held their weekly target practice at the Clover Point range yesterday morning. Owing to a heavy fog during the morning few good scores were expected out of a possible of 35. Cadet Gray, 23; Cadet Elford, 20; Cadet Hartman, 18; Cadet Reilly, 16; Corp. A. Boggs, 15; Cadet Schilling, 14; Cadet Huggett, 14; Cadet Browne, 13.

Would Avoid Confusion.

Now that the new house numbers have been put up along many streets of the city Alderman Hanna suggests that much confusion would be avoided if residents, whose houses have been renumbered, would remove the old numbers. Many houses are now with two numbers and considerable confusion is occasioned by the old numbers being allowed to remain.

French Alliance Meeting.

L'Alliance Francaise will hold its first meeting of the season on Wednesday night at 8.30, Oct. 23, at the residence of Mrs. O. M. Jones, Fort street. As the election of officers for the ensuing year will then take place, it is hoped all the members will make a point of being present. The past year has been a very successful one, the membership now numbering over forty, and it is hoped to do even better the coming winter as the executive committee have a very interesting programme mapped out, and are arranging with the Federation Francaise of New York to have their lecturers visit Victoria. The social evenings that have proved so successful in the past, will be held more frequently this winter.

Library Voting Contest.

The following are the results of the library voting contest to day:
Y. M. C. A. 3,692, add 5,647 equal 9,249.
Jubilee Hospital \$54, add 3,354 equal 4,208.
B. A. A. 1,448, add 2,261 equal 3,708.
Salvation Army 801, add 1,521 equal 2,322.
Brotherhood of Owls 1148, add 669 equal 1,817.
Northward School 591, add 10 equal 601.
South Park School 725, add 337 equal 1,062.
Victoria College 430, add 216 equal 646.
Baptist Sunday School 150, add 3 equal 153.
Reformed Episcopal Sunday School 40, add 4 equal 44.
Eagles 413, add 114 equal 527.
A. O. U. W. 254, add 259 equal 513.
W. O. W. 251, add 101 equal 352.
A. O. F. 141, add 47 equal 188.
I. O. O. F. 470, add 140 equal 610.
K. of P. 454, add 116 equal 570.
St. John's Sunday School 305, add 110 equal 415.
Victoria West A. A. 154, add 428 equal 582.
Central School 515, add 280 equal 798.
First Presbyterian Sunday School 50, add equal 140.
King's Church 204, add 134 equal 338.
Y. W. C. A. 276, add 160 equal 436.
Methodist Sunday School 180, add 5 equal 185.
St. Ann's Convent 160, add 40 equal 200.
Antennal Sunday School 129.
Elks 320, add 115 equal 435.

Pain anywhere, pain in the head, painful periods, Neuralgia, toothache, all pains can be promptly stopped by a thoroughly safe little Pink Candy Tablet, known by Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets. It simply means congestion—undue blood pressure at the point where pain exists. Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets quickly equalize this unnatural blood pressure, and pain immediately departs. Write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., and get a free trial package. Large box 25c, C. H. Bowes.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS
Sole Agent
A. M. JONES
88 Johnson Street. Phone A1207.

Natural History Society.

The regular meeting of the society will be held in their rooms tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Lecture to Boys

A lecture to boys upon the social evil was delivered at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening by Dr. Ernest Hall. The lecture was illustrated with a number of views. The audience was large, nearly sixty boys being present. This is the last of the three lectures delivered by Dr. Hall on Saturday evenings.

Installation of New Pipe Organ.

Tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock the new organ will be installed in St. Andrew's cathedral. The organ is the finest instrument of its kind in Victoria. The organists who have tested its possibilities are loud in their praises of it. All arrangements have been completed for its installation with a sacred concert of which selections on the organ will form the greater part. All are invited. A free will collection during the concert.

Have Close Shave

Yesterday a bullet from a small gun came through a window pane in the residence of some well known Victorians and struck the wall a few inches from the head of a young lady. There were several people in the room, and one of them a little child was struck on the face by the flying glass. Names are suppressed because the affairs were accidental and the lad responsible for it genuinely sorry; but the lesson of the incident ought not to be lost. City yards are not proper places for experiments with firearms.

Natural History Club

A natural history club in connection with the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. was inaugurated yesterday afternoon in accordance with the suggestion of Rudyard Kipling while visiting here. The first tramp was taken under the direction of S. L. Grey and J. Clinton, two of the city teachers, and was of three hours' duration. A prize is offered for the best essay descriptive of the trip. The boys' department are endeavoring to arrange to have the different faunas taken under the direction of local authorities upon the different branches of nature study.

CITY'S REQUEST REFUSED

Railway Commission Turns Down Petition re Opening of Old Esquimalt Road

The city has been advised that its application to the railway commission to have the old Esquimalt road opened up again for traffic, the E. & N. company having refused to allow the road to be opened up, has been refused. The commission has granted the railway company's petition to have the road kept closed to vehicular traffic leaving only the foot-path and style. The city and the company have been negotiating for some time over the matter, the company wishing the road to remain as it has been for several years, with a fence across it, while the city wanted the fence removed. After fruitless negotiations the city finally submitted the matter to the railway commission.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

SYNOPSIS

The pressure has given way in the northern part of the provinces but continues high from Cariboo to San Francisco. Rain is falling at Port Simpson and snow fell at Dawson, but fair weather is excepted in California. Temperatures have on the whole been somewhat lower today. East of the Rockies a vast area of high pressure covers the middle west provinces and states, causing fair weather in all sections with lower temperatures in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

TEMPERATURES

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	37	51
Vancouver	39	51
New Westminster	40	51
Kamloops	34	58
Parkerville	30	52
Port Simpson	10	40
Alton	36	44
Dawson, Y. T.	16	31
Calgary, Alta.	28	60
Winnipeg, Man.	26	46
Portland, Ore.	38	58
San Francisco, Cal.	51	61

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity: Light or moderate wind, partly cloudy with fog and not much change in temperature.

Lower mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair with fog and not much change in temperature.

SATURDAY

Highest 57, lowest 37, mean 47.
Sunshine 4 hours, 42 minutes.

TIDE TABLE

Date	Time	High	Time	High	Time	High	Time	High
1	4:23	3:11	14:29	7:71				
2	5:27	3:22	14:44	7:06				
3	6:32	3:32	15:00	6:51				
4	7:38	3:41	15:16	6:36				
5	8:44	3:50	15:32	6:21				
6	9:50	3:59	15:48	6:06				
7	10:56	4:08	16:04	5:51				
8	12:02	4:17	16:20	5:36				
9	13:08	4:26	16:36	5:21				
10	14:14	4:35	16:52	5:06				
11	15:20	4:44	17:08	4:51				
12	16:26	4:53	17:24	4:36				
13	17:32	5:02	17:40	4:21				
14	18:38	5:11	17:56	4:06				
15	19:44	5:20	18:12	3:51				
16	20:50	5:29	18:28	3:36				
17	21:56	5:38	18:44	3:21				
18	23:02	5:47	19:00	3:06				
19	24:08	5:56	19:16	2:51				
20	25:14	6:05	19:32	2:36				
21	26:20	6:14	19:48	2:21				
22	27:26	6:23	20:04	2:06				
23	28:32	6:32	20:20	1:51				
24	29:38	6:41	20:36	1:36				
25	30:44	6:50	20:52	1:21				
26	31:50	6:59	21:08	1:06				
27	32:56	7:08	21:24	0:51				
28	34:02	7:17	21:40	0:36				
29	35:08	7:26	21:56	0:21				
30	36:14	7:35	22:12	0:06				
31	37:20	7:44	22:28	0:00				

A weak Stomach, causing dyspepsia, a weak Heart with palpitation or intermittent pulse, always means weak Stomach nerves or weak Heart nerves. Strengthen these inside or controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly these ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop's Racine, Wis., will mail simple recipe. Write for them. A test will tell. Your health is certainly worth this simple trial. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

SPECIAL

THIS WEEK AT THE

VICTORIA HOUSE

82 YATES STREET

Printed Flannelette in a great variety of patterns, at per yard, 12 1-2 to 1-30
Black Satene Skirts, extra value, each, from 1-00 to 1-90
Real French Kid Gloves, that give every satisfaction, at per pair \$1.00 and 1-25

G. A. RICHARDSON & CO.

82 Yates Street

High Grade Underwear

Renowned for its quality, Finish and Service

Jaegers at \$5 to \$7 suit
Cartwright & Warner... \$5 to \$7 suit
Morley's... \$4 to \$14 suit
Ellis... \$2 to \$4 suit
Slafield's... \$2 to \$4 suit

Representing the highest degree of perfection yet attained in the manufacture of underwear. Made from selected long fibre yarns, carefully scoured and cleaned before spinning. Stands repeated washings without shrinking, losing color, shape or elasticity. Therefore, no coarse threads, no unevenness, no imperfections in the finished garments.

Finch & Finch

The Exclusive Style Shop
1107 GOVERNMENT ST.

Ladies Who Go To Balls

Theatres and parties are finding Dr. Van Dyke's "Lily Bloom" a wonderful blessing. It entirely takes the place of powder, but unlike powder it cannot be wiped off, is not visible and it not only banishes facial blemishes but gives a matchless natural bloom to the face. Per bottle 50c. Another tremendous boon to the woman of society is the new Parisian Hair Wash.

Shampoo Powder

which makes a delightfully perfumed (genuine violet) egg yolk for washing the hair. All ready to use—no trouble. Price 10c a package.

Terry & Marett

The Prescription Druggists

82, Cor. FORT & DOUGLAS STS.

DRESSED FOR THE OCCASION



YOUR CLOTHES

Are important. Don't neglect them. There is all the difference in the world between a

Properly Made Suit

and a cheap, poorly made one. Our charges are moderate and we give the most excellent material and workmanship.

PEDEN'S

TAILORING PARLORS
FORT STREET

Gasoline Launch on Cowichan Bay For Sale

5-h.p. Truscott engine, has never broken down, thoroughly reliable, 22 foot long, 6-ft. beam, speed eight miles, with anchor dynamo complete. Also Peterson canoe. Cash \$350, or part exchange, sailboat, etc.

ORR PATTERSON,
Cowichan.

Victoria's Finest Shoe Store

Our store, when finished, will be one of the swellest shoe stores on the coast. In the meantime we are making special inducements to shoe buyers.

TODAY

Men's \$5.00 Boots.....\$3.00
Women's \$3.50 Boots...\$1.00 & \$1.50
Misses Lace and Button Boots...\$1.00

EVERY DAY IS BARGAIN DAY AT THE

IDEAL SHOE STORE

1116
Government
Street

Late
Paterson

gers, Switzer, Lugin, Perry, Scott, Lugin, Smith, Rickaby, Bernard, Blygh, Howard, Bassett; Messrs.: Earle, Bots, Poloy, Mason, Kildar, Barton, Drake, Ives, Barton, Lloyd, Francis and Petch Bros. quartette; "Heart to Let," Miss McQuade, Mr. Petch and the bridesmaids and best-men; "Holding Hands" Misses: Tombs, Perry, Bernard, Switzer; Messrs.: Barton, Drake, Barton, Petch, Pooley and Earle. The Mysterious Phantoms, Messrs. Jenkinson, Holmes, White, Doerr, Duce; "Good Old Canada," Mr. Booth and female for entire company.

LANTERNS

You Need Not Walk in Darkness When You Can Get Lanterns So Cheap.

We have Them for the Big and for the Little for the Old and for the Young.

CALL AND SEE OUR ASSORTMENT AND GET OUR PRICES

B. C. Hardware Co.

Phone. 82. Cor. Yates and Broad Sts. P. O. Box 683

WHY NOT SAVE TIME

And make Ironing Day pleasant by using an up-to-date device, an

ELECTRIC LAUNDRY IRON

Dirt and worry avoided—money saved in the end. See this Iron demonstrated at

Hinton Electric Co's Showrooms

29 GOVERNMENT STREET

Fire Arms and Ammunition

LARGEST STOCK AT

JOHN BARNESLEY & COMPANY

GOVERNMENT STREET

Steamer Venture Sails October 23rd

SYLVESTER'S HEN FOOD FOR POULTRY.

Is a mixture of grain containing wheat, oats, corn or barley, with enough grit to keep your poultry always laying; cheaper than wheat; free delivery, per 100 lbs. \$1.90

SYLVESTER FEED CO. 87-89 YATES STREET

EMPRESS DRUG HALL

Half-a-Pound Box of Chocolates for 25 Cents

GEO. A. FRASER. 30 AND 32 GOVERNMENT STREET

THE WOODS HOTEL

VANCOUVER

New and Strictly Modern

THE IRVING HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B.C.

New and Modern Rooms with Baths First Class Grill

W. S. DICKSON - Proprietor

MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LISTS FOR 1908

The attention of persons wishing to qualify as householders is hereby called to the fact that as the 31st day of October instant is a statutory holiday, declarations may be made on the 1st day of November proximo, but all such declarations must be delivered to the undersigned not later than 5 p.m. of that day. Attention is also called to the following provisions of the Statute, namely: "No declaration shall be accepted unless it be delivered to the undersigned within 48 hours after it is made."

"WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,"
C. M. C.
Victoria, B. C., City Clerk's office, Oct. 19th, 1907.

TENDERS

For the purpose of closing an estate offers are requested by the undersigned for the property on the northeast corner of Pandora and Quadra streets, consisting of the Elmhurst House and two residences.

For further particulars apply to **PETERS & WILSON,** Solicitors for the Trustees.

A Word About Prescriptions

We are compounding more and more each week. Many people have found that here they can always get just what the prescription calls for, just at the time we promise, and that the price is reasonable.

We use **Pure Drugs** of the best quality. Try

HALL'S

Central Drug Store

N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

Lifeguard Soap—Disinfectant— is strongly recommended by the medical profession as being the most effective disinfectant.

In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women, the Colonist is taking a step, which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcome and carefully attended to.

HERE AND THERE

In a late number of the Gazette, Montreal, there is a report of a meeting of the Teachers' convention being held in that city. During the evening Hon. W. A. Weir, provincial minister of public works, spoke on the subject of teachers' salaries. He declared that the people of Canada think too much about money making and money saving. Although they loved their children and were ambitious for their future welfare, they were not willing to pay the teachers who were competent to instruct them the salaries which their abilities should command. The people, thought Mr. Weir, should be educated through the newspapers and by the leaders of public opinion to see the necessity of paying higher salaries and engaging the best teachers.

A very wealthy American lady has been bringing over very large quantities of dutiable goods on her frequent visits to Europe. She has duly reported at the custom house and pays the charges on them. So exact have the officials found her statements to be that they accept them without examining her baggage. The lady, Mrs. Huntington, was not aware that she was unusual in paying tribute to whom tribute was due. In answer to a remark on the subject she said: "If you mean that I am honest, I will certainly say that I am like thousands of other women."

There are, nevertheless, women in the world who, while of the most scrupulous honesty in dealing with individuals, cannot be convinced that the government of a country should be treated in exactly the same way. There is in their minds some subtle distinction between the command "Thou shalt not steal" as applied to the pockets of their neighbors and the treasury vaults of the country.

Andrew Carnegie, addressing the Library association of the United Kingdom at Glasgow recently, spoke of the necessity of librarians being specially trained for their work. Mr. Carnegie is quoted as saying with reference to a library: "Given a real librarian, its future success was certain; given a poor one and it was destined to a future only respectable, and the difference between an active, go-ahead, vivifying library and a so-called respectable one was the difference between a live coal and a smoldering one." The gentleman, who has given so freely of his money to the founding of libraries, has, no doubt, observed keenly, but the most essential qualities of a good librarian, one who should be at the head of such an institution, are those which no training in technical matters connected with a library can give him. These qualifications are a knowledge of books, a love for them, and good judgment and correct taste in selecting those most suitable for the patron of the library. More is needed in the management of a library than the ability to know where to put one's books on a given book in the shortest possible time, important as that matter undoubtedly is, especially where there are many books to be arranged.

Hon. J. H. Turner, agent general of the province in London, will leave Vancouver on Tuesday of next week and cross the continent by the C. P. R. He has booked passage for Liverpool by the White Star line steamer Cedric, clearing from New York November 7.

E. A. James, late general manager of the Canadian Northern and Mrs. James, are staying at the Dallas and intend remaining for the winter.

Mrs. Gordon of Otter Point is in town.

Hon. J. H. Turner, agent general of the province in London, will leave Vancouver on Tuesday of next week and cross the continent by the C. P. R. He has booked passage for Liverpool by the White Star line steamer Cedric, clearing from New York November 7.

WOMAN'S WORK

The ladies of St. John's Guild will hold their annual sale of work on the 19th November in the cathedral school room, kindly loaned by Canon Edwards, at their own schoolroom was destroyed in the late disastrous fire. The ladies are busy trying to replace their losses.

The Victoria Circle of the King's Daughters held a most successful meeting last Tuesday. Officers were elected and new members enrolled. The circle will meet next Tuesday at the residence of Miss Sorby, 429 Quebec street, at 2 o'clock, and all members are particularly requested to attend this meeting. Communications may be addressed to Miss Sorby or to the secretary, Miss Reade, Oak Bay.

The Sound papers are remarking on the public spirit of the women of the little town of Renwick on the bank of the Columbia. The ladies of Renwick are ambitious to make it a lovely city of homes. Nor are they a little to confine their efforts to beautifying the homes of the living. Some time ago they secured a title to an acre of land to be used as a cemetery. They are now preparing to grade the roads, repair the walks and plant shade and ornamental trees. For this purpose they have appointed Friday, October 25, as a sort of Arbor day when they invite their fellow citizens to come to their assistance, and by their united efforts prepare the spot to deserve the fine old name of God's Acre.

All members of the Young Women's Christian Association and others desiring to join classes are requested to apply as soon as possible to the general secretary, Miss Thompson. The classes are to be in cooking, physical culture, French, singing, needlework and in the elementary subjects of an English education. There have already been several applications for each of the classes.

The first meeting of the Literary Society of the Alexandra Club will take place on the evening of Tuesday, October 29, at the club. The programme for the season promises to be of a particularly interesting nature, and will be carried out on the following lines:

Section 1—"The Mind," poetry and fiction.

Section 2—"The Master," art, painting and etching.

Section 3—"The Man," great modern statesmen.

Section 4—"The Hour," questions of the day.

The speaker for the first session will be Mr. Clive Phillips-Wiley, whose text will be "What Is Poetry." All who remember Mr. Wolley's delightful address last winter on "The

Nevel" will certainly give him the warmest of welcomes, and his further assistance this year is an excellent augury for the progress of the society. Other speakers whom it is hoped will be heard during the winter are as follows: The Hon. the Premier, the Hon. Dr. Young, the Ven. Archdeacon Sheven, the Rev. Canon Beaudin, the Rev. Leslie Gray, the Rev. H. H. Goven, Dr. C. F. Newcombe, Mr. C. H. Luggin, Dr. G. S. Hasell. Among the ladies Mrs. Beaudin and Mrs. Fitzgibbon have already been approached for special subjects, while it is hoped that all members of the society will assist in the discussion and reviews. A full programme with dates and subjects will be published, and as on hand for distribution at the first meeting. Members or intending members are asked to record their names, and pay the season's dues to the secretary, Mrs. Hasell, who may be found in the committee room at the Alexandra Club every morning between the hours of 10 a. m. and noon.

Courses of lectures—It is proposed to inaugurate certain special courses of lectures under the auspices of the Literary Society of the Alexandra Club in order to meet individual needs or tastes. The first of these courses will be arranged immediately, and will take the subjects of "First Aid to the Sick or Wounded," being the latest course in St. John's ambulance instruction. The lectures will be given by Dr. Dolby, and all desirous of taking part are asked to notify Mrs. Hasell, secretary Alexandra Club, as early as possible, and before the end of this month at latest as the number will be limited. A course in literature may follow, and the secretary will be glad to receive any suggestions for other courses, and will do her utmost to make fitting arrangements, should the applications be sufficiently numerous to justify the effort.

The King's Daughters—A meeting of the executive and talent committees interested in the production of "The House That Jack Built" is called for tomorrow at the headquarters, 75 Port street. Full committees are begged to attend, as there is much preliminary work to arrange.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. William Munsie and Miss Munsie returned yesterday from Seattle. They accompanied Miss Catherine Munsie to Brunot, she having entered that college for a course of study.

Mrs. A. P. Schroeder of 210 Port street has returned from a three weeks' visit to friends in Seattle and Tacoma.

E. A. James, late general manager of the Canadian Northern and Mrs. James, are staying at the Dallas and intend remaining for the winter.

Mrs. Gordon of Otter Point is in town.

Hon. J. H. Turner, agent general of the province in London, will leave Vancouver on Tuesday of next week and cross the continent by the C. P. R. He has booked passage for Liverpool by the White Star line steamer Cedric, clearing from New York November 7.

E. Shoff of Dawson, Y. T., is registered at the Dominion hotel.

H. P. Stoddard of Denver, Colo., is spending a few days in the city.

Arthur Coles left during the week for England on a short trip.

R. Matthews, of the staff of the Bank of Montreal has been transferred to the Vancouver branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Bodwell went to Seattle during the week to take in the horse show. After spending a few days there they left for Nelson, where they will make a short stay before returning home.

Miss Irving and Miss B. Irving spent the week in Seattle.

The Misses Halhed of Chemainus are staying with Mrs. Worsfold, Terrace avenue.

Mrs. J. Worsfold on Tuesday gave a tea at her pretty residence on Terrace avenue. The table, which was artistically decorated with scarlet geraniums and berries of the same shade, was presided over by the Misses Halhed, nieces of the hostess. The guests were: Mrs. Shalleross, Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Good, Mrs. Arund, Mrs. Romic, Mrs. Blalock, Mrs. Bagshaw, Mrs. Corbett, Miss Kitto, Mrs. P. A. Irving, Mrs. T. R. Smith, Mrs. S. Robertson, Mrs. Tye, Mrs. Worlock, Mrs. Day, Mrs. A. Crease and Mrs. Tatlow, Miss N. Dupont, Miss Newcombe, Miss P. Irving, Miss L. Work, Miss P. Drake, Miss K. Cobbett, Miss J. Walker, Miss Kitto, Miss Messenger, Miss M. Lawson and others.

Mr. and Miss Lowndes are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bulwer, Esquimalt road, for a few days before leaving for England.

Mrs. Roper, after spending a week in Victoria, left for Cherry Creek on Friday.

Miss M. Wilson is staying with her friend, Miss Musgrave, Dallas road.

Mrs. Garnet gave a dance on Wednesday last at the Strathcona hotel, Shavnanigan lake in honor of her son, Pompey Garnet, coming of age. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Cheeke, Harold Mainbury, Dick Mainbury, Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, Miss Bulwer, Miss Amy Angus, Miss Lucy Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Roper, Mr. Talbot, Miss P. Drake, Miss Neurotis, O. Farrell, Mr. Berrington, Mr. Lowndes, Dr. Dolby, Mr. Wright and Mr. Hagerty.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Furlong, after spending a few days with the latter's mother, Mrs. Stevenson, Burdette Ave., returned to Duncan on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Hermann Robertson gave a

charming musical in honor of Mr. Bethune, who has recently arrived in Victoria and intends giving vocal lessons. The hostess was gowning in a pretty frock of delicate pink. The following guests enjoyed a most delightful afternoon: Mrs. H. Barnard, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. Bolton, Miss V. Bolton, Mrs. Bethune, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Ired, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. R. Dunsmuir, Mrs. H. Pooley, Mrs. Audain, Miss Shubert, Mrs. A. Jones, Mrs. Rocke Robertson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Hall, Miss Perry, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Little.

Major Addington, Cowichan, passed through Victoria on Monday last on his way to the old country.

Mr. and Mrs. Bamford, Carr street, celebrated their silver wedding on Thursday evening. They were the recipients of many beautiful and costly pieces of silverware. Among the numerous guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, (Seattle), Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Miss Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Hardie, Mr. and Mrs. Beauray, Mr. and Mrs. Colderwood, Mr. Berridge, Mr. and Mrs. Kingham, Dr. and Mrs. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. E. McKay, Dr. Ernest Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. John.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. S. Schofield are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Cobaulds, New Westminster.

Cuthbert Worsfold, of New Westminster is spending a short visit in Victoria.

Mrs. J. H. Todd, St. Charles street, gave a bridge party on Tuesday last. The following are some of the guests: Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Piggott, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Ker, Mrs. Troupe, Miss Wigley, Mrs. C. Todd, Mrs. Luxton, Miss Pitts. The tea table was daintily arranged with a gold centre piece and yellow coreopsis.

A marriage of interest to Victorians is that of W. Lenn, of Victoria, to Miss Margaret Henderson, of Calgary, the ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. A. Major, in Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crane left on Saturday evening for California on an extended visit.

Capt. Bridges, of Thetis Island is spending a few days in the city and is registered at the Balmoral.

Mr. and Miss Norcross of Duncan, are spending a holiday in the city.

J. Rithet, after spending a few days in Vancouver returned last Friday.

Major Ridgway Wilson, Gorge road, left for Seattle on Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. Young has rented the Koves residence for the winter months.

The bachelors of Sonomas have issued invitations for a dance to be given on Friday, October 25, at the agricultural hall, Duncan, B. C.

Mrs. C. Enser Sharpe, formerly of Esquimalt, is visiting her mother Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Port street.

Mrs. Piggott, well known in social circles in Victoria leaves shortly on a visit to England.

Miss Barton, of Superior street, gave a very interesting "masked 500 party" last Monday evening. The rules were that the invited young ladies only were to come in character costume, be silent so they could not be recognized by their voices, and play only by signs. "No trumps" being excluded from game to save speaking. Among the characters were: "Bride," "Negro," "Boy," "A Rubber Neck," "Indian from the Northwest in feathers," "A Duchess," "A Jew," "A Hayseed" (whiskers and all), "A Japanese Maid" (which was very pretty), "Black and White," "Witch" and other characters were admirably represented and much fun ensued. Each guest had a number pinned on them on arrival, and before supper a prize was given for those who guessed the greater number of their fellow guests by their number. Though all knew who were invited, but few were guessed correctly by name, so well were they disguised. Much fun was experienced when all unmasked at supper, and one found out how mistaken they were as to the estimate of "who was who." Amongst those present were Miss Mabel Cameron, Miss Geraldine Starr, Miss Mina Baxter, Miss May Abbey, Miss Dora Abbey, Miss Thomasina Baxter, Miss Ada Barton, Miss Nellie Abbey, Miss Todd, Miss Rankine, Miss Georgia Brown, Miss Grant, Miss Gladys Cameron, Miss Barbour, Miss Bee Cameron, Miss McGregor, Miss Barbara Brown, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Barton and Miss Barton.

Contractor Thomas Catterall returned home after spending a week in Vancouver superintending work which he has under construction there.

Sergeant Redgrave, who has been seriously ill in the public hospital for the last three months, has sufficiently recovered to be removed to his home.

William H. P. Sweeney, of Sweeney & McConnell, has left for the sound cities on a business trip in the interests of his firm.

Caddie (to golfer who has been lifting the turf all the day round the course)—You'll be a stranger to these parts I suppose?

Golfer—Well, not exactly a stranger. I was born here, and all my folks are buried hereabout.

Caddie (as the golfer lifts another piece of turf with his driver)—I doo you'll not get deep enough with your driver; you'd better tak' your iron.—"Tit Bits."

There's no reason why you should buy "cheap" imported Salt. **WINDSOR SALT** costs no more—it is absolutely pure—and goes farther. Get **WINDSOR**.

253 W.

Important to Owners of Talking Machines

If you own either a Disc Graphophone or a Cylinder Graphophone of any kind and wish to get a list of all the new monthly Record issued by the Zonophone, Clarion and Edison Phonograph Company's respectively, we will mail you one Free of Charge each month, on return of this Add, with the coupon below duly signed and filled in: Name of machine owned (Disc or Cylinder).....

Name of owner

Address

M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd.

44 Government Street

A BIG CUT!

In making the change required by the bylaw we have cut a large piece off our store and fitted it up to handle our wine and liquor trade. It naturally follows: direct attention is required to attend to that department. We carry a very complete line of spirits, wines and liquor.

WE RECOMMEND

D. C. L., 20 year old Scotch, a bottle.....\$2.00
King George IV., old Scotch, a bottle.....\$1.50
Caledonian Liqueur Scotch, a bottle.....\$1.00

We carry everything in the liquor line, local beers, imported ales, and stout, clarets, sherries, ports, white wines, cognacs, etc.

THE WEST END GROCERY CO.

Phone 88 Try Our Liquor Department

3—SPECIALS—3

Smoked Sardines, Cross & Blackwell's.....25c
2 tins for

English Mixed Pickles.....25c
2 bottles for

English Worcestershire Sauce.....25c
3 bottles for

White Clover Creamery Butter, Per Pound . . . 35c

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO.

Phone 28 WHERE YOU GET SATISFACTION Johnson Street

PRINCIPLE OF READING

From a beautiful little article by Augustine Birrell, lent us by a friend the other day, we copy the following, which it is hoped will give the readers of this page pleasure as well as profit.

"Before reading you must learn to read; and, having learned to read, you must be fond of reading. Now, a vast number of people do not care a rap about reading. They may pretend to but they do not. Still it remains true that unless you are fond of reading you will not read, and yet unless you read you cannot truly appreciate the work of genius. Nor can you do this unless you have learned to read. This is by no means so easy as it sounds. There is only one way of reading so as to get pleasure from it, and that is to be able to read without knowing what you are doing. A man or woman who comes home tired after a day's work will either read this way or not at all. It is no use if you have to spell your way and stumble along the printed page like a hobbled pony. If that is your plight you will prefer a game of draughts or dominoes; and who could blame you?"

"Our whole educational system is not worth one of the poorest of these, unless it teaches a child to read English in the way that Macanlay said he could read Greek, that is, with his feet on the fender. I notice with horror a growing impatience with what is called mere reading, mere writing, mere ciphering, mere reading, indeed? Mere geometry, mere physical geography, mere Latin, mere Greek, mere anything you like to think of, except reading, which is the very soul and citadel of learning."

"Having learned to read, and being fond of reading, you have entered into your inheritance. If like beasts you read what you like best; do not be ashamed of your tastes, or be deceived by novelty. If you are fond of fiction, give the best the first chance. Read, for example, Gay Mannerings and Hugo's Les Miserables. If, having done so, you deliberately prefer East Lynne, it cannot be helped. A list of books are made for the people who do not care about reading and are a little uneasy because of their indifference. They buy Sir John Lubbock's Hundred Best Books, chatter about them for a brief while, and then resume the even tenor of their bookless way."

She was even more afraid of cows than most girls so when she spied a placid animal recumbent under a tree, peacefully chewing its cud, she at first feared it might be a lion, and she crept all. Her husband gained her fears to some extent and they started by, when the cow slowly commenced to get up, hind legs first, as they always do. At this the little lady shrieked with terror, and said:

"Oh Bob, hurry, hurry; he is getting ready to spring at us!"—Harper's Drawers.

"I suppose," remarked the dear girl, "that you do not believe in love at first sight?"

"Oh yes, I do," rejoined the old bachelor. "If men were gifted with second sight they would never fall in love."—London Opinion.

DIED FROM A CHILL

How often we hear this when the sufferer is beyond earthly hope. Every home should have a bottle of **Nerviline** on hand, which prevents the evil effects of chills. **Poison's Nerviline** given real hot will break up any cold in one night. Good to rub on, splendid to take inside. You can't beat **Nerviline's** record in relieving colds, pains, aches of every kind. Worth its weight in gold, but sold in 25c. bottles everywhere.

SUMMER SESSION

In the **SPROTT-SHAW** BUSINESS INSTITUTE

536 Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

Full Commercial, Stenographic, Telegraphy and Engineering courses.

Instruction Individual Teachers all Specialists Results, the best

Write for particulars **R. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.**

CORRIG COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.

Select High-Class Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria A745.

Principal, **J. W. CHURCH, M. A.**

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON HEATING PRICES ARE RIGHT!

JOHN COLBERT - 4 Broad Street SOUTH OF FORT.

The Sporting World

FAST FOOTBALL AT OAK BAY OVAL

James Bay Team Defeats Y.M.C.A. Eleven by Two Goals to Nil

The James Bay A.A. team claimed its position at the head of the Victoria district football league yesterday by defeating the Y.M.C.A. team by two goals to nil at Oak Bay Oval. The Esquimalt team piled up a record score against the Y.M.C.A. team, winning by 11 goals to nil. At Oak Bay Oval, the Garrison lost one goal in the fifth round, but the league standing is now as follows:

Team	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
James Bay A.A.	3	0	0	16	4	5
Esquimalt	3	0	0	16	4	5
Y.M.C.A.	1	1	0	6	3	1
Garrison	1	1	0	2	5	2
Fifth Regiment	1	1	0	4	5	2
Victoria United	1	0	0	2	16	0
H.M.S. Egmont	0	0	0	0	0	0
H.M.S. Shearwater	0	0	0	0	0	0

Next game, October 20, Garrison vs. Shearwater. October 27, Victoria United vs. Y.M.C.A. James Bay vs. Esquimalt; Fifth Regiment vs. Garrison.

UNITEDS BURIED FOR KEEPS

Esquimalt Administered Drubbing to Picked Up Eleven in a De-ciding Old Game

The Victoria Uniteds had to scurry about the field at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon in an endeavor to get together a full eleven to fulfill their engagement with the Esquimalt team, and the game was played in three quarters of an hour. The result of the contest for players, Esquimalt, enough of a kind were called to make a team, but they lacked the quality to make a game of it for the Esquimalt team had practically a full eleven. Esquimalt scored a goal a mean, getting eleven altogether, and the Uniteds were not trying. The first half ended three and the second eight. Jasper got six of the m.

The Uniteds appeared to be all in, and the officers will probably give up the attempt to reconstitute the old team now. They have been unable to get a team that could be classified as such for any of their three engagements, so far, and it is more than probable that the remaining games will be defaulted. Yesterday's game was hardly a good workout for the Esquimalt team, the members of which expect a considerable part of the time watching the game on the adjoining field. This is the way the team had up. Goal, Brown; backs, Leckie, Prevost; half-backs, Jameson, Elmer, Telford; forwards, Martin, Hays, Walker, Young, O'Neil and Murdoch. The referee was A. J. Brice.

BAYS AGAIN ON TOP

Y. M. C. A. Beaten in the Citing Game at the Oak Bay Oval yesterday

Though having the better of the play most of the time, the Y.M.C.A. team was unable to penetrate the stone wall defense of the James Bay Athletic Association in their contest at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon, as a result was beaten as the Bays managed to send the ball through the posts twice. The game was very evenly contested, and was witnessed by a crowd of enthusiasts. The Y.M.C.A. men had nobody but themselves to blame for the defeat, though some of them were inclined to criticize Referee J. W. Lorimer. The game was officiated in a most impartial manner, however, and kept the players well in hand all the way.

The Y team did a little better during the first period, but though they had the Bays on the defense a large part of the time they seem to have always failed to connect at the critical moment, falling down lamentably when goals looked easy. Goalkeeper Northcott was kept busy, and called off several clever saves. The only goal of the half was scored by Todd on a pretty dash by Ball after a couple of penalty kicks had relieved the tension round the Bays' goal. The ball went straight down the side, and it passed to Todd, who scored by a beautiful long shot. The Y's renewed the attack after this, but could not score.

In the second period the Bays woke up, and were very much in the game. The Y's played splendidly, indulging in some brilliant work for a few moments, and then slipped into a listless condition. The Bays pressed much more in this period, and scored after a fierce attack on the Y.M.C.A. goal, in which the ball hit the crossbar once, and was stopped twice by Harper. The goal was scored late in the period, and decided the game for the Bays. Thereafter the Y.M.C.A. men played with the dash they had shown in the early stages.

The Bays defense played fine ball. Northcott, Lawson and Lorimer all showing up well. The forwards were closely checked, but did not make any headway in their attack. The Y.M.C.A. backs, Vane, and Lawson, both did good work. Eddie Kerchen was conspicuous on the half line, though all three did very well. The forwards were good, but they got close in, and then they missed, passing

Stomach troubles, heart and kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to all druggists everywhere as Dr. Sargent's Kidney Pills. The prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the stomach, etc. Sold by Chemist Druggists.

Fleece lined Vest—At the Beehive, 84 Douglas street, the new and warm, 40c, 2 pair 75c, cashmere lined hose just in; infants' cashmere dresses from \$1.50. English serge sailor dresses from \$2.50; beach coats \$3.50 up; strong hose for children.

HEAVIES TO MEET IN FINISH BOUT

Johnson and Flynn Agree to Box 45 Rounds on Nov. 2

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—Jack Johnson and Jim Flynn will fight forty-five rounds at Jimmy Coffroth's Mission street club Saturday afternoon, November 2, with Billy Roche as the referee. Because Johnson insisted on more time to get into condition the fight was postponed one week, the date originally agreed upon being October 26. While this didn't altogether suit Frankie McDonald, representing Flynn, he agreed to the change rather than throw up the match.

Zeke Abrams, who had been promising a sensation, as he said he had in his pocket a contract to manage "Lil Arthur," was on hand when the match was made at Coffroth's office, but his bout did not materialize to any extent. While Abrams has a paper dated May 25, 1907, in which Johnson agrees to let Zeke manage him the latter was far more concerned over the payment of \$225 which he claims to have loaned Jack. He declared that he was willing to forego his managerial prospects if he could only get hold of the cash, and when he went away, Johnson offered to give him an order on Fitzpatrick.

Johnson's explanation of the paper to which he signed his name, is thus: "When I was here last May looking for a fight with Tommy Burns, I wanted some one to back me for \$5,000. Abrams agreed to do it and just to show that I would not run out on him, I signed that paper. My contract with Mr. Fitzpatrick dates two years back and he is my manager. I will give Mr. Abrams an order on my manager for the money he advanced and that ought to suit him."

Flynn did not leave San Rafael and his end of the affair was looked after by McDonald. Both boxers were agreeable to forty-five rounds, which practically means a finish fight, and the other details, outside of the date of the contest, only routine matters had to be considered.

SHRUBB BEATEN IN RACE WITH HORSE

English Runner Loses All Canadian Marks for Ten Miles

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 19.—A sensational finish occurred here this afternoon in the ten mile race between Alfred Schrub, the famous English runner, and a western broncho over a half-mile track, the latter winning out by twenty yards. Several thousands of Winnipeg enthusiasts cheered the contestants as they dashed past the grand stand every lap. Schrub beat the nearly all western Canadian records up to ten miles, the time for the whole course being 53 minutes 20 seconds, beating all running records but his own. The animal contesting was Dr. C. W. Nick's roadster.

Still Awaiting an Answer
Stockholm, Oct. 19.—The members of the Royal Swedish Yacht club are still awaiting the reply of A. E. Kenner, secretary of the Swedish legation at Washington who is sounding the New York Yacht club regarding a possibility of accepting a challenge for the America's cup in behalf of a Swedish yacht of the seventy foot class. Unless an answer is received in time to be submitted to the meeting of the club Monday next, there is a possibility of the whole enterprise falling, as the Swedish yachtsmen say they feel slighted at the seeming unwillingness of the New York Yacht club to give a clear and unequivocal answer to the enquiry concerning the size of the boat.

BURN MAY LOSE AMATEUR STATUS

Calgary Runner Tried to Secure Money at New Westminster

New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 19.—The champion runner of the Canadian West, Art Burn, of Calgary, is in danger of losing his amateur standing on account of his accusations against W. H. Keary, manager of the provincial exhibition, which was held here from October 1 to 5. Burn accused Chandler, of Vancouver, winning a ten-mile race easily.

For the attraction he was promised \$250 expense money and a cup. On his return to Calgary, his home city, Burn stated through the press that he had been lured out of a \$250 cup by the management of the exhibition, and made severe criticisms on the manner in which he had been treated by Manager Keary. Investigation proves that Burn and his manager attempted in every way to secure money instead of a cup from the exhibition people, and as this is strictly against Canadian amateur rules, the speedy Canadian will most likely find himself barred from racing against Tom Longboat, the Indian, they being matched to meet a month hence in Toronto.

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MATCHED RACE IS NOT FINISHED

Dan D. and Nellie B. Each Take Two Heats at Vancouver

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 19.—The matched horse race best three out of five for \$500 a side, between Dan D. and Nellie B., at Hastings race track this afternoon was not finished. The first heat was won by Nellie B. in the record mile of 2:21. The second and third heats were won by Dan D. in a very close finish. The fourth heat took place in darkness, but was awarded to Nellie B. The judges announced that owing to the darkness the fifth heat would be held on Monday afternoon, each horse having won two heats. The winner will get \$1,000.

In the running race Dr. Sharf was first, Hobson's Choice second, and Fort Wayne third.

Motor Club Meeting.
There was a well attended meeting of the Victoria Motor club, held Friday evening in the club room, Garese block. The president, A. E. Todd in the chair. The meeting was called for general business and considerable discussion was held on the new Goldstream Millway road. The president had, prior to the meeting, been over considerable of the road already surveyed and expressed himself well pleased with it, the scenery being excellent and grades very moderate. Thos. A. Cusack's name was brought up for membership and he was unanimously elected.

NO BOUTS FOR JEANNETTE.

White Heavyweights All Shy at Big Negro Fighter.

New York, Oct. 19.—Joe Jeannette, the colored heavyweight, is out with a challenge to meet any fighter in the world, and his manager George Armstrong, will post a forfeit as soon as any of the aspiring heavies see fit to cover it.

Armstrong has been writing to clubs all over the country seeking a match for his fighter, but has met with little or no success. Two Philadelphia clubs have offered Sandy Ferguson a match with the colored boxer, but Sandy could not see any nourishment in it and refused to mingle.

Jeanette has fought Jack Johnson six times five of the fights being held in Philadelphia all of which went the limit of six rounds, with one exception, when Jeanette lost on a foul in the second round. The other fight was a ten-round draw at Portland, Maine.

Beats Two in Some Ring.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 19.—Harry Baker, of San Francisco, outpointed Willis Lucas and Kid Beebe at the spring Garden Athletic club. Each bout was limited to three rounds. Lucas was first to face Baker, but the best he could do was to draw blood from Harry's nose in the first round. Beebe started out savagely at Baker, but after a few exchanges Baker jabbed the Kid whenever he pleased and in the last two rounds made Beebe look like a novice.

ADAMS QUILTS IN SEVENTH ROUND

Prairie Heavyweight No Match for Joe Summers of Vancouver

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 19.—The contest for the heavyweight championship of British Columbia tonight between Joe Summers of this city and Walter Adams of Winnipeg, quit in the seventh round and the prize was awarded to Summers as champion. Up to the fifth round the contest was fairly even but in the sixth round Adams apparently became discouraged and refused to come on.

American College Football
At Westpoint—Yale 0, Army 0.
At Annapolis—Harvard 6, Navy 0.
At Princeton—Princeton 40, Washington and Jefferson 0.
At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania 11, Brown 0.

At Syracuse—Syracuse 9, Williams 0.
At Carlisle—Indians 15, Bucknell 0.
At Indianapolis—Michigan 22, Wabash 0.
At Minneapolis—Minnesota 8, Nebraska 5.
At Easton, Pa.—Lafayette 21, Colgate 9.

Vancouver District Football

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 19.—The Celtics defeated Westham Island in an association football game this afternoon by a score of 2 to 0. The goals were scored by the Celtics in the first half after which they played on the defensive. The Vancouver Rovers defeated New Westminster at football by a score of 7 to 0 on the Royal City grounds.

Miller Has Ridden 312 Winners.

Jockey "Marvellous" Miller has ridden 312 winning horses this year. In 1906 he rode 468, a world's record, but there is no chance of his coming near that figure this season, for the reason that his managers, Tom Welsh and Doc Rowell, have decided on giving the jockey a rest. Consequently, he will dodge the Bennings meeting and possibly the coming sessions at Jamaica and Aqueduct.
He will start in for T. H. Williams at Oakland on November 3.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

7 PANDORA STREET

Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

SATIN FINISH ENAMEL AND AMERICAN ONYX TILES

The latest and new styles in

MANTELS, FULL SETS OF ANTIQUE FIRE IRONS AND FENDERS

Copied from designs that were in use during the seventeenth century.

We also carry lime, cement, plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stocks before deciding.

Though Miller has had a brilliant year, a slump in his form has been plainly noticeable, leading many experts to believe that the great lightweight is now on the toboggan. The figures on Miller's mounts are made up from January 1, 1907, at Oakland to last Saturday at Belmont Park. Jockey Eddie Duran is a close second with 291 winning mounts. Miller won with sixty-two horses at 10 to 1 or better.
According to an expert, a \$5 flat bet to Miller's mounts on the year would have lost the investor about \$200.

CAMOSUN IN

Union Steamship Company's Steamer Arrives From Northern B. C.
The steamer Camosun reached port from Northern British Columbia last evening with sixty first-class passengers, and a number of Chinese from Balmoral. She brought 3,500 cases of salmon from Port Nelson, Claxton and Balmoral, which landed at Vancouver. The mine at Maple Bay has been closed down, and all hands, with the exception of the caretaker, and his wife and child, were among the passengers. The mine at Stewart is reported to be doing very well. The Camosun brought down twenty-five bags of silver ore from the Stewart mine.

Marine Notes
The steamer Transit of the British Coast Steamship Company, arrived at Nanaimo yesterday after a remarkably quick passage from Unalaska, being only eight days out. She was in water last night. She reported a rough voyage with nasty foggy weather. Capt. Danielson has been sent out from Norway to succeed Capt. Tomassen. The Transit will go to Tacoma, where she will load a million and a half feet of railroad ties for Mexico.

Killed His Mother
North Battleford, Sask., Oct. 19.—A fatal accident occurred yesterday at the home of Chase Moore, a farmer 18 miles northwest from this place. Percy Moore, a boy of 15, came in from duck shooting and having forgotten to remove a loaded shell he began to wipe the dampness from the gun. The gun went off, killing Mrs. Moore instantly.

Don't Get Fined

Save accidents and obey the law. You can do both by using the celebrated

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FOR SALE BY

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Corner Johnston and Government Sts. VICTORIA

Pre-Inventory Sale of Wallpapers

Some people imagine that, as "Art Decorators," we carry only the very highest grade Wall-Coverings. Please bear in mind that we have the largest stock of Wallpapers on the Pacific coast, and this stock contains all grades and patterns. For some handsome designs our figures are so low that you will open your eyes and ask the price again to make sure that your ears hear aright.

A Grand Opportunity to Buy Now Because This Sale Means 20 per cent. Discount

off all Wall, Border, and Ceiling Papers; for instance:

5c Papers for 4c	10c Papers for 8c
7 1/2c Papers for 6c	12 1/2c Papers for 10c

and so on up to the most exquisite of high-class color-schemes. The gathering of so many different styles, from so many different sources, gives you a splendid chance to choose from the world's best designers—from the most complete and attractive wall-coverings that artistic taste and skillful, careful selection could assemble.

We cordially invite you to inspect our immense stock, then the real greatness of this sale will dawn upon you.

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"My Hair Is Longer and Thicker than ever Before"

This Recent Photograph of
MISS BESSIE WOODRUFF, of Powell, Pa.,
is certainly strong proof of the value of

Newbro's Herpicide

Here is Miss Woodruff's letter: "Newbro's Herpicide is a delightful hair dressing, and I find by its continued use that my hair is growing longer and thicker than ever before." [Signed] BESSIE WOODRUFF.

An Edmonton Lady Recommends Herpicide Very Highly

"I tried Newbro's Herpicide on my daughter's hair (as it was very thin) with very good results. The dandruff has almost disappeared, and new hair is certainly growing in. [Signed] GEORGIE E. EDMISTON. Edmonton, Alberta, Can.

It is so easy to learn, by actual experience, the value of Newbro's Herpicide, for dandruff, falling hair, itching scalp, etc., that no one in need of it should delay one moment in making the test.

A single application is enough to convey the impression of its worth, while the results of its continued intelligent use will speak for themselves.

Newbro's Herpicide is known as the ORIGINAL REMEDY that "kills the dandruff germ," and its success, which is constantly increasing, has been phenomenal. Remember that permanent success is not built upon false claims. Get a bottle or send for a sample of Herpicide today. There are hundreds of imitations which should be avoided.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 915.

Two Sizes, 50c and \$1.00, at Drug Stores. Insist upon Herpicide.

Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Dept. L, Windsor, Ont.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Special Agents, 98 GOVERNMENT STREET

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LIMITED

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Cheap Acreage

2,300 ACRES OF CROWN GRANTED LANDS
Water front, timber and minerals.
Only \$5.25 per acre.

Special

The famous Palmer Orchard, "Rockside," is now sub-divided, and we are prepared to sell in lots of from three to five acres each. Prices are reasonable—in fact, very little more than is asked for bare land in the immediate neighborhood. All particulars at office, including varieties of fruit, etc.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

Douglas Gardens

Four Lots and a Corner

A special bargain, if purchased before 31st October.
Terms, if necessary.

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CLOSE TO THE GORGE

BURNSIDE ROAD

We have been instructed by the owner to sell 33 acres of his holding on the Burnside road, and for a quick sale he has made a special reduction in price.

This property is well situated on the North side of the Burnside road, facing south; and a piece that will readily sell if sub-divided. It is about 15 minutes' walk from the Gorge car line on one of the best roads in the suburbs, where acreage is selling at \$2,000.00 per acre and upwards.

Let us offer you something in the way of a suggestion; why not form a small syndicate amongst your friends and have this piece sub-divided? The terms are easy, and if necessary the owner will retain an interest in the syndicate.

We can recommend this, and will be pleased to show any prospective purchasers over the property.

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Keatings Station

20 acres of good land. Well timbered

\$115 per acre

Gorge Road

5 acres with water frontage

\$1,500 per acre

Denman Street

Lot 70 x 200

\$1,250

Denman Street

Lot 200 x 200

\$3,000

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45 FORT ST.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Denman Street

Large 11-roomed House, with
large grounds, electric
light and other
conveniences

\$7,800

EXCHANGE

118½ acres Finest Fruit Land, nearly one mile lake front, in Kootenay District; water rights recorded; about four acres planted in fruit trees

\$100 an acre - - Would Exchange for Victoria Property

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As a business proposition, an up-to-date apartment house pays handsome profits. In Victoria the absence of such a house is generally remarked and at the same time regretted by the numerous Eastern newcomers. I have the exclusive sale of

FIVE CHOICE LOTS

Centrally situated, within five minutes' walk of Post Office, and a like distance from Beacon Hill Park, where values are steadily increasing. The position cannot be equalled, and commands a clear view of mountains and sea. This is indeed the ideal location for a select apartment house.

Price \$7,000.00 Only

For Full Particulars apply A. W. Bridgman, 41 Government St.

Near
Dallas Road

Government St.

Near
Dallas Road

If you are looking for a good comfortable home close to the sea and to a car line; where you can have every convenience; where you are so close to town that you can walk into Government Street in less than ten minutes if you so desire, HERE IS THE VERY HOUSE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR.

\$4,750.00

is the price of an 8-room residence, containing 3 bedrooms, dressing room, bath room, and large hall upstairs, and sitting room, dining room, breakfast room and kitchen, pantry and large hall downstairs. Sewer, gas, and electric light. Lot is 50 x 100, all in lawn, with beautiful shrubbery, 8 ft. driveway to front door. House is newly renovated throughout and is in first class condition. Terms \$2,000.00 cash and balance at 6 per cent.

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NO. 2, VIEW STREET

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Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written

Two Pretty Cottages

That are desirable and lasting, being built of brick, with brick partition walls, and well finished throughout. Concrete foundations. The one is a storey and a half, 6 rooms, for \$3,200.00, on terms. The other is one storey, 5 rooms, for \$2,500.00, on terms. Three-quarters of a mile from the City Hall, in a good location, within a block of the carline.

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25,000 ft. per acre. Seventy-five
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Wanted in Spring Ridge—List of Houses from Owners who want to sell.

Beautiful lot of eight acres, Gordon Head; fine house; stable, chicken runs, well, strawberries, fruit, all for \$7,350.

10-acre lots, easy terms; price, per acre, \$450.

7-roomed house, No. 61 North Park Street, price \$2,500.

2 1-5 acres, four miles from city, cottage, stable, chicken runs, nice orchard, all clear, \$2,500.

15 acres, four miles from city, unimproved, good fruit land; per acre, \$400.

Good house, on corner lot, close to car line, park and beach; rents for \$30; easy terms; price \$6,000.

7-roomed house on King's road, \$400 cash; price \$1,800.

Two good houses, nice lawns and trees, 7-roomed, all modern; two blocks from beach, three blocks from Beacon Hill park, half block from car line; each house, \$3,000.

Beautiful residence on Gorge Road, satisfactory terms; price \$7,000

Lots as an investment, \$500 and up; \$150 cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months.

Good 9-roomed house, all modern, electric light, gas, hot and cold water, 7 minutes from post office; \$3,500; \$500 cash, balance in four years. This will suit you.

19 timber limits, so situated that it can be conveniently logged into water, at mill site, and the price is \$2.75 per acre; will average 20,000 per acre.

Three Houses for \$2,700. Who should need a house?

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COWICHAN FARMS

Inspect our complete list—130 acres, 3 mile from Duncan, 2 miles from Somenos Station 23 acres cultivated, bearing orchard, 6-room dwelling, large barn, stock consisting of 8 cows, 1 bull and horse, poultry and implements. Price \$5,600

187 Acres, 2 miles from Cowichan Station, 15 acres cleared, 40 acres pasture, buildings. Price \$4,000

160 Acres, 3 1/2 miles from Duncan, 12 acres cleared, 20 acres slashed and burnt, 6-room dwelling, and barn, orchard, 45 bearing trees, live creek, valuable cedar and fir timber. Price \$4,000

160 Acres, 4 miles from Colville Hill, 10 acres cleared, 70 acres slashed, orchard, 60 trees bearing, buildings, good springs, 1 cow, 1 horse, also young stock. Price \$3,200

160 Acres, 4 1/2 miles from Duncan, new 7-room house, large barn, 15 acres cleared, 8 slashed, 80 acres bottom land, orchard, 50 trees bearing. Price \$5,500

20 Acres, 1 mile from Duncan, 15 acres cleared, balance slashed, lake frontage on Somenos Lake, 9-room dwelling with cellar, furnace heated, water laid on, new barn and other outbuildings. This is a beautiful suburban home. Price \$6,000

200 Acres at Westholme, 50 acres cultivated, 100 acres pasture, orchard of 50 trees bearing, 50 acres in timber, 7-room house, modern conveniences, 2 large barns, 20 head of cattle, farm implements. This is one of the best farms in the district.

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\$5,250—8-room house, modern improvements, gas and electric light, 1 lot, corner Menzies and Niagara streets.

\$3,600—8-room house, gas and electric light, hot and cold water, all modern improvements, 1 lot, on Stanley avenue, easy terms.

\$3,500—8-room house, all modern improvements, 1 lot on Stanley avenue. A snap.

\$2,600—5-room cottage, 1-2 lot on Rae Street. Terms to suit.

\$1,850—5-room cottage, with 2 extra rooms, not finished, bath, electric light, fruit trees, lot 60x55, on Nelson street, near car line.

\$1,800—Modern two-storey 6-room house, bath and sewer on King's Road. \$550 cash, balance in 2 years.

\$1,800—5-room cottage, on Rock Bay avenue.

SEE OUR BRAEFOOT AND BAYSWATER SUB-DIVISIONS

\$50—Per Acre—\$50

For quick sale we offer 50 acres of first-class land in South Saanich for \$2,500. This is the best of fruit land, free from rock, and only a mile from railway station. Adjoining land is held at double the price. Listed yesterday and should sell at once. Terms half cash, balance very easy.

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New house on Government street, close to Park and Beach. Has hall, drawing-room, dining room, den, kitchen, pantries, three large bedrooms with clothes closets, large bath room, full sized basement, stone foundation. Lot is 50x150, with nice lawn, shrubs, etc. Price for immediate sale \$5,000.

A Sure Thing

For investment or for a home site, we have a number of fine lots on Cadboro Bay Road and Foul Bay Road at prices that ensure a good profit on the investment. \$200 down will secure one of these splendid lots, 50 ft. x 165 ft., having frontage on two streets. Beautiful location for a home. A sure thing as an investment. Make your savings bring you 25 per cent. instead of 3 per cent. You can do it on these lots.

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The premises at present occupied by the George Carter Co., Ltd., situated on the corner of Langley and Broughton Street. These premises are well adapted for a LARGE WHOLESALE BUSINESS, being close to Customs Office, Post Office, Dock, etc.

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The Good Will and Furniture of a Tea Room \$2,600

New 10 Room House, near car line, 2 Corner Lots, Garden \$5,000

Stable, near in, will hold 14 Head, and room for 7 Rigs \$4,500

Johnson St., 7 Room House, sewer connected \$3,200

Spring St., 4 Room Cottage, easy terms \$500

Southgate, 6 Lots, facing south, 65x135, each \$3,700

Cor. Park and Niagara, 2 Lots facing Park \$3,600

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Comfortable and convenient home, Florence Road, brick house, six rooms (can be easily converted into eight rooms), good basement, all kinds of fruit and berries, well assorted, more than half acre of land, (more if desired at little extra cost), at present time it would cost more than the selling price to put up the building. Easy terms. Price \$3,650.00

LOT—50 x 100, nicely situated, on car line, best residential part of Victoria. This is a bargain. Only \$450.00

FARM—Seven miles from Victoria, consisting of twenty-seven acres, six acres well improved, balance good timber, no rock, running stream of splendid water or all year, 225 fruit trees, also 4 cows, 5 yearling calves, separator, and about 50 chickens. This is one of the very best buys on the market. Price \$3,500.00

LOTS—Two very desirable and valuable lots, each 57 x 168, on Belleville street. Terms. Price, the two \$10,000.00

Two splendid LOTS, each 53 x 150, on Elliott street. Terms. Price, the two \$6,500.00

SNAPS! SNAPS! SNAPS!

100 ACRES at Colwood, close to the main road, splendid spring water. Price \$1,000

2 LOTS, Belleville street, opposite C. P. R. Hotel, grand site for a rooming house. Price \$11,000

1 LOT, Oswego street. Price \$800

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2 LOTS, Finlayson Estate; some lovely oak trees. Price \$1,200

1 LOT, Cridge Estate. Price \$800

1 LOT, Ontario street, high and dry. Price \$850

7-ROOMED HOUSE, near the centre of town, in nice location, must be sold at once; furniture goes with property, if necessary; all new. Price only \$6,000

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45 TIMBER LIMITS---650,000,000 Feet

AN AT MILLING PROPOSITION. Frontage on sheltered harbors of over 40 miles. Bulk of timber convenient to water and mill sites which cannot be excelled. This is no impossible railroad proposition.

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JAMES BAY, near Park.—New house, seven rooms and large hall, bath room, scullery, etc. Bath and w. c. enamel. Concrete foundation and walk. Partly furnished with new furniture, bedroom suites, electric fixtures, cooking stove, etc., thrown in. Easy terms. Price \$5,000

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THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

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W. M. E. DEVEREUX—Civil Engineer and British Columbia Land Surveyor. Surveys taken in any part of Province. Apply 30 Broad street. m3

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"LASHES" (Sanitary) View Street, Phone A 1207. Secondhand clothing bought and sold. S29

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Importer and Manufacturer of Carriages and Buggies. Wm. Mable, 115 Johnson street.

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C. A. McCREGOR—Carpenter and Joiner, 1422 Blanchard Street. Terms moderate. Phone B 437. o20

JONES & ROBINSON—Carpenters, contractors and builders, Head St., Victoria West. Phone M 481. o15

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VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—115 Yates street. Tel. 117. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—Largest

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Dealers in Hardware and Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods. Wharf Street, Victoria.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Best Japanese Green Tea at all prices; Pocket Stoves; Tooth Powder. J. M. Nagano & Co., 41 Store Street, and 61 Douglas, Balmora Block.

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BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 36 and 32 Store Street, Phone 1336.

All kinds of metals, bottles, sacks, canvas, etc., bought and sold. W. G. Edin, Sr., 9 Princess ave. Phone A 662.

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ALEXANDRA LODGE, Sons of England, B. S. 115, Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, K. of P. Hall. jys

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Perseverance Lodge meets every Tuesday night in K. of P. Hall, Visiting members welcome.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. hall last Tues. of each month.

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HIGHEST PRICES paid by Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store St., Copper, brass, bottles, etc. Phone 1336.

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Rubber Tires fitted to Hacks, Buggies and Carriages. Wm. Mable, 115 Johnson St.

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THE ATLANTIC—Corner Broad and Johnson streets. Thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. Fine large dining room, single and en suite. David Murray, Prop.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating; two-mile beach; view unsurpassed. Hotel rates \$1.50 per day. William Jensen, Proprietor.

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates \$1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, Proprietor.

THE GORDON—Yates St. First-class in every respect. Fifty spacious homelike rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, Proprietress. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 49.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—15 Johnson St. Newly fitted up and renovated from top to bottom—good accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Thos. L. McManus, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping for \$1.

NELSON

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. B. Tomkins, manager.

STRATHCONA HOTEL—Strictly first-class; headquarters for tourists doing British Columbia.

MIDWAY

SPOKANE HOTEL—L. F. Salter, proprietor. The largest and most centrally located hotel in Midway. Rates \$1.00 to \$2.00. Sample rooms, free bus. au20

HOTEL DIRECTORY

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court-house. Best hotel in town. Rates from \$1.50 up. John M. Inley, Proprietor.

VERNON

COLDSTREAM HOTEL—Opposite station. Special inducements to commercial travelers.

HOTEL SIMILAKMEEN—The largest and most modern hotel in the Similkameen; all conveniences; electric light, telephone, baths, etc. Sample rooms. Rates \$2.50 per day. A. McDermott, proprietor.

ROSSLAND

HOTEL ALLEN—Stop at the Hotel Allen—the leading house at Rossland.

SICAMOUS

C. P. R. HOTEL—Popular resort for tourists. Good boating and fishing. F. W. Padmore, proprietor.

GRAND FORKS

YALE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the Boundary country. Rates from \$1.00. A. Trautwein, Proprietor.

TROUT LAKE

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Best commercial house in town; good sample rooms.

LARDO

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Home for all people travelling to and from Poplar. McLaughlin Bros., Proprietors.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL METROPOLE—The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves and depots. Recently renovated and redecorated. Rates from \$1.00 and European plan. The place to meet your up-country friends. Geo. L. Howe, Proprietor.

HOTEL BLACKBURN—A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. Rates per day: American plan, \$1.25 to \$1.75. European plan, rooms only, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Westminster and city trans pass the door; electric light throughout. Free bus to and from hotel. Telephone 827. 318 Westminister avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—New and up-to-date. Rates \$2.00 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders. Finest summer resort on the coast. Ferry service every hour to and from hotel. Free of Carrol Street. J. Laughton, Proprietor. my12

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson and Sons, Proprietors; E. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver. B. C. Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for golf. Whiskey.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Grandview and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamship wharves; \$2.00 per day.

HOTEL DOMINION—F. Baynes, Proprietor. 150 bright airy rooms, steam heated; free auto-bus to and from boats and trains. American plan, \$1.50 per day.

EMPIRE HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Columbia Avenue, Vancouver. B. C. American and European plan. Free only auto bus in the city. Meets all trains and boats. Frank Colbourne, Proprietor.

REVELSTOCK

UNION HOTEL—First-class \$2 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars. J. Laughton, Proprietor.

FOUND

FOUND—Gordon setter. Owner apply at Found Drilard barber shop.

FOUND—A skillful about fourteen feet long, painted lead color, owner can have same on application to C. S. Birch, Sidney P. O., and paying cost of advertisement.

LOST

LOST—On Monday, ring containing corral setting (solitaire), color light red. Will the party who found it return to Colonial office and receive reward. The owner values same for sake of the donor.

LOST—A coral necklace, on Sept. 25, Reward Colonial office.

LOST—Long service militia medal. Finder please return to Colonial Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS

FOR RENT—Beautifully furnished rooms. Private house. Breakfast if desired. 1189 Yates Street.

WE CAN RENT YOUR HOUSE OR room, furnished or unfurnished. No tenant, no pay. And in list of rooms with full particulars, before the rush of people from the east commences. We advertise your wants in Winnipeg papers and through our Winnipeg office. List your property for sale. The Empire Realty Co., Yates Street.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, every convenience. 36 Menzies Street.

TO RENT—Eight newly furnished, well heated rooms, with breakfast or board if desired, one minute's walk from Pandora St. car line, reasonable terms. 197 Quadra St., Phone A 920. o18

TO LET—Furnished bedroom for gentleman. Apply 1045 Hardette Avenue.

TO LET—Comfortable furnished front rooms with use of kitchen if required. 225 Michigan Street, James Bay.

TO LET—Furnished front room, centrally located; every convenience. o13

FURNISHED ROOM—Suitable for two modern new house, 321 Michigan St. o23

TO RENT—Newly furnished front bedroom with breakfast, five minutes walk from post office on car line. Gentleman desired. Box 267 Colonial. S26

TO LET—Front bedroom, suitable for two gentlemen. 925 Johnson street.

TO RENT—Four nicely furnished bedrooms by week or month. Apply Kane St. o22

TO LET—Furnished rooms, every convenience. Apply 182 Fort St. o28

TO RENT—A large front bedroom. Apply at 45 View street. o28

TO LET—Furnished rooms, centrally located, 187 Fort, new, 949 Fort St. o22

TO LET—One suite of 3 housekeeping rooms, with pantry, also one suite of 2 rooms, with pantry; all furnished. 120 Vancouver St. o10

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board. Pines and phone, Bellevue, Quebec St. 13th house from Parliament building.

TO LET—RESIDENCES

TO LET—Frederick St. 7 roomed house, modern improvements. Apply 1010 St. Louis St. o19

TO RENT—Belmont Avenue, off St. Charles Street, 8-roomed house, modern improvements. Particulars on application to The Stuart Robertson Co., 36 Broad Street.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED AT ONCE—Mother's help. Apply between 9 and 12 a.m. 425 Michigan. o19

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced dressmaker and apprentices. Apply Miss McMillan, 3rd floor, David Spencer, Ltd. o1

WANTED—Capable and refined woman, to take charge of laundry business. 7. Wages \$15 per month. 616 Colonial St. o19

WANTED—A good general servant by the day. Apply 120 Menzies street. o18

WANTED—Lady clerk for Stationery and Fancy Goods. Apply to A. Edwards, 57 Yates street. o18

WANTED—At 5½ Turner Street, Rock Bay, girl for light housekeeping; good home. Apply at above address.

WANTED—Young lady wanted for stationery and fancy goods business. One with previous experience preferred. Apply to 533 Colonial office.

WANTED—Woman as cook, family of two, household kept. Good salary to suitable person. Apply P. O. Box 43, Victoria. o26

WANTED—A woman to cook for two ladies and do light housework. References required. Apply 1348 Fort street. o24

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—A partner with \$10,000 to develop a good business. Apply box 577 Colonial. o19

BOY WANTED—To work in candy factory. Apply Popham Bros., Mary street, Victoria West. o17

YOUTH WANTED—Apply by letter; age must not exceed 16. Robert Ward & Co., Temple Building, Victoria. o16

WANTED AT ONCE—Two first class tinsmiths. Apply Ogilvie Hardware Co., Ltd., Government St. o15

WANTED—Partner wanted with small capital to travel fairs, carnivals, etc. Good paying business; big money made. Only live people need apply. 567 Colonial.

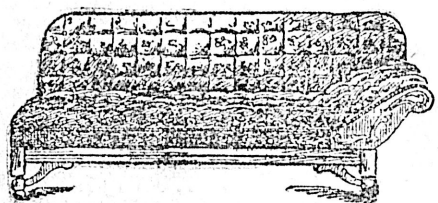
WANTED—Men and women to learn Barbican Arts special terms for next ten students; wages paid while learning. 206 Carroll Street, Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED—Two good sized boys to sell the Colonist. Salary and commission. Enquire at Colonial office Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

PREPARING FOR XMAS

PREPARING for Xmas trade at Spencer's is no small matter. First of all, the Christmas stock must be purchased a year ahead of time, in order to get it direct and at the lowest price. These goods have now arrived, and we are kept busy getting them unpacked and ready for this much-looked-for event. To be able to properly display the Christmas merchandise space is urgently needed and in order to get this space, we have decided that the Furniture Department, which is crowded to its utmost, must give way, and the larger pieces—such as lounges, dressers and stands, dining tables, etc.—will be put on sale Monday and Tuesday at prices which will ensure quick riddance, so grasp the opportunity, as these are

Furniture Bargains That Will Arouse Your Keenest Interest



A Large Assortment of Couches

REG. VALUES \$18.50 TO \$22.50. **MONDAY AND TUESDAY \$14.50**

A large Assortment of COUCHES, in different designs, covered in tapestry and reppe, with buttoned or plain tops, full spring edges. Reg. values \$18.50 up to \$22.50. Sale price Monday and Tuesday ... \$14.50

Spring Edge Sofa Beds

REG. VALUE \$18.50 TO \$24.00. **MONDAY AND TUESDAY \$14.50**

SPRING EDGE SOFA BED, covered in German tapestry, buttoned top, regular value \$18.00. Sale price Monday and Tuesday ... \$14.50

SPRING EDGE SOFA BED, with plain top, covered in French tapestry. Regular value \$20.00. Sale price Monday and Tuesday ... \$14.50

PLAIN TOP SPRING EDGE SOFA BED, in English tapestry. Reg. value \$20.00. Sale price Monday and Tuesday ... \$14.50

SOFA BED, upholstered in fine velvet. Regular value \$24.00. Sale price Monday and Tuesday ... \$14.50

Kindly note that no Charge Orders will be accepted on Furniture at these special prices.

Bureau and Washstands

REGULAR \$19.00. **MONDAY AND TUESDAY \$12.50**

SOLID GOLDEN ELM DRESSING BUREAU, with three long drawers in base and heavy British plate mirror, size 16 x 20 inches, also **WASHSTAND** to match, with double door cupboard and one long drawer. Regular value \$19.00. Sale price on Monday and Tuesday, the pair ... \$12.50

White Enamelled Bedroom Suites

REGULAR \$21.00. **MONDAY AND TUESDAY \$13.75**

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDROOM SUITES, comprising one Bureau, containing 3 drawers, with British plate mirror size 16 x 20, at back, and one Washstand to match. Reg. value \$21.00. Sale price on Monday and Tuesday the pair ... \$13.75

White Enamelled Bedroom Suites

REGULAR VALUE \$24.00. **MONDAY AND TUESDAY \$16.75**

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDROOM SUITES, comprising one extra large Bureau, containing 3 drawers, with British bevel plate mirror at back, size 20 x 24 in., and one Washstand to match. Reg. value \$24.00. Monday and Tuesday ... \$16.75

Dining Room Suites

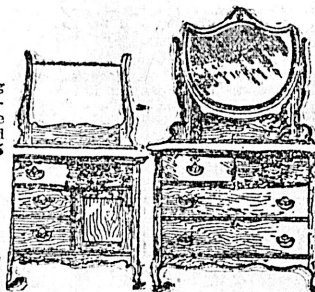
REGULAR \$26.00. **MONDAY AND TUESDAY \$14.50**

Consisting of 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair, frames of solid quarter-cut golden oak, mortice framed seats, covered with genuine horsehide. Reg. value \$26.00. Monday and Tuesday ... \$14.50

Dining Room Table

REGULAR \$35.00. **MONDAY AND TUESDAY \$16.75**

HANDSOME DINING TABLE, 10 ft. x 45 in., very heavily built, solid quarter-cut golden oak throughout. Regular \$35.00. Monday and Tuesday ... \$16.75

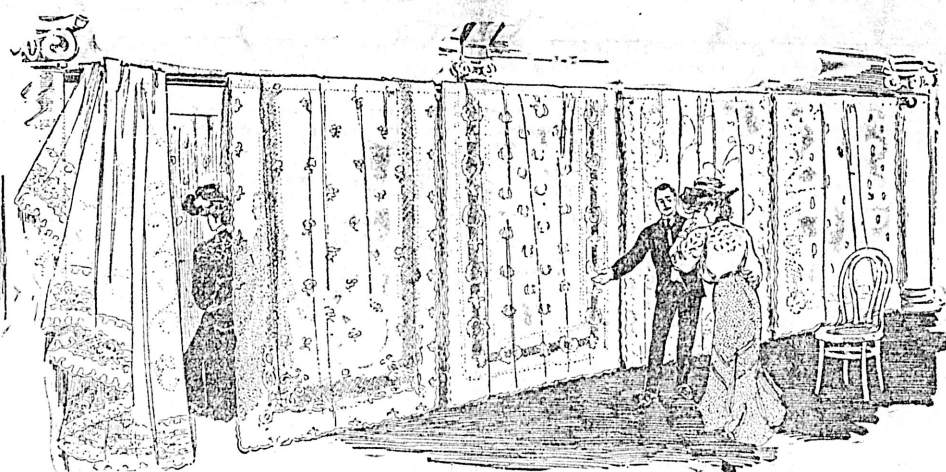


Monday Ushers in a Clearance of Odd Pairs of Lace Curtains

We have gone through our stock, and the result is that there is a large number of odd pairs of lace curtains which must be cleared out, and on Monday you will find that prices have been made to suit this purpose. Come early. Second Floor.

Regular. \$2.00 CURTAINS. Monday ... \$1.25	Regular. \$4.75 CURTAINS. Monday ... \$3.00
Regular. \$2.50 CURTAINS. Monday ... \$1.50	Regular. \$7.50 CURTAINS. Monday ... \$4.50
Regular. \$3.50 CURTAINS. Monday ... \$2.00	Regular. \$10.00 CURTAINS. Monday ... \$6.00

And a Great Many More at Corresponding Reductions.



This Season's New Lace Curtains

Are well worth a visit to the Department. We would like telling you all about them, but printers' ink cannot do them justice. However, we append a description of a few good ones, and invite you in to see the remainder.

No. 1634—A **HEAVY CABLE NET**, in ecru, with copy of real lace and insertion, and handsome motif of Battenburg in corner, size 3 yards x 50 inches. A splendid curtain, at, per pair ... \$4.75

No. 1636—A **PLAIN CABLE NET**, body in white with double net border to insertion of Valenciennes, has 3-inch edge of Val. lace and Battenburg motif, size 3 yards x 50 inches, at, per pair ... \$5.00

No. 1620—A **PLAIN BOBBINET CURTAIN**, in white with double net hem, and edged with handsome lace and 6-inch band of lace insertion, size 3 yards x 50 inches. At, per pair ... \$3.50

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains

In 10 lace effective designs, in white, also ecru, with deep ruffle and assorted insertions. A special purchase enables our selling \$3.50 values, at, per pair ... \$2.50

Also 4 designs, **BOBBINET CURTAINS**, 3 yards long, 50 inches wide, valued at \$2.50. Special price, per pair ... \$1.50

Nottingham Lace Curtains

No. 1010—A **NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN**, 3 1-2 yards x 48 inches wide, close strong weave, body of curtain has small medallion throughout, and border in ribbon and roses, in Cascade effect, with lover-knot design, extra value, at, per pair ... \$1.00

Other **NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS** at 75c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up to, per pair ... \$6.00

Bon Femme Curtains

No. 1862—Ivory net with cluny insertion, band across lower body and inserted every 15 inches in panel effect, deep ruffle, 3 yards x 50 inches. At, each ... \$6.75

No. 1863—Same net and trimming as above, but made 3 yards x 36 inches, for narrow windows. At, per pair ... \$6.75

And Many Other Weaves

Pt. Brussels—Irish Point—Renaissance Tambour Swiss—Marie Antionette—Pt. Venise—Muslin—Bobbinets, Madras, also a very fine range of Colored Curtains.

What \$1 Will Do in the Dress Goods Section Tomorrow

It is surprising to what extent one dollar will go in this Department. Monday we put on sale 100 pieces of Dress Materials, in fancy homespun, stripes and checks, fancy tweeds in stripes and checks, Suitings in dark and light colorings, 54 and 60 in. wide.

Homespun tweeds in stripes and checks, in grey, green, brown and fawn mixtures, 54 inches wide. Reg. \$1.50. Monday, \$1.00 per yard

Fancy tweeds, all wool, in light and dark colors, in stripes and checks, 54 inches wide. Reg. \$2.00. Monday, per yard, \$1.00.

Regular Prices From \$1.50 to \$2.75. Your Choice

MONDAY

\$1.00 Per Yard

Fancy tweeds, all wool, in light grounds, with colored checks—black, brown, green and navy—60 inches wide. Reg. \$2.75. Monday, \$1.00 per yard.

Tweed suitings, all wool, extra heavy weight, in greys, fawns, browns and fancy mixtures, 54 inches wide. Reg. \$2.50. Monday, per yard, \$1.00.

Lace and Muslin Bed Sets

By the use of one of our Bed Sets your room will be given an added charm and cosiness that will surprise you. They are shown in a very large variety of patterns and materials.

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LADIES' COVERT CLOTH COAT, 7-8 length, tight-fitting back, double-breasted with pearl buttons and patch pockets, full sleeves with deep cuff, velvet collar, body and sleeves silk lined. Price ... \$27.50

LADIES' 7-8 LENGTH COAT, in dark green "ladies' cloth," back with double inverted pleat, single-breasted, inlaid collar of black velvet with deep silk braid trimmings forming fancy scroll over shoulder, sleeves and body satin lined. Price ... \$35.00

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LADIES' 7-8 LENGTH COAT, in black broad-cloth, box back, with military braid trimmings around arm-hole, to form "kimono" effect, double-breasted with side pockets, velvet collar and cuffs finished with braid. Price ... \$17.50

Extra Special for Monday In the New Annex

ENAMEL RICE BOILERS, 1 quart size. Regular \$1.00. Special ... 65c
FISH GLOBES, half-gallon size, special ... 50c
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IRON GLASS HAND LAMPS, complete ... 25c

LADIES' COAT, 50 inches long, bias back, trimmed with stitched straps, double-breasted with pearl buttons, new "kimono" sleeve, collar and cuffs inlaid with velvet, and finished with stitched straps, body and sleeves sateen lined. Price ... \$35.00

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Just Arrived

White Bear Skin Coats for the little tots, ranging in prices from \$2.50 to \$7.50.

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Just Arrived

White Bear Skin Coats for the little tots, ranging in prices from \$2.50 to \$7.50.



VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

PROVINCIAL MUSEUM
One of the Finest in Canada, is
Great Attraction for Tourists

Provincial Museum of Natural History, One of the Finest in the Dominion, Proves a Great Attraction for Visitors

Herewith is shown a very excellent photographic view of the interior of the provincial museum, which this season has broken all records in its popularity with tourist visitors. During the summer months it was visited by hundreds each day, who were found in praise not only of the exhibits and attractions of the place generally, but of the unfailing courtesy and kindness of Mr. Frank Kermode, the efficient and popular curator who has very kindly written for the Colonist the following article:

The Provincial Museum of Natural History in this city is by far the most important in western Canada. It is located in the east wing of the parliament buildings and is open to visitors daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The policy of the museum is to have a thorough representation of the natural history of the province, so that visitors and tourists from foreign countries may see at a glance the natural treasures of British Columbia.

In the entrance hall a visitor is first confronted by the large oil portrait of the late John Evans which was presented by the Natural History Society of British Columbia on May 24, 1901. On entering the eye of the tourist is attracted by the large totem pole made of giant cedar, carved and painted to represent various figures. Two of these were secured at Skidegate and the other at Bella Coola.

The main floor of the museum is taken up by the mammalia and ethnological collections, but the space allotted to the mammals is rather small, it being impossible to show all in groups with natural surroundings.

The big game of the province is well represented by specimens of moose, wapiti (the so-called elk), mule deer, white-tailed deer and black-tailed deer, there are also some good specimens of the four species of mountain sheep, Ovis, mountain goat, fannini and dalli, also mountain goats.

In the bear collection there are four species, grizzly, black, Queen Charlotte and inland white bears. The rest of mammalian collection includes the walrus, seals, whale and other numerous species of mammals.

The ethnological collection illustrates the common life of the natives from a remote past, and is represented by casts of faces of men, stone, bone and antler implements from shell heaps and mounds, totem poles, carvings and other ethnological material.

On the second floor are found the collections of birds, birds' eggs, reptiles, fishes, butterflies, moths, beetles, shells, star-fishes, crabs, coral, sponges, seaweeds, also a good collection of fossils.

The fish collection is represented by gelatine casts and alcoholic specimens, amongst them being found some very rare fishes. The museum possesses two specimens of prow-fish, and they are the only two known to science. Several other specimens new to British Columbia have been added—the ribbon-fish, California barracuda, bonito, mackerel, white sea bass and others. The value of the collection will soon be in proportion to the fisheries of the coast.

The collection of native birds, numbers three hundred and sixty-two species and subspecies, all the families being well represented, some of them being very rare in this province. The museum has also a large study series of bird skins, that are available to those visitors who may wish to consult them.

The collection of lepidoptera is worthy of note, numbering over five thousand specimens.

The museum register contains twenty-five thousand names since October of last year, but this is only a small portion of the people that visit the natural history treasures in one year.

F. KERMODE,
Curator.

REMINISCENT OF "HOME"

English Visitor Enamored of the Attractions of This City

Rowley Elliston, a British journalist who visited Victoria during the summer, thus writes in the East Anglian Times, published in Ipswich:

Victoria is the provincial capital of British Columbia, and Vancouver city is the largest center of population. Vancouver city is on the mainland, situated on a peninsula of the beautiful Burrard Inlet, which makes as fine a harbor as there is on the Pacific. Victoria is eighty miles sail from Vancouver city, and is situated on Vancouver Island, of an area eleven times the size of Suffolk, with a most excellent harbor. Victoria and Vancouver cities are linked up by telephone, and Victoria is the westernmost city of the British Empire, the terminus of the C. P. R. and the terminus of a port of embarkation for the Pacific. Between the cities of Victoria and Vancouver there is a healthy and not unfriendly rivalry. Victoria's easy water access to the whole of British Columbia made her the capital in the old days, and Vancouver people say that the clanking of the steamship bell at the splendid parliamentary and legislative buildings, Victoria people retaliate by stigmatizing Vancouver as a city of charred tree stumps, in pleasant allusion to the fire which swept the peninsula some years since.

Both cities are fine places, with a Devonshire climate all the year round, and they are developing as fast as they can.

If you cross the straits by night to Vancouver Island, Victoria makes a very pretty picture at sunrise as the mail steamer moves up the harbor entrance. Six thousand miles away from the Old Country, and the outpost of Empire in the West, Victoria is, in a way, the most English-looking of all Canadian cities. Topped by the Pacific ocean, the island has no extremes of climate, either in summer or winter and the general appearance of the place is that associated with the idea of Devonshire. The Beacon Hill Park, of 300 acres, quite close to the center of the town, looks across the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and embraces views to the south of the white Olympia mountains in the territory of the U. S. The trees and vegetation are reminiscent of home, and a road near Victoria

might be that of any English wayside town. The local journalists took us in charge, and with the mayor, took us round their city in motors. The enterprise of the place is marked by a free information bureau and a Tourist association, whose business it is to advertise Victoria to the world. And they do it well. At the offices of the bureau you can see specimens of all local industries, you can get all the information you want, and this must be invaluable to the new-comer and the business man. At this westernmost city of the Empire, I was more than ever struck with the public and private effort which goes to advertising the advantages of the town. They advertise fearlessly, and they load up the new-comer with all sorts of valuable and useful local literature. I have seen nothing like it at home anywhere, and I am convinced from what I have seen in Canada that town advertisement is as necessary to a business town as an advertisement to a private business. At all events, I have seen it pays in Canada.

Victoria is very proud of its parliamentary and legislative buildings. They cost £200,000, and they are good

month. They are also in great favor as cooks and the like, in a country where £72 per annum does not secure a sufficient supply of domestic servants. Victoria is a pleasant place to live and prosper in. Fruit-growing is capable of a larger development, because there is a ready market close at hand.

HUNTING WITH DOGS

A Reference to a Phase of Deer Hunting on Vancouver Island

E. S. Shrapnel, A. R. C. A., writing in Rod and Gun, says:

The recent numbers of Rod and Gun have interested me greatly, especially the controversy connected with the hunting of game with dogs. The few remarks I have to make with reference to the same are without prejudice, as everyone in the protection of game of all kinds has a right to express his opinion or experiences. Having had nearly 50 years hunting in the different provinces of Canada, I

panion, the dog, associated in almost every case with man. There is music in a good hound's baying that to a true sportsman is exciting in the extreme. Whether he is successful or not in getting a shot at the flying quarry he returns to camp satisfied, as he has heard nature's music from the distant whimper, gradually increasing to a humming sound as the chase leads into deep gorges. When along higher ridges the notes ring out like quick, sharp yells, perhaps mellowing again as the deer takes to the more dense forests in a wide circle, and is often so far distant that the sounds of the hunt is lost, perhaps for a few minutes or may be half an hour. Then again the distant humming gradually increases in volume until the weird echoes of the true hounds' bellowing bay makes the very atmosphere quiver with its vibrations.

Deer about 15 years ago were very numerous even within a mile or so of the city of Victoria, B. C. Prior to that time deer were hunted with hounds from the little beagle to the regular buck hound. Suddenly the government stopped that method of

two weeks counted the remains of 45 deer evidently killed by wolves.

Then again the panthers that are numerous in some parts kill numbers of deer, and also sheep and calves in the farming districts. There is a bounty here of \$7.50 for their scalps, and only \$5 for wolves, which, in the opinion of nearly everybody interested in the subject, is not half enough to induce professional hunters to devote their time to trapping, poisoning or shooting them.

We have fairly good laws for the protection of winged game in British Columbia, but it is very difficult to enforce them owing to the extensive districts and the limited number of game wardens.

The article I noticed in one of the recent numbers of "Rod and Gun" saddling all the blame for the extermination of deer on the canine race only shows that the writer was lacking the experience necessary before giving such a decided opinion, which is contrary to that of those who perhaps have had as much experience, if they are not so self-opinionated, on the subjects referred to.

the shore acquired the habit of swimming. Subsequently they were carried out to sea where peculiar environment brought about their present structure. The flippers of whales are really hands with four fingers and a thumb enveloped in a sheath, and the British Columbia museum shows the bones of the rudimentary legs of the big Cachalot captured in April to be exquisitely formed. The circulatory system is noted for its plexuses, both venous and arterial, and a whale's animal heat is maintained in the cold-water by the thick blanket of blubber which covers the whole body under the skin, forming, in the case of the Cachalot, a special deposit in the skull, which gives to that variety its singular shape of head. The body tapers to the "small" and ends in the broad short flukes of a horizontal tail which is the prime organ of propulsion.

The Century Dictionary restricts the length of whales to from four to eighty feet, but the steam-whaler Orion has in this, its first year, brought to the Vancouver Island station specimens of fifteen or twenty feet greater length.

hear at times a mighty sound of rushing water which they liken to that of a cataract, and within a few yards of them it great moving mass rises from the underworld, the deafening noise being caused by the tons of water rolling from the sides of a whale. Few spectacles are more weirdly impressive, the glance of the big soft eyes of the whale as from the great deep to the great deep in seas, being a sight never forgotten. Whales migrate as regularly as do seals or caribou or other big game, and whalers know exactly where they should appear in successive seasons.

The recent history of whaling enterprise on the North Pacific is interesting. The father of the industry is Captain Sprott Balcom, who has unlimited faith in its future possibilities. Last year Capt. Balcom sent his brother to Norway to personally superintend the building of the steam-whaler Odion. The little steamer is the acme of the shipbuilders' art, staunch, trim, and beautifully finished in the most modern style. Riding at anchor she looks like a miniature man-of-war.

The whole method of whale-hunting has been revolutionized within 10 years; it is now a matter of steam and electricity and applied science, so ever the old order giveth place to the new.

A short cannon is fixed to the bow of the Orion, moving on a pedestal and swivel and discharging a six-foot steel harpoon with an anchor-like contrivance at the point. It is a time fuse explodes the bomb-head at a distance of 100 yards, the harpoon is attached to a strong and pliable specially woven manilla line, one end of which plays over a capstan on the deck of the vessel. The hunter (fisher?) then plays his whale exactly as one does a trout. It is a feat requiring nerve, good judgment and decision, and a quick eye, and also one needs to be a good marksman for a comparatively small section of the whale shows above water. The whale once struck dives to the bottom and coming up with a rush throws himself bodily into the air crying out in his agony. Off he starts dead ahead, towing the steamer in his wake, the engines are reversed and the track that the vessel follows when "fast to a field" is one red with blood. If struck in a vital spot it is but a question of minutes from "first-iron to fin-out," otherwise it is a matter of hours.

The whale once dispatched is towed alongside, arriving at the Sechart station the captured whale is drawn up the slip by powerful steel cables, and the process of flensing off the fat immediately begins.

ADVICE TO NEWCOMERS

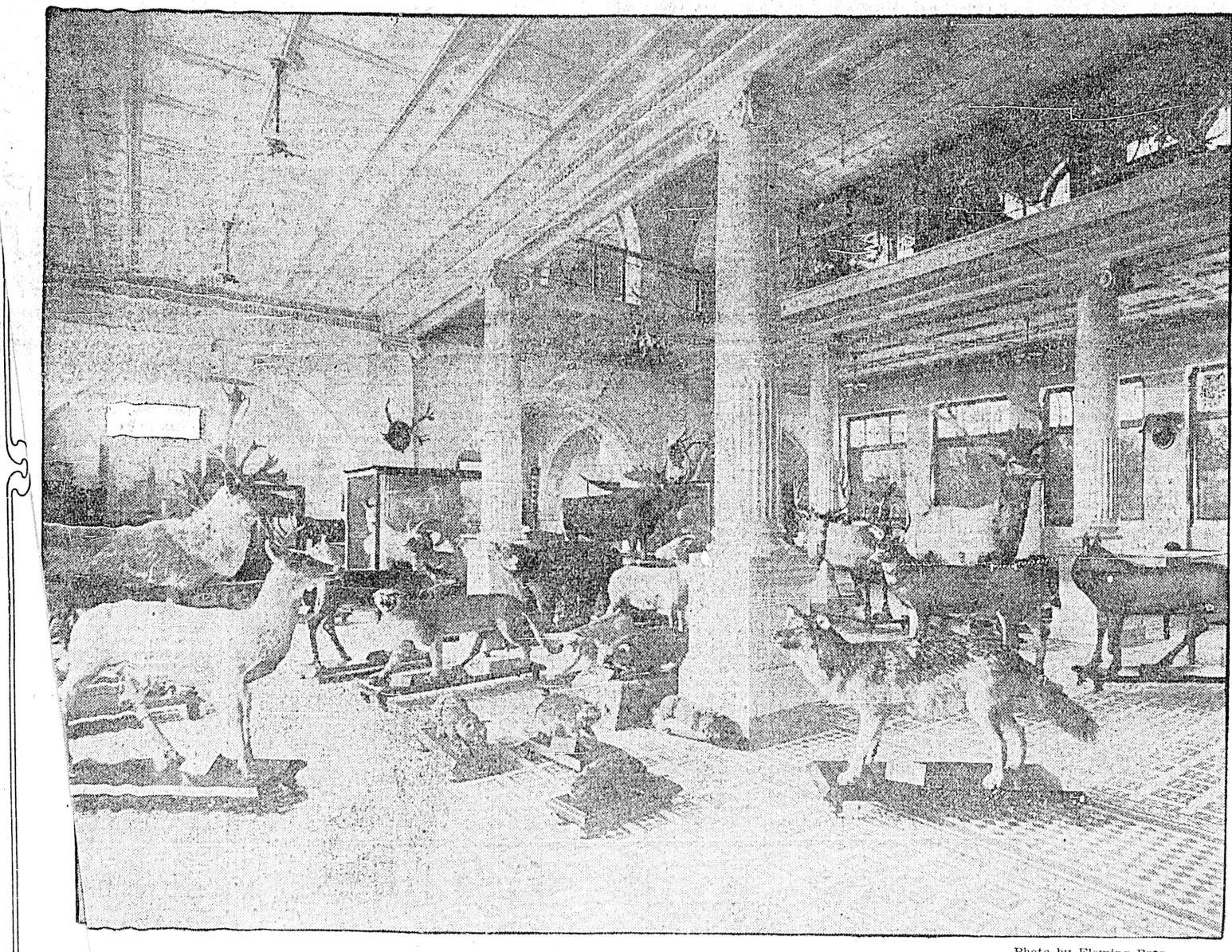
Editor of "The Edinburgh Scotsman" Tells of His Experiences

Following is a portion of an article from the pen of T. B. McLachlan, editor of the Edinburgh Scotsman, who toured Canada last summer with the party of British journalists:

In all newly-settled countries land sharks abound, and Canada, as innumerable letters to the newspapers prove, is no exception to the rule. Therefore, let the newcomer, especially if he has money in his pocket, beware of the man who professes to give something for nothing. Over-trustfulness and precipitancy in striking a bargain have ruined many a fair prospect of success. As the Dominion government are engaged in an endeavor to settle a prosperous people in the country, it is plainly to their interest that the work should be carried out honestly and in such a way as will ensure permanency and satisfaction. With this view they have established an emigration department which displays, so far as an outsider can discover, an almost paternal solicitude for the welfare of new arrivals. The impression that I carried away from the well-equipped establishment at Winnipeg and prolonged interviews with the officials there, was that the perplexed emigrant, whatever his difficulty might be, could find no better advisers than in these public officers.

It has been stated with almost wearisome reiteration that the men most needed in Canada are small farmers and agricultural and other laborers. The turn of the artisan will come as the towns grow larger and new ones spring up. City-bred men had better remain at home, unless they have the chance of a definite engagement. But if these last do find an opportunity of bettering their prospects by emigrating, they must be prepared to find life in the new and smaller towns in Canada different in many respects to what they have been accustomed to in the large cities in the Old Country. They will probably miss some of the refinements, intellectual and social, in which they may have been bred, and be liable to be irked, at first, by the raw edges of a community which is still in the making. Men are too busy with the problems of practical life to give much heed to kid-glove niceties. But he would be a really fitful person who failed to recognize that the necessary condition of a new country full of men whose glory and credit it is that they have risen from humble circumstances by reason of their own grit and determined effort. And the likelihood is that before he has been many months in Canada he will learn to prefer before the so-called refinements of the Old Country the freedom, frankness, and heartiness of Canadian life.

But when all has been said, either of praise or blame, this convincing fact remains—that once a man has allowed himself time to take on in Canada, he seldom returns to this country. Of all the men I met who had settled there, only one said he regretted the change, and that he would rather be back in the Old Country. That one had been a failure; his bearded eye and fiery nose told the reason why. Many of these newcomers had not only succeeded in earning a comfortable livelihood; they had prospered exceedingly, far beyond their wildest hopes, and to a degree they considered to be impossible in the crowded land of their birth. It was when one meets men after men of this stamp, and hears the story of his prosperity, that he begins to realize the truth of the old saying, "The land of the living is better than the land of the dead."



A View of the Interior of the Provincial Museum.

Photo by Fleming Bros

value for the which I am sorry to say cannot be said of public works in Canada. The woods—cedar, maple and the like they are named according to a splendid library and excellent museum, one of the few in Canada.

In Victoria, I met a few Englishmen, Mr. J. K. Palmer, a brother of his business, and a brother of his progress of the growth of industry. Mr. Palmer, after only a few months in British Columbia, was even more eager about the country than the Englishmen themselves. Captain Elliston, who has been attached to the Esquimalt for three years, has a charming estate, and is engaged in the fruit-growing industry. The country immediately around Victoria is an ideal fruit-growing district. Mr. K. M. Palmer, the secretary of the fruit-growing bureau for provincial information, took me through his orchard and had already sent away a few crates, and they were packed on the trees. Mr. Palmer's net return, Mr. Palmer told me, was \$20 per annum. Neighbors told me that the profits were under-estimated. Land for fruit-growing, by any means here, but the conditions are such that a certainty about the crop is a very profitable ground has to be cultivated and, of a 25-acre fruit farm, the Chinese make good profits, and their wages would be

may possibly be permitted to give my ideas as to the causes of the growing scarcity of game of all kinds.

I have read the articles referring to the subject both with regard to still hunting and the methods of preferring the use of hounds, and I unhesitatingly give my preference to the latter for the following reasons:

First—A deer that is occasionally chased by a hound, or hounds, are generally shy and on the alert and keep a respectable distance from the hunts of men, thus making it more difficult for the sneaking still hunter to get in his work.

Second—From personal experience and that of three others who hunted with me for a couple of seasons in the Muskoka district some years ago we found that on an average no more than two deer were killed for every six that were run down by our hounds, and after two weeks' hunting we only secured seven deer, mostly does and young bucks. The next year we hunted in the same locality for the same period leaving our hounds at home, when our bag numbered 15, mostly large bucks. The snow was on the ground on both occasions, and from indications the number of deer about the same. I find little pleasure in still hunting.

One feels guilty of meanness when taking aim at an animal perhaps feeding or lying down, or otherwise unsuspecting danger. Personally I would just as soon shoot an old cow grazing in a pasture as a deer when feeding.

Third—If we refer back to the most ancient history connected with hunting we find our most faithful com-

panion, the dog, associated in almost every case with man. There is music in a good hound's baying that to a true sportsman is exciting in the extreme. Whether he is successful or not in getting a shot at the flying quarry he returns to camp satisfied, as he has heard nature's music from the distant whimper, gradually increasing to a humming sound as the chase leads into deep gorges. When along higher ridges the notes ring out like quick, sharp yells, perhaps mellowing again as the deer takes to the more dense forests in a wide circle, and is often so far distant that the sounds of the hunt is lost, perhaps for a few minutes or may be half an hour. Then again the distant humming gradually increases in volume until the weird echoes of the true hounds' bellowing bay makes the very atmosphere quiver with its vibrations.

Deer about 15 years ago were very numerous even within a mile or so of the city of Victoria, B. C. Prior to that time deer were hunted with hounds from the little beagle to the regular buck hound. Suddenly the government stopped that method of

hunting, and still hunting was resorted to. The consequences soon became apparent—the deer became comparatively tame, encroached on the farm lands and were shot on sight by the farmers at all seasons of the year. When the hunting season commenced the still hunters had an easy time securing all they desired. My nephew killed 27 deer in three days, and had to give them away, as venison was so plentiful that no one cared to buy it.

In severe winters sometimes there is a heavy snow fall on the mountains in the interior of Vancouver Island. There the deer are driven in large bands to the coasts, where the Siwash Indians slaughter them by the hundred just for the skins, which they dispose of for 25 cents each. They shoot elk just to secure the head if the horns are good, to sell to visiting hunters. The does they kill just for the sake of getting their teeth.

There are others, viz: If a man secures a hunter's license in British Columbia he can kill all kinds of game at any time of the year. The wolves which are plentiful in most wild districts worry and slaughter that species of game far more than they are generally given credit for. On the bank of the Muskoka river some years ago I counted 14 carcasses of deer killed by wolves—this while walking only about three miles. The snow was about two feet deep with a crust, which would not bear the weight of a deer. Last year a friend of mine on a hunting trip on Vancouver Island in

AN ISLAND INDUSTRY

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron Tells How Whales Are Captured

In the October number of "Our Country," a magazine published at Louisville, Kentucky, there appears a most instructive and entertaining article on "Whaling on the Pacific Coast," from the pen of Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, formerly of Victoria. In part, it is as follows:

Today there is no more satisfactory place for studying whale-life than the Sechart Station on the west coast of Vancouver Island, for there is taken every known Pacific species from Blackfish to Cachalot or true Sperm; and two hours after they are caught, indeed while the blood is warmly in the veins and the eye still unglazed, they may be studied by the eager scholar.

First of all then, a whale is not a fish. A fish is cold-blooded, the whale has hot blood. A fish is covered with scales, the skin of the whale is smooth and pliable. A fish breathes through its gills, whales are provided with true lungs and breathe in oxygen as other mammals do. A fish reproduces by eggs, the whale brings forth its young alive and suckles it, the young whale sporting round its mother as playfully as any lamb on its hillside.

The whale is the largest living animal, the last survivor of the leviathans of a past age. The immediate ancestors of the whale were land mammals which became adapted to a littoral life and in splashing round

The capture at the British Columbia station in April last of a magnificent 100-ton Sperm exploded all the fine theories of the whale-wiseman. The Sechart station is built exactly on the parallel of forty-nine degrees north, and all authorities and experts, encyclopedias and official bulletins declare that Sperm do not travel so far north. M. F. Maury, LL.D., U. S. N., in his "Physical Geography of the Sea," elaborates a whale-map in which Sperm are allowed to travel as far north as San Francisco only. Whales, like friends, are where you find them.

The head of this particular Sperm whale was fully one-third of his whole length, massive, high and truncated in front. The cavity of the big fat head yielded the most exquisitely pure spermaceti. He had a single blow-hole, just a longitudinal slit at the upper and anterior extremity of the great, anxiously head. The lower jaw was extremely narrow and had on each side, from twenty to twenty-five short conical teeth of pure ivory; the exact number can not be recorded, for in some unknown manner many of them were spirited away. However, some sample teeth, together with the quaintly formed bony ear-drums and the bones of the rudimentary legs are preserved in the British Columbia museum. The whale itself was jet black above, merging into a pearly gray beneath. No ambergris was found in him; the body being in perfect condition.

The men of the pelagic sealing fleet of the Victoria Sealing company, tell many stories of the west coast whales. In their little ships' boats on the open sea, beyond sight of land they

Sir James Crichton-Browne on "Food Fencing"

At the annual meeting of the Association of Sanitary Inspectors, held at Llandudno, Sir James Crichton-Browne, again re-elected president of the association, delivered the customary address.

After a glowing description of the charms and beauties of Llandudno, and a tribute to the wisdom which had selected it as the meeting place for the year, Sir J. Crichton-Browne urged upon his hearers that the successful prosecution of their arduous duties could only be secured by unceasing effort, and by continued watchfulness over the new directions from which fresh causes of disease were at any time liable to appear. Excellently as Llandudno had already done, there were probably weak spots in its armour, and Sir James called attention to the necessity, not only there, but in watering places and "health resorts" generally, for such systematic inspection of houses in which lodgings were offered as might secure those engaging them from unsuspected sources of disease. He pointed out that bylaws should be made applicable to all houses in which lodgings are let, without limitation of class, and irrespective of rateable value. He referred to provisions as to cubic space, ventilation of bedrooms, and structural repairs. Registration and reasonable supervision of such houses, in which, strictly speaking, a trade was carried on, could scarcely be objected to; and he quoted Mr. Flower, of Bristol, as having lately called attention to this subject, and as having protested against the packing together, at seaside resorts, in small stuffy rooms, of families who in their own homes have large airy saloons, while the lodging house keeper and his wife and children huddle in the basement. The ventilation of the bedrooms in such houses is often defective, the amount of cubic space per inmate being below the workhouse level, and the kitchen, and the bathroom, sometimes carried on in the room in which the lodging house keeper and his family live. The idea that visitors spend most of their time out of doors cannot always be realized in our changeable climate, and Sir James contended that, as regards air space, health, and holiday seekers, should not be worse off than the patrons of the common lodging-house, nor tourists than tramps. He believed that large numbers of lodging houses were admirably conducted, and wished to avoid anything vexatious which might lead to a measure of a restriction of trade, but expressed his conviction that the knowledge

that the accommodation in boarding and lodging houses in Llandudno was so regulated as to render overcrowding to an insupportable degree impossible would so enhance the public confidence in the long run to increase the profits of the business.

The Adulteration of Milk.

The next branch of sanitary precaution to which Sir James directed the attention of his hearers was that of the protection of food, really the main topic of his address. He mentioned that in Llandudno, out of 33,339 animals slaughtered last year, only one carcass of a pig was found, and one pig had been found to be diseased and unfit for food, and that only five samples of milk and four of cream had been taken for analysis, figures which suggested "an undue degree of confidence in those who purvey meat and milk in the district." He pointed out the benefits likely to be derived by the act introduced and carried last session by the president of the local government board to prevent the admission of diseased meat at any port in the United Kingdom, instead of only at London and Manchester, as heretofore. The analysis of milk, as described as "the primary and paramount food question," that of the protection of milk, "which enters in a greater or less degree into the diet of a vast majority of the population, and forms the almost exclusive food of a large part of the population, is a very important one." He declared that, if we would reduce infant mortality, diminish sickness and debility, prevent occasional outbreaks of infectious disease and improve the race, we must see to our milk supply; and for this purpose we must see to the production and the quality of the whole milk trade throughout the country as inevitable. We have it on the authority of the local government board that 10 per cent. of the present supply is adulterated, and that a much larger proportion has been so manipulated as to render it only just above the required standard. The figures show that the adulteration of milk has increased of late years, and the inference is justified that the practice of reducing the quality of retailed milk by adding water and abstracting cream is extending. There has been some talk of the adulteration of milk, and of the lamentable apathy still prevailing is given by the statement made to the House of Commons by Mr. Burns last session, to the effect that 20 per cent. of existing sanitary authorities have as yet made no regulations regarding the adulteration of milk. The Milkshops Order of 1885, nearly a quarter of a century old, a fact readily comprehensible when it is remembered that rural sanitary authorities are largely composed of the very persons whose actions such regulations would control. It is believed that a large number of inspectors in which the regulations have been adopted no arrangements have been

made to have them carried into effect, and that the order of 1885, dealing with tuberculosis of the udder, is practically a dead letter. The second interim report of the royal commission on tuberculosis, establishing the identity of the disease in man and animals, prepares the way for notification of tuberculosis in cattle, regular veterinary inspection of all milch cows, conducted under the control of county councils, reasonable compensation for tuberculosis animals destroyed, and the annual licensing of all premises on which milk is sold.

Butter Mixtures.

Passing on to butter, Sir James tells us that it lends itself to fraudulent admixtures as readily as milk, and expresses his satisfaction that the legislature has now been moved to take steps for its protection, and on the lines indicated in a paper which he read to the association at Blackpool last year. The analysis of butter, and the sophistication of butter is increasing, and that spurious butter is mainly an urban product. Mr. Isaac Young has shown that in Battersea, and in many other places, factories exist in which large quantities of butter are produced, and water is added to the admixture either of water or of milk, so added that the resulting compound may just scrape through the tests prescribed by the act. Many of the imported butters, he says, contain only 5 per cent. or less of moisture, which, when mixed with water, will yield 16 per cent. of water, a liquid calculated to yield a handsome profit, even when it is sold at the price of cheap butter. Worse things than metropolitan water are, however, employed; for there are on the market cheap substitutes, invented by ingenious chemists, which, when judiciously mixed with genuine butter, cannot be definitely detected by any process of chemical analysis hitherto employed. We hear from Lewisham of pretty little pats of margarine, made up to represent farm butter, and largely sold as such, which, when tested, proved to be a mixture containing 91 per cent. of foreign fat. Margarine is all very well, made from pure animal fat and carefully manufactured it is an excellent and inexpensive food, probably better than butter, but it is not a nutritive value. But it is not the very best, either from a gustatory, or digestive, or aesthetic point of view, and it now appears that margarine itself is subject to adulteration. There is room in our markets for enormous quantities of colonial and foreign butters, and it is not surprising that enormous quantities of margarine, too, but we must stipulate that there shall be no personation. The importer must be responsible for the genuineness of the butter he sells, and must be left to find his remedy against the adulteration of his goods. The act must be registered, the registration to be renewable annually, and they must

be subject to inspection. No oils or fats capable of being used in the adulteration of butter must be tolerated on their premises.

Slaughter Houses.

The duties of sanitary inspectors in relation to meat are only second, if indeed, they are second, to those relating to milk supply; and in order that they may be thoroughly carried out throughout, the country the abolition of private slaughterhouses is essential. Sir James entered at some length into this question, and declared that, although the number of these houses had been greatly reduced, and those remaining were very improved in character, in humane working, in ventilation, in drainage, and in cleanliness, under the inspection to which they are now subjected, we still await the adoption of the recommendations of the royal commission on tuberculosis of 1896, which proposed the extinction of private slaughterhouses within three years of the provision of a public slaughterhouse by any local authority in any town or urban district; the conveyance to a central place for inspection of all meat slaughtered, and the abolition of the private slaughterhouse, and brought into the district for sale; the stamping of the joints of all carcasses that were passed as sound by an inspection made immediately after slaughter; the official inspection of meat in rural districts, and the abolition of the county council, and the local prohibition of the sale of the meat of any animal not killed in a duly licensed slaughterhouse. Sir James mentioned that he had recently accepted the presidency of the London Model Abattoir society, an organization which had been practically dormant since the death of its founder, the late Sir B. W. Richardson, but which he hoped would now be brought into activity. He enlarged upon the great amount of technical knowledge which is required for the effective conduct of food inspection, and the necessity of the number and variety of the conditions to be detected. "There is scarcely," he said, "an article of food that is not in those days tampered with now and then, or foisted on the public when in a corrupt condition, and so your vigilance must be on the alert, and the whole field of our food supply, and as the methods of corruption are becoming more and more subtle, your detective faculty must be proportionately sharpened. Oysters and cockles are polluted with sewage. Watercress may have typhoid fever on its leaves. Mushrooms are sometimes infected with trichinosis, many of our wines are concocted without assistance from the juice of the grape; nuts, which we have hitherto trusted when not hollow have been imported of a poisonous description, and even the medicines we give the sick are sometimes deprived of their healing power." A graphic description was then quoted

from Miss Malvery of her experience at a factory for the manufacture of something to be sold as jam, and the chief foundation of which appeared to be fruit which was unsaleable for other purposes. How much, in these matters, the public has itself to blame was illustrated by an account of the large sale in America of a composition called "The Finest Raspberry Jam," and, in accordance with law, bearing legibly on its label a confession that "this jam is made of glucose with artificial seeds and colored with harmless aniline dyes."

After thus discussing the duties of his audience, Sir James referred to the difficult position in which they were often placed by the open or veiled antagonism of the very authorities under whom they were called upon to act, and who, in too many cases, were directly interested in rendering their action nugatory. He referred to the number and variety of the extraneous duties undertaken by some inspectors, and mentioned the case of Dr. Nash, the medical officer of health for Southend, where the district council has lately sought to diminish its staff by the abolition of the district council, which he was appointed, for no other offence than that of doing his duty. The matter is under the consideration of the Local Government board; but four medical officers were appointed and displaced at Southend between 1890 and 1895, and Dr. Bruce Low, one of the medical inspectors to the board, then reported that "locally it was suggested that, as each health officer had become unpopular with his authority through pressing forward needed improvements, he, as a result, failed to secure re-election."

Food and the Faddists.

Having thus dealt at large with many of the conditions affecting the wholesomeness of food, Sir James addressed himself to the question of its consumption, and declared war on the various fads and fashions of the day. "The food-faddists," he declared, "has always been a happy hunting-ground for faddists, and these amiable creatures are now brisling themselves in its coverts and preserves." He declared himself to be in entire disagreement with those who advocated a purely vegetarian diet, and to be a firm believer in the virtues of the nation's chop. "I could be glad to see a sirloin of beef regularly on the Sunday dinner table of every family in the land. There are kinds of food which, if we may believe our kitchen monitors, are undermining our British constitution. Pork is productive of scrofula, tomatoes cause cancer, bananas are responsible for influenza, and oranges are the source of appendicitis. One article after another is condemned, and it is generally those articles

for which we have a special predilection that are most strongly impugned. If we listened to all the twaddle that is talked about food, we should soon be in the position of the man who was driven by the comments of passers-by to carry his donkey. If we even gave ear only to the more plausible and quasi-scientific of the counsels that are being shouted around, we should soon be in a piteous plight, healthy, perhaps, in a sense, but profoundly miserable while cultivating inanition on lentils and distilled water. To the questions frequently put to him as to whether this or that is wholesome, Sir James has come to reply, in a combination of Byron and Scripture, "Take the gifts the gods provide thee! Nothing is common or unclean."

Chloroform in Sweets.

After some paragraphs describing and condemning what he declares to be a common practice among workers, women, especially among workers of various kinds, that namely, of consuming large quantities of lemons, sometimes peed as well as pulp, for the prevention of obesity and for the preservation of a "delicate" appearance, and after referring regretfully to the growing practice of eating sweets in which alcohol in some form is enclosed, and of the formation among working girls of clubs for the obtaining of intoxicating drinks, Sir James concluded his address by an exhortation to the form of indulgence which will probably be new to most readers. He described what he declares to be the growing practice of eating large quantities of so-called "linseed, liquorice, and chloroform lozenges," placards advertising which may be seen in most sweet shops of the lower order, and which, he says, although probably first introduced as cough lozenges, are now swallowed in large quantities by those who have no cough to complain of, but who appreciate their sedative and narcotic effect; by women who find they can obtain the obfuscation they desire while avoiding the sense of shame that attends being seen entering the public-house; by errand boys and shop girls, thus early introduced into the realms of inebriety, and even by school children, who, seeking a sweet, have discovered in it something soothing which they cannot explain, but which becomes enthralling. Several ladies, engaged in good work, had from time to time brought these lozenges to Sir James, telling him what they had observed of their effects. They said that women, the wives of working men, carried them about in their pockets, eating them from time to time during the day, and becoming drowsy and stupid, and that girls engaged in business who had grown dull, apathetic and of defective memory had been proved to

be addicted to these lozenges, and had cleared up when deprived of them; and they referred to the schoolmasters of two country schools who, having noticed that some of the children grew unaccountably heavy and sleepy in the afternoon, found on inquiry that they had had a few of these lozenges. Analysis showed that the lozenges contained chloroform in a slightly variable quantity, some being probably lost by evaporation after keeping; and in the quantities taken, the dose arrived at was clearly dangerous. The lozenges are more bulky than tablets, and it is not likely that any one would swallow enough of them at a sitting to involve a fatal result, but they contain a slow and insidious poison which even in minute doses frequently repeated must be injurious to health and morals, and they should not be sold except under the safeguards, which the law has provided in the case of poisons generally. Is it not monstrous that small grocers, confectioners and provision dealers should be allowed to go on selling with impunity to all and sundry, without a word of warning, lozenges containing as much as 2.9 per cent of chloroform?

The Conditions of Vice.

Finally said Sir James, "when we deplore the widespread physical degeneracy, the excessive infantile mortality, the increase of phthisis, and the ravages of preventable disease, we are told by those content with a superficial view that ignorance and ill-health and vice and drunkenness are responsible for them all. We must go further back, and recognize that ignorance is often the offspring of inherited stupidity or of a neglected, ill-directed, or vacuous education, that ill-health is often enforced and made permanent by sheer inability to obtain employment under our existing industrial and commercial system, that vice and drunkenness are often but symptoms of the degeneracy they are supposed to cause, or a fungoid growth inevitable in the gruesome conditions of life in which so many of our people have to struggle up and pass their days. I am not insensible to the value of the multifarious agencies that Christianity and philanthropy have set in motion for the elevation of the submerged masses, but I am confident that these can never have fair play until we give them a basis of sound sanitation. Nuisances are the fertile mothers of immoralities, filth is for the most part the hobnob of depravity. Dirt was defined by Tyndall as 'matter in the wrong place.' Vice is mind in the wrong place. Let us bend all our energies to rectify both these locations. The obligations of getting dirt out of food have been my theme today."

A Serious Situation Respecting the Affairs In Persia

One of the most serious difficulties of the situation in Persia is the financial difficulty, which, in view of the refusal of the house of assembly last autumn to consent to a joint Anglo-Russian loan, has grown more and more pressing. Early in December, 1906, about a dozen wealthy merchants, who represent the present state of the country, in the house of assembly, took counsel together. The result of their combined deliberations was the famous proposal to form a national bank, founded upon purely domestic capital, for the purpose of taking over the finances of the state, discharging its liabilities and advancing money to the government in case of need. The leading spirits in the movement were Amin-ol-Zarb, whose father had amassed a fortune out of the mintage contract which he held for a number of years, and Amin-ol-Tajjar of Buire, who holds a valuable mining and navigation concession in the Persian gulf and the river Karun. The suggestion, emanating from men of means and some experience, was greeted with enthusiasm as a possible means of saving the country from the financial straits in which it had fallen. It not only received the cordial support of parliament, but also of the country at large. A fortnight of the time of the house was devoted to drawing up the government charter to be granted to the promoters of the bank. The draft was just ready, and only awaited the shah's approval and signature, when Muzaffer-ed-Din died, and Mohammed Ali Shah ascended the throne.

Immediately the financial horizon, which had begun to give some faint promise of clearing, darkened again ominously. Vexed controversy arose regarding the sum to be advanced to the government and the disbursement of the loan. The next question mooted concerned the amount of confidence the public was prepared to repose in the promoters of the bank, and the security offered. Then there were various points raised by the promoters and the concessions demanded by them, which last appeared truly exorbitant. When the first enthusiasm was over and the project had cooled down it was soon discovered that there was fully as much to be said against the scheme as for it. Naturally, as coming from their side, the reform party welcomed it as a speedy means of achieving national salvation. The government, on the other hand, was chary of placing itself at the mercy of a group of clever financiers who might or might not exploit the resources at their disposal for the furthering of their own ends. The extent of the concessions demanded may be gathered from the fact that the finances of the country were to be placed under the control of the bank, which was to act as treasury to the chancellor of the exchequer. In addition it was to be granted prior rights to all mining, railroad, forest and other concessions throughout the country. Not content with requiring these supreme privileges, the bank further laid claim to the pearl fishery in the Persian gulf. After the amended charter was approved by the government, and there the matter rests. The national bank exists in name only, and its future fate is one which it would require a bold prophet to predict. The only capital collected consist of a few paltry sums subscribed by insignificant provincials, although several women have set a laudable example of pa-

triotism by placing their jewels, and such money as they had at their disposal, at the service of the promoters. History has left the world full of illusions regarding Russia's methods. They are too well known to be lost sight of. Her object has always been the acquisition of territory, and she has invariably displayed a callous indifference to the state of the subject races thus brought within her sphere of influence. She has not sought to better their condition, dispense justice, or develop the resources of the land. England, on the contrary, has formed her Asiatic empire upon the solid basis of economy, commerce and hard work. Whatever the Nationalist party in India may say or complain of with regard to the disadvantages under which they labor, when compared with their English fellow subjects, they cannot for one moment accuse their rulers of either misgovernment or injustice. The reform leaders in Persia counted upon British sympathy and moral support with unswerving faith; hence it is not to be wondered at if bitter criticisms have been provoked by the announcement of an Anglo-Russian agreement on what is called the middle eastern question.

It should be apparent to all the world that the movement now agitating Persia from north to south and from east to west is in no wise directed against foreign interests, but that the issue at stake is the purely domestic British enterprise would gain ground, instead of losing it, under a government of the kind aimed at by the reform party. The practically untapped and unquestionably vast resources of the country would be turned to good account once a liberal and settled government was fully established. The Persian is by nature and tradition an artist and a trader. He is not averse to foreigners and foreign enterprise, believing himself capable of holding his own, in the long run, in his own country. What he fears and very properly resents is outside interference in the purely domestic affairs of his nation; otherwise he welcomes competition, and is no advocate of the narrow policy of the shut door. A good percentage of Persian foreign trade is still in the hands of English and British India, and would doubtless increase in volume were a happier condition of affairs to obtain. The quarter whence a certain amount of commercial opposition would be experienced is that represented by the foreign business houses, which enjoy

monopolies in the country. These would invariably resent both foreign and Persian competition as threatening their supremacy. Shortly after his accession it was understood that His Majesty Mohammed Ali Shah was in favor of recalling the Atabeg Azam, and conferring upon him the Grand Vizierate. The exiled official had held that high post for a considerable period during the latter part of Nasr-ed-Din's reign. His tenure of office had been chiefly conspicuous for that skill with which he managed to keep the peace between the various parties at Court, and yet not forfeit the sovereign's good will, who credit awarded him was the greater, as it was universally recognized that the position of a man placed between two stools is not an easy one to retain gracefully, a feat which the Atabeg however, was successful in performing. Under Muzaffer-ed-Din he was twice reappointed Prime Minister, but eventually lost the people's confidence by his participation in the raising of the Russian loans, and public opinion was so incensed against him that in 1904 the Shah had no option but to dismiss him from office. The announcement that the Shah proposed recalling him was received with

consternation. The masses held his very name in execration, crediting him with being the only man strong enough to crush the reform movement, upon which they had built their hopes of salvation. A small minority, however, thought otherwise. These believed the Atabeg Azam to be the sole man capable of rescuing Persia from her present position. The Shah telegraphed to the former Grand Vizier early in March, commanding his instant return to Tehran. Upon receipt of the intelligence, disorders broke out in the capital. Inflammatory literature, denouncing the Atabeg's return, was scattered broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the land. Taghizadeh, a powerful member of the Assembly, who has now a strong and determined party at his back, rose from his seat in the House and cried passionately:—"This man, Amin-ol-Sultan, has ruined the good name and blighted the fame of Iran. His misdeeds are known to the whole nation. If he returns we may well despair of Persians as of a people devoid of all sense of honor. In such a case a constitution is useless and Parliament had better be dissolved." Despite these and similar fiery denunciations, the announcement that the Atabeg had arrived at Enzeli, the Persian port in the Caspian sea, was received with mixed feelings at the capital. The landing of the Atabeg was marked by an incident which plainly served to show were such evidence required, that the people were in no temper to be trifled with. Escorted by Russian officials, the ex-Grand Vizier arrived at Enzeli on board the Russian mail steamer. It was the Russian officials' intention to hand him over immediately to the care of the Persian authorities. On anchoring and transferring the Atabeg to the launch that was to take him ashore, great was the surprise of those on board to find the inhabitants of the port fully alive to the situation. They swarmed about the launch in small crafts, threatening to shoot the Atabeg if he ventured to land. In vain the Russian officials argued and expostulated. The people were in no mood to listen. The local mejlis, or council, of Enzeli at once telegraphed a report of the affair to Teheran, asking Parliament for instruction. An extraordinary sitting of the House was immediately convoked. The result was that a large majority voted in favor of the landing of the Atabeg, and instructions to this effect were wired to Enzeli. The mejlis, however, did not permit the Atabeg to get foot upon Persian territory until they had bound him, by a written declaration, to respect in its entirety the constitution granted by Muzaffer-ed-Din. A similar undertaking was taken from him at Resht before he was allowed to proceed on his journey, the remainder of which he accomplished without further incident. His entry into the capital on the last day of April, was made the occasion for an enthusiastic demonstration on the part of his supporters, who gave him the warmest of welcomes. A cartoon in one of the new popular periodicals published in Teheran depicts him as putting his head out of the carriage window and gazing at the altered aspect of the city with an expression of puzzled inquiry, as his eyes lit upon flags flying over familiar names, as "The National Council,"

"The National Club," "The School for Women," and so on. Biting his nails with an amendment is made to explain, "The Shah has not much changed, but surely its people are quite different!" Shortly after his return the Atabeg Azam was nominated President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of the Interior. He accepted both positions on condition, and with the clear understanding, that he was to hold himself responsible to the National Council in strict accordance with the terms laid down in the new Constitution, which he had sworn to respect. The following day he and the whole body of Ministers, including the Nakh-e-Sultanes, the Minister of War, who is at once uncle and father-in-law to the Shah, appeared before Parliament and reiterated their oath of allegiance to the Constitution, at the same time swearing fidelity to the nation whose interests they solemnly undertook to safeguard by every means in their power. Those in close touch with the Atabeg Azam declared him to be absolutely sincere in his professions of good faith, and stated that his views had undergone a complete change. From being a zealous and faithful servant to his royal master he had extended his services to his country, to the furthering of whose cause he was devoted. His sole remaining ambition in life, they declared, was to see Persia prosper on the lines of Japan. To this end he would henceforth direct his talents and energies, tempering his zeal with a prudence born of experience.

Since his restoration to office the Prime Minister had done nothing to arouse suspicion. Much was expected of him, and the reason why he apparently accomplished so little was that the condition of affairs had reached such a stage that no single man, even if invested with unlimited power, and having vast sums at his disposal, could set matters straight in a short space of time. To attempt to do so, even under the most favorable conditions—conditions which, unhappily, do not exist for Persia at the present moment—would spell disaster. The difficulties which beset the path of the Grand Vizier at every step were of a nature to call for careful progress. Whether he was ever able to surmount them or to what purpose, if successful, he would have shaped the destinies of Persia, we shall now never know. The hand of the assassin has cut short all such speculations by striking the Atabeg down at the opening of what promised to be a new chapter in his life. His death will certainly not simplify the grave problems with which Persia is confronted. The greater portion of the old edifice of power still stands, and to demolish it too rapidly might mean that the country itself would be buried under the ruins. Bit by bit the old must be replaced by the new, but not until the weak places are made strong, and there is no danger of a fatal collapse, there must be no "jerry building." The foundations of the Persia of the future must be sunk deep in history itself. Dark days are before us, but if it is not at all hopeless. Given energy, patriotism tempered by patience, and the right men in the right places, there is no reason why a liberal and enlightened government should not direct the future destinies of a happy, prosperous and powerful Persia.—London Times.

Meanest Kind of Thievery

It is no uncommon thing—the giving of short weight, for while it is one of the meanest kind of thievery it prevails among people of all classes. To entice trade to his shop the dishonest merchant announces that he sells his goods considerably cheaper than many other tradesmen. This, however, is merely bait to catch the unwary, and when the customer comes with the confident expectation of getting something cheap, he is calmly swindled by the use of short weights. In other words, he pays the price demanded of him, but he does not get the goods promised, and the amount of the purchase is deducted by the dishonest system is usually more than sufficient to make up for the difference in the price.

Of course, I do not intend to imply that all tradespeople are thieves. Many are honest, and many are not. To entice trade to his shop the dishonest merchant announces that he sells his goods considerably cheaper than many other tradesmen. This, however, is merely bait to catch the unwary, and when the customer comes with the confident expectation of getting something cheap, he is calmly swindled by the use of short weights. In other words, he pays the price demanded of him, but he does not get the goods promised, and the amount of the purchase is deducted by the dishonest system is usually more than sufficient to make up for the difference in the price.

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The only way to put a stop to such practices is for the people who buy meats and provisions to take a hand in the campaign against dishonest

merchants. Let them weigh or measure the goods that they have purchased. If they find that they have not received the quantity for which they have paid, they might try to get their money back. Sometimes made, you know—and, if the imposition is repeated, let them lodge a complaint with the city officials who have to do with such matters. Another, and still simpler way, is to trade only with reputable merchants. There are plenty of them in the city—men who wouldn't use short weights if they could—and they are the men who ought to be patronized. When you find a man who gives you what you ask for, and who never sends you something that is "just as good," it is your place to stick to him, and, if you ever catch a man cheating you by small measure, don't hesitate to enter a complaint against him. That is a duty that you owe society, for it is the only way in which you can help to protect the honest merchant from the talons of these commercial vultures.

At the same time, it might be well for you to ask yourself if you are not guilty of a similar crime against society. Perhaps you are doing the very same thing without realizing it, for there are ways in which short weight may be given without resorting to the use of the ordinary weights and measures of commerce.

Thus, for example, the person who shirks the work that has been assigned to him is giving short weight to the man who employs him. If a man is hired to do a certain thing as well as he can, and is paid for doing it, he must live up to his contract if he desires to maintain a reputation for honesty. If he does his work only one-half as well as he can, he is cheating his employer out of just one-half of the money that he receives in return for his services.

There are a hundred different ways in which an employee may defraud the person who employs him, and, in no

one of these cases would he be compelled to resort to the ordinary methods of stealing. To steal money, however, is a more serious crime than to give short weight. The man who gives short weight is not a thief, but he is a cheat, and there is little difference. To the employer of men every moment of an employee's time represents just so much money. The man who steals any of this time from his employer, therefore, is just as guilty of giving short weight as the man who gives short weight. The man who gives short weight is just as guilty of giving short weight as the man who gives short weight.

It is our right and duty to protect ourselves against the assaults of a thief, whether he attacks us at a dark corner or meets us with a smiling face at his store door. It is also our duty, however, to treat other people just as honestly as we insist upon being treated, and it would ill become us to complain about the short weight of our butter when we ourselves are guilty of giving short weight to the man who employs us.—Willis Graham Hood, in the Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

Two "Potato" Times.

The late Senator Patt of Connecticut, enjoyed Russian stories and could tell a good many himself. Notwithstanding his long public life, he always remembered a yarn that he carried down from his school days. One year when the district schools opened in his town one of the teachers in making a record of the ages of her pupils, as required by law, found that one little girl, who came from a family not noted for being especially bright, was unable to say when her birthday came.

So, in order to complete her record, the teacher walked two miles to see the girl's mother one afternoon after school. Asked if she could remember just when her daughter was born the woman thought for some little time and then with a sort of puzzled look said:

"Well, the gal was born in 'tater time, that's sure, but I can't remember whether they were a-plantin' on 'em or a-diggin' on 'em."—Boston Herald.

afternoon, or in the gauzy girdle.

FORTS WHICH GUARD SOUND

An Interesting Descriptive Article From the Pen of Harry Davis

The following from the pen of Harry Davis regarding the three Forts which guard the Sound, the gun flashes from one of which, Fort Worden, can be seen in Victoria during practice on clear evenings, appears in a recent issue of the San Francisco Chronicle:

"The United States transport, bucked, heaved, wallowed and rolled as she met the heavy tides which raced through the narrow strip of water into the straits of Juan de Fuca, and the detail of artillerymen guarding the supplies in the hold howled in unison with dolorous effect. It was most unpleasant. Peering through the dripping sea mist I could see a single electric light, weak and pale, that the skipper told me belonged to Fort Worden, Wash., the largest of the three forts which guard the entrance of Puget sound and the cities along its shores.

"'Yun day,' said the skipper solemnly, as he spun the spokes of the wheel around to meet the onrush of a wave crashing toward the bows. 'Yun day' this tiny tub will bust. Dot's wot. Den mebbe Uncle Sam he vill buy somedings else besides boats vich no yun else vill use, for dis transport service.'" He dropped into Teutonic growlings as we plunged on through the inky darkness, heralding our advance with vociferous whistlings. From Worden's heights a heliograph flashed and twinkled, was taken up by the master, across the channel, and answered by Fort Flagler to the right. Simultaneously the wireless instrument in the cabin of the transport steamer whirled and clacked, and from each of three forts there shot a beam of light, which hovered over the white crested, leaping waves for an instant and then rested full on the steamer.

"Blinded by Signal Lights

"This merely made matters worse, for the man at the wheel, blinded by the glare, was unable to meet the heavy seas which pounded broadside on, shaking the rickety old boat and starting to stern. For an instant the beams of light lay on the boat, and then as with common consent they shot up perpendicularly to the black heavens, hesitated and bobbed as if saying good night and silently glimmered out. There seemed to be something abnormal in this silent conversation, this instantaneous flashing of lights which told of our approach. At the three forts they knew all about us. With night glasses they had seen the lone artilleryman in the bows shielding himself from the wind behind a six pounder, had seen me shivering by the German captain, and while we pursued our way toward the wharf the word had gone the lines that, the transport was coming in. To the officer of the day it meant riding his mule down the steep incline to meet the boat, the captain of the transport battery it meant the arrival of some goods he had ordered from Seattle, and to the wireless operator in the hut on the hill it meant the presence of his bunkie, who was then on the boat, and to whom he was now clicking off unofficial and totally irrelevant conversation.

Rises Sheer From Water

"Fort Worden rises sheer from the water's edge. In the daytime you can see the long 10 inch guns peeping over the parapets like single eyed sentries on an eternal watch and in order to reach the height you must climb a series of stairs which are planted in the hillside and which are hard to ascend than those of gold leading to the pearly gates. They zigzag in and out through dense clumps of foliage and had it not been for the puffing officer of the day who preceded me, the probabilities are that I would have broken my neck in half a dozen different places before I reached the top. Also, had it not been for this same officer I would have been shot more than once by sentries had a habit of suddenly looming up at every twist and turn of the road, and it would have been extremely difficult for a stranger to have explained his presence within the lines of Fort Worden. As it was, the officer of the day turned the pugnacious demeanor of the sentry into a respectful salute and I was finally deposited before the tent of the artillery district commander, Colonel S. A. Cummings, without harm.

"The latter is a late arrival from Washington, D. C., and is recognized as one of the shining lights of the artillery service in the United States. The fact of his being in the States, and ability being given command of the three lonely fortresses situated on the bleak shores of Juan de Fuca has led to a great deal of gossip and speculation, but the general impression is that the appointment is part of the general scheme of the war board to strengthen the defenses of the Pacific coast in case of any trouble from a certain Oriental power.

"This, however, is hearsay—as are nearly all matters connected with the Pacific coast.

The Public Is Ignorant

"The people of the northwest know that somewhere or other where the ties meet the ocean are three forts containing soldiers and possessing guns. In case of trouble the soldiers will shoot the guns and shoo away the approaching enemy. Further than this a different way of looking at life and the most emphatic of facts which way, secure in the wonderful fact which the citizen has for the soldier.

"Which is just as it ought to be; and in the meantime the lonely watchers of the northwest work and play and study and experiment, seldom leaving the confines of the forts, becoming prematurely bald and losing touch of the vast world which lies around. To the man on the street it is a heaven forsaken existence, but the officer in the coast defense service has a different way of looking at life and is most emphatic of facts which way, secure in the wonderful fact which the citizen has for the soldier.

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ness of full dress receptions. He leaves these to his woman folk while he pores over plans and maps and explosives till his mind becomes a vast storehouse of approximate azimuths, elevations and depressions, of degrees, minutes and seconds, of angles obtuse and otherwise, the whole of which boiled down dangles to the pushing of an electric button which will cause a shell to drop on the deck of a ship attempting to rush through the narrow straits.

Fortifications Are Strengthened

"During the last year the fortifications of the northwest have been greatly strengthened. No one knows to just what extent, but it is considerable. Building has been going on steadily, and range towers suddenly poke their heads above the trees and additional guns peep over the parapets. It is all done in silence and secrecy. There is no display, no blazoning forth of the fact.

"Every inch of water within range is, of course, platted and marked out. Guesses and suppositions as to the coast defense service are eliminated to a minimum and the ranges are known to a nicety.

"The work of firing a big gun is conducted almost solely by a system of numbers—something like a football game. In the range tower is an officer before an instrument which tells him when the target is within range. Another instrument tells him the rate it is traveling per minute and the direction. His command is given in a series of numbers which is shouted into a telephone which connects with a telephone station of a mortar battery hidden some distance away.

"Those who do the actual firing of the guns do not see any enemy or any target. They see nothing but the walls of a pit and hear nothing but a repetition of numbers from the telephone station. Each man has one particular thing to do and he does that accurately. His mind must not wander for little mistakes mean a miss, and misses mean explosive war from the officer in the range tower. The work is like a vast machine, governed by numbers and, as in a football game team and head work count. For this is a game where gray matter rules. The glory, excitement and glamour of heroic rushes, of advance in skirmishing order, of bayonet thrust, of strenuous physical exertion, are unknown to coast defense work. There is nothing but a certain number and the moving of a lever. The man behind the gun does not see, he does not know what is going on in front. He may have hit or he may have missed; but he must not let this phase of the question worry him. His work is to keep cool and listen for the numbers that come from the telephone booth. Otherwise he is useless.

Now, the thirteen dollar brain does not favor this work; but it is the duty of the battery commander to so instill the essence of soldiering into his system, that he can take of a couple of days to run to town. Then they come back whistling the latest popular tunes, full of tales theatrical, and they keep whistling the old tunes and laughing over the dramatic jokes until the next opportunity presents itself.

Every evening there is a band concert. Then the colonel's lady and the officers' wives and relatives are to be seen walking across the dusty parade ground, to discuss the happenings of the day, and as the darkness comes on, to gaze wistfully across the waters of the sound where "God's country" with its people and lights and life is to be found. Perhaps it is in such moments, when the bandmen are making for their quarters with their instruments under their arms, and the evening star is hanging in a pink sky over the clump of mournful pines on the heights, and the first breath of the night wind is blowing chill from the sea, that they feel the loneliness of their position. Perhaps the lone tune, some air which the post band has played that evening, has sent their thoughts flying back over the years when life meant something more than stunted pines on a wind swept hillside, something more than the same everlasting row of houses or the murmuring on the beaches.

But if there is loneliness there is also the pride of an honorable profession. When at retreat the evening gun booms out, and the old flag dips and descends, and the strains of the national anthem momentarily drown the beach, you may notice the rank and file of the band as they rise up smartly to the salute. And then it is easy to understand why these men live in the lonely fastnesses, away from the rest of humankind. The reason is palpable.

Official Peril in China

Native Chinese journals record the death of a district magistrate by his own hand under circumstances sadly suggestive and fraught with instruction to those who would inquire into the condition of the minor officials in the various provinces. Disbanded soldiery, thrown upon their own resources, with no means of obtaining a livelihood, hold in terror many a countryside, they rob and spoil the villages and hamlets and occasionally, uniting in larger bands, make incursions into towns and cities. On a recent occasion the distant city of Wing Shan was visited by a horde of ruffians, chiefly soldiery, for whom the government had no further use, and who were accordingly discharged in the heart of Kwongsi, to become the scourge of the law-abiding and peaceful. No sooner were they within the city than the place became a pandemonium, and the magistrate, helpless in the presence of so numerous and dangerous, commanded suicide. He will probably obtain some recognition as a patriot, whereas an unsuccessful attempt to rid the city of its foes would have meant disgrace, almost certain banishment, possibly even the death of a traitor. In very truth officials in China, especially those in touch with the people, have to steer between the Scylla of imperial displeasure and its manifold consequences on the one side, and the Charybdis of terrible dangers arising from revolutionist tactics on the other, while they govern a country seething with discontent and ill will. China Mail.

BACK TO THE LAND

Eight Thousand Men Sent to Canada Under Unemployed Workmen's Act

The Montreal Gazette. A visitor to Montreal recently was Mr. G. A. Williamson, of London, the organizing officer of the Emigration Committee of the Central British Government Body for London, instituted under the Workmen's Act of 1905. Mr. Williamson, who has just arrived, is here for the purpose of seeing for himself the opportunities which Canada offers for settlers, and of visiting, so far as possible, the large number of families who have been sent out by the committee since it was formed. At the Windsor hotel last night Mr. Williamson gave some interesting facts concerning this latest effort on the part of the British government to help the ever-growing problem of the unemployed. The present scheme has for its object the helping of men and women who are unable because of the economic or other causes to find employment in England, to emigrate, and as it was thought that men and women would have a much better start in a new country if they were made to feel that they were not emigrants, a scheme has been devised whereby each man sent out pays back to the committee a certain proportion of the cost of his emigration with-in certain intervals.

As explained by Mr. Williamson, the object of the committee is to help the unemployed in the various districts of London, and while the committee consider that emigration cannot be regarded as a solution of the employment problem, it is for a certain number of cases a very successful method of dealing with it. Up to the present time 8,000 men have been sent out, many of them with families. Instead of single men, as the latter have a much better chance of looking out for themselves. As a proof of the success of the scheme, Mr. Williamson instanced the fact that out of this large number of people, only two had been deported. The families of the emigrants are helped by the committee, and the latter are often followed by a period of prolonged poverty and unemployment. They have now been placed under conditions where they may be in no danger of either, if the men are willing to work.

The method of procedure followed by the committee, as explained last night by Mr. Williamson, is simple but thorough. Applications for emigration are first classified by local distress committees, and cases eligible under the Unemployed Workmen's Act and suitable under the conditions laid down, are submitted to the central office after investigation has been made as to character. These cases are carefully considered, and if the family passes through the searching ordeal successfully it is emigrated and given a start in the new country. A large number of agents have been located in various districts in Ontario, Quebec, and other provinces, and they receive the families sent out, and secure employment. So far, Mr. Williamson states, this scheme has worked extremely well.

In regard to the repayments, Mr. Williamson explained that five pounds is generally asked for each man, and the amount which the new settler is asked to pay in regular instalments often reaches the sum of eight pounds. The repayments are made in several instalments, and Mr. Williamson instanced a remarkable feature of the success of the British Government's scheme, that in a large number of cases the repayments are made months before they are due, and these from men who a short time before were half starving in the congested districts of London. Many interesting letters are received from people sent out.

THEY COURT AS LONG AS THE CANDLE LASTS

Peculiar Customs in Vogue Among Boers in Regard to Wooing

Wooing

Amongst the manners and customs peculiar to the South African Boers, none create more amusement in the breast of the stranger (says a writer in the "Field") than those relating to courtship and matrimony. And the most recognized institution of courtship is the "op-zitting" or "sitting-up."

The Boer believes in early marriages and large families. Whilst resident under the paternal roof, however long he may have reached years of discretion, he is looked upon as a child, and as subject to the authority of his parents. Once married, and with a house, or even a good farm, the Boer's status as a grown-up man is universally recognized.

Moreover, old maids or old bachelors are very seldom seen amongst the rural population. When they do occur they are looked upon as eccentrics, to be pitied, if not scorned. Widows or widowers do not long remain single, but after a period of three or six months take a new spouse. In fact, not to do so is looked upon by the community as the reverse of a compliment to the marital qualities of the deceased.

Consequently the youthful Boer marries at sixteen or upwards as soon, indeed, as he has passed his examination at the hands of his pastor and become a full-fledged member of the church. As to this extreme youthfulness, it is mainly due to the Boer's gaudier of the rustic, it stands to reason that the progress of his courtship is a source of intense amusement to the onlookers.

The would-be benedict may find his humor at the adjoining farm, or he may have a day's ride away to the reputed charms of a village, or a distant fair one. Mousing his cherished "vrij-paard," an animal which combines much arching of neck and tossing of head with that pace beloved of South Africans, the easy tripping or amble, and with a luxuriant growth of mane and tail, the young man sets forth. He wears his best cap, or suit of clothes, and his saddle-cloth is of Oriental magnificence of color. Should the lady take his fancy and she not discourage his advances, the parental guardians are consulted, and, if the suit be considered satisfactory, leave is granted to the young couple to opzitten.

Mounted as aforesaid on his gorgeous steed, the young man rides up at the evening hour amongst the delighted giggles of the younger feminine population, and, after polite conversation, and partaking of the inevitable coffee, the superfluous relations retire, and the lovers are left to pursue their wooing in peace in the zitterkamer, or parlor. They are entrusted with an unused tallow dip, which is to define the duration of their dream.

"I thought you were married, and yet you're sewing on your own buttons," "I am married, but I keep my independence, let me tell you."—Meg-gendorfer Blatter.

of bliss. When the candle is burnt out the couple are under strict injunctions to separate and seek their respective couches, and was betide the youth who is the cause of an infraction of these unwritten rules. The experienced wooer, however, knows the way of carefully nursing the life of that precious candle, and even of lengthening its existence by temporary extinguishings.

Opzitting by no means indicates a hard-and-fast engagement, and not every opzitting ends in marriage. But, in case of that happy consummation, the wooer will be able to obtain much pleasure by attending, as an invited guest, a typical Boer wedding. Every guest is expected to salute the bride with a loving kiss, and should the festivities coincide with a dance, he will admire the endurance of the models. Dancing with the lady is vigorously in the sweltering vorhoof to the strains of a seemingly tireless concertina. As the floors of many of these dwellings are composed of hardened mud and the stretching of wagon snails, well greased, over them is the general rule for dancing; it can not be imagined that the "going" is not easy. Naturally, tastes and customs differ according to the refinement and wealth of the various classes, and there are many households where the opzitting custom does not prevail.

EDALJI'S CASE AGAIN REVIVED

Attracting the Attention to All the Amateur Detectives in England.

A case which is attracting the attention of all the amateur detectives in England is that which will be known in criminal annals as the Edalji case. A news story in the Mail and Empire of Wednesday reported a renewal of the Edalji case, which was prosecuted to prison, and told of the theories of Sir A. C. Doyle and George Sims, both noted criminologists, as to the perpetration of the atrocities. The author of "Sherlock Holmes" claims to know the cattle maimer; but the police deride his ideas. A thousand fanciful conceptions have been spun about the case, but it remains unsolved, defying the detectives, professional and amateur of all England.

The Parsee Clergyman

The chronology of Edalji's connection with the case goes back 19 years when the Edalji family for the first time had reason to know it had enemies in the little Staffordshire village, when Rev. S. Edalji, a Parsee clergyman who had an English wife, received a number of threatening letters. Their author was found to be a disreputable servant girl, who was prosecuted. Four years later there was another outbreak of anonymous letters, and this time their authorship was not traced. For 13 years these letters continued, until finally one day the local paper printed a "confession," signed by George Edalji, a son of the vicar, and Frederick Brooks, acknowledging the authorship. This letter was declared to be forgery; but no more letters followed.

The Cattle Maiming

In 1902, when the whole community was stirred up over the anonymous letters, and young Edalji was the victim of much painful notoriety, there was committed the first of a series of cattle stabblings that aroused the countryside. In six months six cattle were found terribly mutilated; then young Edalji was arrested and charged with the crime. The trial was a remarkable one, and revealed a determined attempt on the part of the police to fasten the charge on the young half-caste, who appears to have been generally disliked. The theory of the prosecution was that on the night of August 17, between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m. young Edalji stole out of his bedroom, walked out to a field where a pony was pastured, and terribly mutilated it with a razor.

The Prosecution

Edalji's damp coat, upon the sleeve of which was bloodstains, and 20 horse hairs were produced. His razor had evidently been recently used, and he was unshaven. A letter threatening the police was declared by an expert to have been written by him. The result was that the young man was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The defence at the trial made some good points, but the strongest evidence in favor of Edalji's innocence was his conviction. The young man's father, who was the night of the crime his son was in a locked bedroom at home. The damp coat was explained by a walk early in the evening; but if it had been worn later at night, when the rain was falling heavily, it would have been soaked with it. The bloodstains on the sleeve, it was argued, could only be detected after close examination. How, did the prosecution explain this fact?

The Defence

Regarding the horsehairs the coat was inspected as soon as the arrest was made, and no hairs found on it; but twelve hours later, after the garment was in the hands of the police, the hairs were found. The contention of the defence was that the coat had come in contact with the horse's pony's hide that was in the possession of the police at the same time. Again, Edalji is a sufferer from astigmatic myopia and for him to travel a considerable distance across country on a dark night would be extremely difficult. It was proved that on the night in question the vicarage was under police surveillance, and the young man was not seen to enter or leave. All these facts were not presented at the trial, but later on, in the columns of Truth and Telegraph, where Labouchere and Doyle took up the young man's cause.

The Mystery Unsolved

Between Edalji's arrest and his trial the strongest presumptive evidence of all in his favor came to light. The outrages once more broke out, and a man named Farrington was arrested and convicted for them. In view of all this, young Edalji was released, after serving three years of his term, but the Home Office would not declare him guiltless, and he has remained under a cloud ever since. Once more the cattle stabber is abroad, and detectives, famous and obscure, are swarming in the little Staffordshire hamlet made celebrated over half the world by the case of an unpopular half-caste.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Mrs. Alma Brewster of Millerton, Pa., while digging potatoes unearthed two pink tinted eggs about the size of hickory nuts. Through curiosity she opened one, and out wriggled a lively little blacksnake.

FAMOUS WRITERS OF THE LIMERICK

Rossetti and Wilkie Collins Among the Number—Chorus is Fifty Years Old

O, Won't you come up, come up, come up, O, won't you come up to Limerick; O, won't you come up, come up, come up (cres). Come—all—the-way—to—Lim-er-ick!

Exactly how the word "Limerick" first came to be applied to the form of rhyming so popular at the present time is a mystery, which no one knows how to solve. Nearly half a century ago, however, the above four lines were chanted as a chorus at jovial gatherings of young men, who amused themselves by composing verses on topics and persons of the day, a fine being imposed for bad attempts.

The pastime grew exceedingly popular in the army and Bohemian circles, and men who ultimately became shining lights in the world of letters earned almost as great a reputation for "Limericking" if one may be allowed to coin such a word, as Edward Lear, the man whose "Book of Nonsense" caused him to be regarded as the greatest of Limerick writers. In fact, one authority avers that "Limerick" is simply an exaggeration of "leoric," the original word for spontaneous rhyming.

Perhaps one of the best Limerick writers today is Sir Francis Burnard, whose efforts in the frequently appeared in the pages of Punch.

Wilkie Collins once perpetrated the following:—

There once was a writer who wrote:— "Dear Sir,—In reply to your note of Yesterday's date, I am sorry to state, It's no good—at the prices you quote." Who well-known writer is credited with these lines?—

There was a young man at the cape Who always wore trousers of erape. "When they said, 'don't they tear?' He replied, 'Here and there, But they keep a most beautiful shape.'"

Although Robert Louis Stevenson tried on several occasions, he was unable to find that "Limericks" were beyond him. Rossetti, however, found great delight in composing Limericks about his friends, and even his wife, some of the lines being of a particularly pungent character. The fact that his wife's drawings were not a conspicuous success once caused Rossetti to remark:—

"When they said, 'don't they tear?' Whose pictures are dear at a tizzy; And of this the great proof Is that all stand aloof From paying that sum into Lizzie."

SUCCESS IN LIFE AS VIEWED BY J. J. HILL

Good Aim, Diligence, Hard Work and Determination to Succeed Are Essential.

James J. Hill, the great railroad builder, in discussing success in life, has prepared the following statement for publication:

"I have always lived the life of a man endeavoring to be usefully busy. I mean to drop business cares entirely in the evening and to unite work, rest and recreation in reasonable proportion. I do not like to be hunting and fishing, and spend a short vacation each summer on a salmon river in Labrador.

"The working days and the working hours are those in which there is necessary work to be done, whatever time that may require. Spare hours are well spent upon the study of history, literature and art. Whatever attainable limit of great genius has given for the instruction or enjoyment of the world is worth while.

"Ample and accurate information is the first step toward success for every one; and the world of historic fact, economic fact and scientific fact, with the bearing of each upon the probable future of human effort, is now so large that a man will find at his leisure too little for his desire to equip himself with knowledge. In books and pictures, as in practical things only the best are worth one's time and attention.

"The home is the centre and anchor of life for both children and parents. It gives happiness to the one and provides the other with a home. All after life is built upon the home life. From it the first and best and most lasting education is drawn. The boy or girl who is taught there to be obedient and affectionate and considerate of others, to look forward to making the best use of whatever opportunity life may bring, and who receives after leaving home the same training as the best schools and universities have to offer has all the preparation for after life that it is possible to give and one that should not often fail. This is a method many centuries old, but I do not know that it has ever been improved upon.

"The best advice to a young man, as it appears to me, is also very old and simple. Get his knowledge and understanding. Determine to make the most possible of yourself by doing to the best of your power such useful work as comes your way.

"There are no new recipes for success in life. A good aim, diligence in learning every detail of your business, honest, hard work and a determination to succeed in every time unless overruled by some exceptional accident or misfortune."

A DRAMATIC EXPERIENCE

It Had to Do With the Rescue of Nordenskjold

Most dramatic in its experience of all the 1901 expeditions, hardly surpassed by any crossing either circle, was that of the Swedes under Nordenskjold, says J. L. Bergman in the Outlook. The expedition, led by Nordenskjold, on Seymour Island, Nordenskjold and his party bade good-by to Captain Larsen and the Antarctic, built them a house and settled down to scientific work for the summer, and as it turned out for the winter. Larsen's instructions were to refit at the Falkland Islands, to give the zoologists of the party a chance at Tierra del Fuego, and to come back to Snow Hill in the summer of 1902.

That summer and the next winter passed and Nordenskjold and his comrades saw nothing of Larsen or of the Antarctic. One day they saw coming over the ice and rocks two objects which everyone at first asserted were emperor penguins, but on coming nearer proved to be Duse and Anderson, who, landed the year before by Larsen and cut off by open water from their proposed journey overland to Snow Hill, had spent nine months

in a hut built of the stones which they could collect, and subsisting on the scanty supplies left with them, but chiefly on the penguins and seals they had been able to kill. Men were never more warmly welcomed than these two, wintering unknown within twenty miles of comrades and headquarters.

Finally, as hope was almost departing and the summer drawing fast to a close, one fine day Captain Irizar, commander of the cruiser, despatched by Argentine, called at Snow Hill and bade Nordenskjold and his reunited party made ready to leave for home. The welcome summons was, of course, willingly obeyed, but "if Larsen were only here," said the released and loved Swedes, and the very day, when they did they set tramping across the floe but Larsen and five sturdy sailors from Paulet's Island, where they had wintered after the Antarctic had been crushed and sunk by the ice, following a gallant flight of weeks to keep her afloat and bring off the party from the rocks of Snow Hill.

The world rejoiced at Nordenskjold's rescue, and more when the scientific results of his long isolation were found to be of the highest importance.

THE BRIDGE FAILURE.

A Comparison of the Quebec and the Forth Structures.

Engineering (London), in an article on the Quebec bridge disaster, acknowledges the great experience of the builders and of the consulting engineer, Mr. Theodore Cooper, of New York, who is, perhaps, the leading bridge consultant of the United States. In this connection it is, says "Engineering," of some interest to recall that the completion of the Forth bridge, Mr. Cooper is reported to have declared that if the latter had been built on American lines it would have been completed in half the time, and at a substantial saving in cost. "The Quebec bridge was to have been built on the same general system as the great Scotch structure, but the details were very different. In the Forth bridge the main compression members are tubes 12 feet in diameter, and the main tension members riveted lattice girders. Such features are not well adapted to the American system of bridge construction, in which every endeavor is made to reduce the amount of work done at the bridge site to a minimum, everything possible being done in the bargeyard. This procedure had some special advantages in the present instance, as the severe Canadian winter makes it imperative to stop all work at the actual bridge site for five months of the year. The Quebec bridge was, therefore, designed, in accordance with the ordinary American practice, as a pin-connected structure, the top chord of the cantilever consisting of eye-bars, and the lower chords are not hollow tubes as at the Forth bridge, but are cast-iron boxes having a web through which pass the pins for the main verticals. The outside dimensions of these struts are given as 4½ feet by 5½ feet over all, and they were, therefore, much less rigid than the 12-foot tubes used at the Forth bridge. Great advantages are claimed for the American system of construction in the matter of lightning, and in comparing the Scotch and Quebec bridges it has been pointed out that the dead load in the case of the former is ¾ times the live load, whilst the corresponding figures for the St. Lawrence structure are 4 1-3 to 1, an apparent economy of some 50 per cent. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that the Quebec bridge is larger. The claim that this difference is due to the adoption of the American system of construction is, however, ridiculous, continues Engineering, since the weight of a large bridge is fixed almost wholly by the ratio of depth to span, and is very rarely affected by differences in structural detail. Since there is no great difference in this ratio in the case of the Forth and Quebec bridges, the above comparison merely shows that a very much lighter factor of safety was adopted at the Forth than at the St. Lawrence. In fact, the live load on the Forth bridge is not only doubled without bringing up the stress on the material of the main trusses to the figures adopted in its rival. At the Forth bridge the steel used in the compression members was, adds Engineering, not strained in any case to more than 7½ tons per square inch, instead of a live load of 5½ tons per square foot reckoned on twice the vertical projection of the structure. The struts were, moreover, 12-foot tubes, as stated, and thus enormously stiffer than the corresponding members of the St. Lawrence bridge, whilst the steel used had a strength of 34 to 37 tons per square inch. At the St. Lawrence bridge the steel used had an ultimate strength of 63,000 lbs. (28 tons), only yet it appears from the drawings to be strained to a very much higher degree. In one other respect the bridge was undoubtedly less safe than that at the Forth. The latter is a double intersection structure, and still stands even if one member showed signs of weakness. Mr. Theodore Cooper is, however, strongly opposed to this system of construction, though it undoubtedly gives greater security than the single intersection system adopted by him.

AN AGED BRITISH TREE

The Cowthorpe Oak, Reputed 500 Years Old, Flourishing in Yorks.

One of the oldest of British trees is the Cowthorpe oak, which has been standing near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, for 500 years, according to veracious chronicle. It is a tree that has been described often and has figured in works of fiction.

It is related of this tree that on one occasion as many as forty persons have been gathered within the hollow of its trunk, although it must be confessed that some of these were children. The most recent measurement showed that its girth at the trunk at the ground was 54 feet 3 inches and the cavity was 11 feet by 9 feet.

The tree is not now so very tall, reaching only 37 feet into the air. There are twenty-five props about the tree to support the falling branches.

The cavity has been noticeable only since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Many of the earlier measurements show that the tree once was much greater in girth than now.

Aged as is, the tree has borne in 1901 and 1905 and always produced a fair amount of foliage. In 1903 an acorn borne by the Cowthorpe oak was planted near by and a tree is growing up slowly as a memorial to the parent.

The Bruce Arctic expedition, concerning the safety of which some fears were felt, has arrived at Tromsø. Everybody was well. They had difficulties at Prince Charles Island, whence the searching party rescued them.

TO RECLAIM THE CRIMINALS

Salvation Army in Canada Last Year Were Interested in 19,000 Prisoners

Lieut. Col. Pugmire, secretary to Commissioner Coombs for the Men's Social Department (including prison work) throughout the Canadian field, has just returned from Chicago, where he attended the National Prison Congress. He spoke on several phases of prison work in the Dominion, and presented a report of the operations of the Salvation Army during the past year. The statistics, showing the work accomplished as appears on the surface at least, are as follows:

Interviews with prisoners.....	18,971
Prisoners met on discharge.....	837
Discharged prisoners given employment.....	685
Meals given ex-prisoners.....	2,506
Night's lodgings given ex-prisoners.....	1,011
Clothing given ex-prisoners.....	886
Number of fares or part fares paid for ex-prisoners.....	378
Number of meetings held in prisons.....	1,405
Prisoners expressed a desire to lead a new life, asking our help.....	1,372
Number men found employment (temporary or permanent) in Toronto alone.....	2,000
Number of lost persons found.....	122

"The aim of the army's efforts," says the colonel, "is the thorough reformation of the criminal. There are two distinct lines of our work which are most beneficial to the class whom we labor. Individual visits to the men in the cells is one. We know by experience it is personal contact that is the most influential for good. We also have the prisoner employment immediately upon discharge. The most critical period of a prisoner's life is the day he leaves prison. So much depends upon how he starts life on regaining his freedom.

"The authorities recognizing the adaptability of our officers, have facilitated our work greatly, and we cannot speak too warmly of the courtesy, kindness and co-operation of our prison officials. None have had better opportunities for testing our reforming influences upon the prisoners than these officers and that we enjoy their confidence to a greater extent than ever, is a great satisfaction to us.

"A little more than seven years ago Dr. Gilmour opened the doors of the Central Prison to the army, with permission to do personal work with the prisoners in their cells, and later to be responsible for many of the religious services held in the prison. Since then upwards of three thousand discharged prisoners from that institution have passed through our hands, all of which have been found employment or sent to their friends. From this work has spread all over the Dominion, until now we have workers in seventy jails and prisons.

"It is four years since the minister of justice gave the army access to all the penitentiaries. Regular visits are made, and convicts interviewed. Monthly discharge sheets are furnished, by mistake, communications, and this enables us to make proper provisions of those whose early discharge is anticipated. We have found it beneficial, however, to start even earlier in the career of the criminal. In numbers of police courts our representatives attend regularly, and without intruding, are often the means of saving young offenders from the cells.

"Genuine repentance on the part of the prisoner is not to be despised, and to the measure of its reality we are able to assist him, commending him to his friends, introducing him to former employers, caring for his wife and children during his incarceration, and paving the way for him on his release to enter society with every hope and prospect of a future career of useful citizenship. He is met at the prison gates, his railway order is exchanged, and he is put on the train. As likely as not the army has a branch working in the vicinity, whose officers can be enlisted to co-operate for his future, shielding him from temptation, and offering him a spiritual home. In this way hundreds have been rescued from lives of sin."—Montreal Witness.

BIRDS AS AIRSHIP MODELS

Do They Really Take Advantage of Currents in the Air?

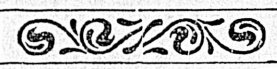
The explanation of bird-flight that occurs to the casual observer is that these winged creatures fly by flapping their wings. But all birds do not do so. In fact, the birds that fly the best and most fearlessly can proceed for hours and sometimes for a whole day, and not infrequently, against the force of a storm without making the slightest perceptible movement of their wings.

Although the secret of flight on motionless wings is at present beyond the solution of science, the principle involved gives promise of being the one that would be most successfully applied by man in aerial travel. It is true that nearly all the insects and most of the small birds proceed by beating their wings, sometimes with almost incredible velocity. Possibly the alights of the francolin, particularly those designed for short trips, are preceded by this method. But the present tendency is toward sailing flight.

The most common theory in explanation of flight on motionless wings is that the birds take advantage of air-currents. However, a fact that weakens the air-current idea is that birds of prey will dart instantly in any direction, quite regardless of air-currents, when a victim appears.

This theory of necessary air-currents may have been a serious hindrance to the progress of aeronautics as has been the fallacy that, in order to sail, a ship must be lighter than air. But the fact that there is among the myriad of bird species a number that wing their way without effort in either calm or storm, some of them sailing on motionless pinions, furnishes the hope and possibility that man may also become absolute master of the air.—Everybody's.

Guards of the tube railways in London have been ordered to watch their "H's" and pronounce Hlgate as it is spelled and not 'Ilggate.



AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR



THE ETHER

The late Marquis of Salisbury, in a paper read before the British Association, wittily said that "the ether was invented so that there might be a non-curative case for the verb to undulate." This was the conclusion of his statement of why scientific men had agreed to recognize an imponderable and undefinable entity and called it the ether. It was because there had been abundant proof that light and electricity moved in undulations, and undulation presupposed something that could undulate. Therefore there must be something about which nothing is known except that it is and is everywhere and that it undulates. J. Clark Maxwell, F. R. S., has attempted a definition of the ether. He says it is "a material substance of a more subtle kind than visible bodies, supposed to exist in these parts of space that are apparently empty," but this is not a good definition, because the undulations, from which its existence is inferred, occur in parts of space which are not empty. We like Lord Salisbury's definition better, when he describes it as an entity everywhere present, but of whose nature we know nothing. Descartes said that there must be an ether, the very fact that bodies exist at a distance from each other proving that there must be something between them. In other words it is inconceivable that there shall be absolutely empty space. This is rather too metaphysical for ordinary comprehension; and at any rate the time has gone by when material science depended upon metaphysics to establish anything. Newton thought that the ether produced "the chief phenomena of nature," but he declined to reduce his theories to writing because of his inability to prove them. The ether may be stated briefly to be an entity, which is supposed to exist because without it no explanation can be given to certain common natural phenomena. Practically this is all that any one knows about it. Some writers have said it is the material in which the earth and the stars are held suspended. Newton thought the force of gravity might be due to its pressure. Faraday was the first to suggest that it is the medium through which magnetic electricity is transmitted. It has been suggested that the ether is constantly in motion and some experiments seem to prove that this is the case. Thus it has apparently been shown that the velocity of light is slightly greater in some directions than in others, which would indicate that the undulating medium is in motion; but the experiments are of such a delicate nature that it would be folly to say that they have yet proved anything. One of them is based upon the time occupied in the passage of light from the moons of Jupiter to the earth, observations being possible because the moons pass around that planet, and therefore are frequently in eclipse. By ascertaining the time the light requires to make the journey when the relative positions of the earth and Jupiter are different, and allowing for differences in distance, it has been thought that there is a difference in time not explained by the difference in distance, and this has been accounted for by supposing that the ether is in motion. It is evident that the opportunities for error in such an elaborate calculation are so many that no reliable inference can be drawn from its results. Other experiments have been made by means of mirrors and by casting beams of light in the direction of the motion of the earth and also across that direction. Some experimenters thought they detected a difference in the rate of motion of the light under these circumstances; others thought they did not; but it is also evident in this case that the probability of error is so great that nothing of value can be inferred from the experiments.

Scientific men are not able to agree as to whether the ether is a solid or liquid or a gas, which is the best possible evidence of how little they know about it. Some of the earlier investigators thought it was a gas, in one or two notable instances the suggestion being made that it was only the atmosphere in an exceedingly attenuated form. The gaseous theory has been abandoned because the ether apparently exhibits qualities which are unlike those of gases. The theory that it is a liquid has no adherents of note, and the best opinion is that it is an exceedingly elastic solid, pervading all space. We cannot hope to grasp what this means, but it is easy to understand that as solids vary in density and elasticity, it is theoretically possible that there may be such a solid as will comply with all the essentials, which observations seem to imply that the ether must possess. We have treated this phase of the subject at some length and in what we fear is not a very lucid way, because it seems desirable that those persons who may interest themselves in scientific study in a desultory way may have some idea of just what is known of the mysterious entity.

We will try and lend the subject a little more popular interest by mentioning some of the more speculative suggestions that have been made in

regard to the ether. One of them is that it is the fundamental entity of all the visible universe, and that from it everything has been evolved by motion. In other words the first creative act was the impartation locally of motion to the ether, which is another way of saying "the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." The motion was not general, but in the form of numerous vortices. Every one has noticed the little whirling places which often occur in the air, even on calm days. In some way a vortex is formed, which is not different in essential feature from a cyclone. If the whirling motion were fast enough and continued long enough the air that is influenced by it would be so heated by the impact of its particles upon each other that it would become luminous and ultimately these particles might become fused into a solid. By such vortices it has been supposed that the sun, the stars and the planets were formed, and some writers have gone so far as to suggest that solids, liquids and gases are all other in a state of inconceivably rapid motion.

Another suggestion is that the ether affords the means of communication of force between objects separated from each other, either by the minutest interval or by the immeasurable remoteness of the stars. Newton, in one of his letters, says it is inconceivable that one body can act upon another unless there is some connection between them, which seems self-evident. How does the magnet attract a piece of steel; how does the Magnetic Pole attract the needle of the compass; how does the earth attract a falling stone; how do wireless messages speed across an ocean; how—to enter upon another domain, does the pathos in a singer's voice stir the hearts of an audience; how does the power of an orator arouse the passions of a multitude; how is thought transmitted? The question might be multiplied indefinitely. Does the ether afford the explanation? No one can answer any part of the question with certainty. But this we can say definitely: There are a vast number of phenomena, affecting both mind and matter, which can be best explained by referring them to certain properties of the ether. It is true that this suggestion makes the line of demarcation between the physical and the non-physical very elusive, but so do experiments that are being carried on daily in chemical laboratories.

JOSEPHINE.

While the Empress Josephine can hardly be classed among the world's great women, the wife of Napoleon during the period of his greatest activity and his most conspicuous successes, who must have exercised a profound influence upon the formation of his character and his general course of conduct, can hardly be omitted with justice from this series of papers. Although not personally a prominent actor in the events of her time, in the sense that Maria Theresa, Madame de Maintenon and others were prominent, she was yet far from being only a woman whose beauty attracted the young French general, and who was cast aside as a handicap to his career. She is usually regarded more as the heroine of a romance which ended in a tragedy than as a factor in international affairs at a time when history was being made with extraordinary rapidity. The genius of Napoleon was so resplendent as to bedim the brilliance of his contemporaries; yet the woman who became his wife when he was emerging from obscurity, who consented to a divorce that he might be able to gratify his ambitions to found a royal house, and who, when those who had enjoyed innumerable favors at his hands, deserted him, would gladly have followed him into exile, must have possessed great qualities of mind as well as great personal charm. Napoleon himself said of her: "I win the battles; Josephine wins me the hearts."

Joseph Marie Rosa Tascher de la Pagerie was born at Trois Islets, Martinique, on July 23, 1763. Her father had been a lieutenant in the French army. For two centuries the name of Joseph had been borne by the oldest son of the family of Tascher de la Pagerie, and the name was given to the infant daughter in default of a son being born to bear it. Her parents were wealthy and she had all the social and educational advantages which the West Indies afforded, notwithstanding the great losses sustained by her father in a terrific hurricane which occurred simultaneously with violent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in various parts of the world. Josephine was given to her in her infancy as a nursery name, and it soon became the only one by which she was known. Her childhood is described as peaceful and beautiful, and so marked by acts of kindness that she was beloved by all who knew her. It was at that period of her life that her fortune was told by an old negress, who foretold an early marriage, widowhood, a second marriage, and then something greater than a queen of France. Her personal appearance was very attractive, "not," says one of her biographers "according to those high and exalted rules of beauty that we admire in the statues of old, but her whole being was surrounded with such a charm, goodness and grace that the rules of beauty were forgotten."

Josephine went to France in consequence of an offer of marriage made to her on behalf of Alexandre de Beauharnais. She reached her destination in October, 1779, and was married in the following December. She was then a little more than sixteen years of age and her husband was eighteen. Her marriage was unhappy. She seems to have loved her husband but he soon tired of her. He was brilliant, graceful and accomplished and a great favorite of Marie Antoinette. Her husband left her on an expedition to the West Indies. On his return he charged her with infidelity but she was acquitted after a searching trial. Her innocence was accepted as established by her husband's family, though not by him. Later there was a reconciliation. During the early days of the Revolution she was arrested by order of Robespierre and sentenced to death, but regained her liberty when that tyrant was overthrown. Her husband had been executed a short time before. Of this marriage two children were born, Eugene, who became viceroy of Italy, and Hortense, who became queen of Holland, and was mother of Napoleon III. On March 9, 1796, that is when she was a little less than thirty-three years of age, she married Napoleon Bonaparte, who was six years her junior. She accompanied him on several campaigns, but there is no doubt that he was jealous of her almost to the point of insanity. His letters, written during his Egyptian campaign, show this beyond controversy. At the same time her influence over him was great and she unquestionably restrained the natural violence and cruelty of his disposition. They were divorced in 1809, that was after a married life with Napoleon of thirteen years. She died in 1814, the year before Waterloo.

There is little doubt that if Napoleon had listened to her advice his place in history would have been vastly different to what it is. She would have had him confine his energies to the building up of France alone, and to winning himself a firm place in the hearts of the people. She vainly endeavored to persuade him not to accept the Imperial crown. She labored hard and successfully to make his court popular, and while there are many things in her career which it is difficult to reconcile with widely obligations, yet she undoubtedly was in one sense of the word absolutely faithful to her husband's interests. The circumstances surrounding the divorce exhibit Napoleon in a very mean light. Josephine showed by far the greater character. Indeed all through these unhappy proceedings she exhibited much nobility, and whatever may have been the faults in the earlier part of her career it cannot be denied that at this time she proved her innate greatness of soul. Even Guizot, the historian, who describes her as "of a fickle character and frivolous mind," admits that in these proceedings she displayed the qualities of true greatness.

FORGIVING OUR TRESPASSES

In the Lord's Prayer we are taught to say: "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us." If this is the test by which we are to be judged by the Supreme Lawgiver, most of us will be found unworthy of forgiveness. But we are not going to discuss that aspect of the case. We propose for a little while to examine the question of forgiveness of wrong from the purely human point of view and as between individuals. When we speak of forgiveness, we do not wish to be understood as meaning that we should submit to wrongs without resenting them. It is possible to knock a man down for insulting you, and freely forgive him afterwards—possibly it is easier to forgive him under such circumstances. A man may be hasty, impetuous, quick to resent a wrong, and yet be forgiving. Forgiveness that is inspired by weakness is a poor thing. Unlike mercy, it blesses neither him who gives nor him who takes. Yet one who is really prevented by bodily fear from resenting an injury may exhibit as great an amount of forgiveness as though he never knew the meaning of fear. Indeed, we think it is easier, and consequently less deserving of honor, for the strong to forgive the weak than for the weak to forgive the strong.

What is forgiveness as between individuals? The dictionary tells us that the word is of Anglo-Saxon origin. Oddly enough, the French word pardon, which we have incorporated into our language, means literally forgiveness, that is "par" is equivalent to "for" and "don" and "giveness" come from the verbs "donner" and "give" respectively, and these verbs are identical in meaning. In English a distinction is made between pardon and forgiveness. Pardon is a relief from the consequences of an act; forgiveness is the obliteration from our feelings of any resentment because of the act. We may pardon without forgiving; we may, perhaps, forgive without pardoning.

If the object of life is to get material things, it is perhaps not necessary to trouble ourselves about forgiveness, but if we regard, as we ought to, the accumulation of wealth and power as secondary and the acquisition of influence and happiness as entitled to

the first place, we will refuse to burden ourselves with resentments and to carry into the future the ill-feelings engendered by the present. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." This is one of those supremely wise things which Jesus of Nazareth said. It is of very wide application, but to nothing more so than to the friction which are bound to arise between ourselves and others every day. If we carry these forward we put ourselves in the position of a piece of machinery upon which grime, rust and grit are allowed to accumulate. Wipe the joints and journals of your life machinery clean every day; oil them well with human kindness, and the result will pay for the trouble. A desire for revenge is a relic of savagery. If we are the product of evolution from lower forms of life, a desire for vengeance was perhaps the first thing that differentiated us from the beasts. We libel the whole four-footed creation, when we speak of revenge as brutal. Doubtless instances occur in which the lower animals exhibit traits which resemble this quality; but if brutes could talk, they could describe these infrequent instances as being very human. It is probable that what seems to be revenge in the case of the brute creation is only the instinct of self-protection prompted by fear. If revenge was the first quality to differentiate us from the brutes, so forgiveness is the first to identify us with the divine, for we may say of it, as Shakespeare did of mercy, "It is an attribute of God himself." Mercy presupposes forgiveness.

We do not suppose that man can hope to attain such perfect repose of mind that exhibitions of ill-will, hatred and malice towards him will never ruffle his serenity; but there ought to be no difficulty in reaching that frame of mind that will enable us to refuse to return evil for evil. It ought to be possible for us to go even further than this, and dismiss from our minds, so far as they influence our course towards others and recollections of wrongs done us, except so far as it may serve to guide us in such directions as will avoid the recurrence of conditions out of which ill-will is likely to arise. Because you forgive a trespass against you, no obligation arises to put yourself in the way of becoming a victim of another trespass. We are not aware that any of the great teachers of mankind have ever advised that we should subject ourselves to the malice of others. The greatest of the teachers said: "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink," but he never taught that we should not avoid giving others the opportunity of injuring us. Paul in one of his Epistles says: "As far as is possible, live peaceably with all men." He recognized the limitations of human nature, and he would have been the last person to advise that we should subject ourselves to the malice of others; yet he said, "Charity suffereth long and is kind." But let us not always be sure that those who have injured us, have purposely trespassed against us. Let us remember that there are always two sides to every story, and that perhaps, if we knew both sides always, many things which seem needlessly offensive and grossly malicious, would appear to be otherwise. More than half the hatreds and vengeful acts that occur in life are due to misunderstandings, and it is very possible that sometimes, when we think we are displaying great virtue in forgiving some one, there was really nothing to forgive after all.

Ancient Teachers of Religion and Philosophy

By N. de Bertrand Lugrin.

PYTHAGORAS, 540 B. C.

The vast amphitheatre was crowded, and yet over the multitude brooded a silence intense, as men and women, breathless and white-faced, leaned from their benches to watch the arena. Down below in the stadium was taking place the last and greatest event in the Olympic games, the long-course running race between Messenians, Arkadians, Corinthians, Athenians, and men from Kroton and Sybaris. The festival had already lasted four days, and in nearly every event the Krotonates had been victors. Timaeus, the Krotonate, was in the lead now, and kept his place until the race was over, when, his naked white limbs suddenly giving way beneath him, he was lifted tenderly and carried from the course. "Kroton, Kroton forever, Timaeus and Kroton" came from the benches occupied by the men from the coast of Italy, but a sneering whisper answered them as the representatives from the rival town of Sybaris talked among themselves. Timaeus and his countrymen might win the laurels at the Olympic festivals, but in a case of real endurance their courage and strength were as nothing, as the result of the fight on the banks of the Sagra had proved. Thereupon arose from among the men of Kroton a tall figure, who, looking upon those that mocked, cried proudly "There is one among us who hath prophesied the

downfall of Sybaris at the hands of the Krotonates. Even he who holds the secrets of the gods hath prophesied it, Pythagoras, the wise."

Pythagoras the silver-tongued, Pythagoras, the far-travelled, Pythagoras learned in the arts and sciences of the Egyptians, the Arabians, the Syrians, the Indians and the Chaldeans, came to the city of Kroton when it was in dire need of reform. Political discord was ripe, the people were humbled and confused from their recent defeats in warfare, and luxury and selfishness were undermining the strength and the morals of the wealthier classes. Not only was the influence of his teachings felt in this city, but many other towns in Italy and Sicily benefited by his exhortations, which in some cases released the people from slavery. But it was at Kroton, famous for the number of victors it furnished to the Olympic games, that he became all-powerful, producing an extensive reform, public as well as private. He was forty years old when he began his missionary work, and ripe in experience and wisdom. His philosophy might almost be termed a religion, for through it ran a very pure and spiritual system of ethics. Looking at Pythagoras today in the light of the many who have lived since his time, it seems not altogether inconsistent to class him among the prophets and religious teachers. He believed himself to be inspired above and beyond the rest of mankind, though he taught that those who followed him should rise to his own spiritual level, and lead a new life, in which they would be free from all temptation and trouble common to humanity. Some writers assert that Pythagoras did not uphold polytheism, but of this we cannot be certain. At any rate he promised divine favor to the virtuous and those who were sincere and pure of heart, and insisted upon his disciples practising severe self-restraint in all things. Before being admitted to the Pythagorean Brotherhood, the novice was supposed to maintain strict silence for the period of a year or more, until he had himself thoroughly under control. All Pythagoreans were to practise temperance in eating and drinking and to abstain from animal food entirely. He believed in the transmigration of the souls of men into other men and animals. Upon seeing a dog whipped he is said to have exclaimed, "Do not strike. It is the soul of a friend of mine whom I recognize by his voice." He believed that music could soothe anger and all disorderly passions, and he was such a student of physiognomy that he could tell at a glance the character of the people with whom he dealt. Various discoveries in music, mathematics and astronomy are attributed to him also. He was a scientist as well as a philosopher.

The city of Kroton was governed by the Supreme Council of One Thousand. As soon as Pythagoras began to teach, converts flocked about him, no fewer than two thousand persons accepting his doctrines at his first preaching. So popular did he immediately become that the Supreme Council invited him among them, and offered to make him their president. His wife and daughter were also placed in positions of the highest honor, and the women of Kroton became so impressed with his philosophy that they gave away all their rich garments and costly ornaments and clad themselves in the simplest attire. Incontinence was ever demanded that some evils were Pythagoras gathered about him a select band of brethren to the number of three hundred, who swore fidelity to him and to one another, and this brotherhood exercised an almost unlimited influence upon the affairs of Kroton as well as the other towns of Italy. The powerful city of Sybaris, the king of which had long been jealous of the increasing prominence of Kroton, seized upon a pretext to make war, demanding that some exiles from Sybaris, who had sought refuge in Kroton be given over to Telys, the king, to deal with as he should see fit. Upon the advice of Pythagoras this demand was refused, and Telys, with an army of three hundred thousand men, marched against Kroton. The Krotonates numbered only one hundred thousand, but they had Pythagoras to advise them, and, as their leader, the great athlete and Pythagorean, Milo. A terrible battle was fought, in which the Sybarites were totally defeated, the Krotonates following them as they retreated, taking their city and dispersing the inhabitants. To make victory doubly sure, they diverted the waters of the river Krathos, so that it overwhelmed and destroyed the site of the once powerful city of Sybaris.

But so strong politically was the party of Pythagoras growing, and so exclusive were they and unfriendly to all who did not belong to their order, that the rest of the people became jealous. Their growing influence was watched with disfavor, and Kylon, who had been refused admittance to the Brotherhood on account of his bad habits, began, in conjunction with Ninon, to work discord. Finally the Supreme Council of One Thousand was overthrown, and when the Pythagoreans were assembled in their meeting-house, near the temple of Apollo, the building was set on fire, many, if not all of the members within it perishing. Similar disturbances took place in all of the towns in which there were any followers of Pythagoras. It is not certain whether or not he perished at this time, but his death must have taken place either shortly before or immediately after, for history tells us nothing further about him.

THE STORY TELLER

Yacht Owner—So the commodore let his skipper go, did he? His Captain—Yop, he was too blamed reckless. He'd think nothin' 'of g'out' out with only ten cases of champagne aboard, an' the commodore says as how twenty is the limit of safety.—Puck.

Mistress—Did you remember to feed the cat every day during my absence? Servant—Every day that one, ma'am. Mistress—And didn't the poor thing have anything to eat all day? Servant—Oh, yes, ma'am. She ate the canary.—Chicago Daily News.

"Will you have this here woman to be your lawful wedded wife?" said the parson's that I loved, would." "Will you love, honor and obey her?" "Ain't you got that switched 'round parson?" said the bridegroom. "John," said the bride-elect, "don't you reckon the parson knows his business? Answer the question!" "Yes, sir," said the bridegroom, meekly, "I reckon I'll have to!"—Atlanta Constitution.

She had come into the store to buy tablecloths, and she stated in the beginning that she wanted something "new." The salesman was patient and showed her everything in stock, but nothing suited. "Haven't you anything different?" The clerk brought out one of the discarded tablecloths that he had put back on the shelf and said with an air of interest:

"Here is one of the very newest designs, madam. You see the centre is in the middle and the border runs right around the edge." "Why, yes! Let me have that one," she said, eagerly.

The elder Sothern, the creator of the Lord Dunsenry fame, was extremely sensitive to interruptions of any sort. Seeing a man in the act of leaving his box during the delivery of one of the actor's best speeches, he shouted out, "Hill, you sir, do you know there is another act?" The offender was equal to the occasion, however. He turned round and answered carefully, "Oh, yes; that's why I'm going!"—Argonaut.

An old physician of the last generation was noted for his brusque manner and old-fashioned methods. One time a lady called him in to treat her baby who was slightly ill. The doctor prescribed:

"But, doctor," protested the young mother, "castor oil is such an old-fashioned remedy." "Madam," replied the doctor, "babies are old-fashioned things."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Minister's wife (to her husband)—Will you help me put up the drawing-room curtains today, dear? Minister (exhaustedly)—Ah, well, I suppose I will have to, dear, while you are doing it that you are a minister of the Gospel!—Puck.

Wife (bravely)—George, I wonder that you can maintain that Mr. Jones is kind to his wife! He has been away in Chicago for two weeks and hasn't sent her a cent. What kindness do you call that? Husband—Unremitting kindness, my dear.—Post Standard, Syracuse.

The marble statue of the immortal Bob Fitzsimmons had been finished and a few newspaper men had been admitted to an informal view of it in advance of the great public unveiling. "What a monumental fake!" exclaimed one of the sporting editors. "What's wrong with it?" inquired the others. "Can't you see?" he said. "This is pure white and Bob has freckles all over him."—Chicago Tribune.

Bloquet suffered from a weak chest, and was ordered by his doctor to leave the city. Arrived at the place, and wishing to assure himself of the mildness of the air, he began to make some inquiries of the proprietor of the inn, where he thought of staying.

"The doctor has recommended me to stay for a while in a place where the south wind blows." "Well, sir, I should think this place would suit you well, for we always have a south wind here."

"How is it then, that it is blowing from the north today?" "Oh, it is the south wind all the same, only it's coming from the north today."—Bon Vivant.

A little city boy and his sister Dorothy were taken to the country for the first time. The two children were happy as the day was long. In the late afternoon they watched the cows being milked, and with delight the tinkling cow-bells and the little boy even went to the barns to see the milking done.

At supper, just as Dorothy was lifting her glass to her rosy lips, the boy cried out: "Oh Dotty, don't! You mustn't drink that milk. It's not fit to drink. It came out of a cow. I saw it!"—New York Times.

Ella—She is a decided blonde, isn't she? Dora—Yes, but she only decided recently.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"What side do you generally take when your wife gets in an argument with somebody else?" "Outside. It's safer."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Guest—Waiter, bring me some rice pudding. Waiter—Boss, I can't jess recommend de rice puddin' today.

Guest—What's the matter with it? Waiter—Nuffin, 'cept dar ain't none.—Textile World.

Farmer Pasterlot (discussing literature with the new boarder)—Ther' wuz one book that my son Bill thought a heap of, when he wuz t' hum—all about swatting and biffin 'n' blood. "One of those swashbuckler romances, I presume. Do you recall when the scene was laid?" "Well, I took it t' be a Jersey story, from 't' name of it." "Wuz called 'The Three Musketeers.'"—Puck.

A well-known club man of Boston was married during the early days of the past winter to a charming Wellesley girl, who, of her many accomplishments is proudest of her cooking.

The husband returned late one afternoon to his home in Brookline to discover that his wife was "all tired out."

"You look dreadfully fatigued, little one," said he from hubby, in a sympathetic tone.

"I am," was the reply. "You see, dear, I heard you say that you liked rabbit. So, early this morning I went to the market to get you one. I meant to surprise you with a broiled rabbit for dinner, but I'm afraid you'll have to take something else. I've been here at work on the rabbit all day and I haven't got it more than half picked."—Lippincott's.

CURRENT VERSE

Julia Ward Howe's New Hymn (Sung at the National Liberal Convention, at Boston, Mass.)

Hail, Mother, God whereon with reverent feet
The messengers of many nations meet;
Diverse in feature, argument and creed,
One in their errand, brothers in their need.

Not in unvisited are the limits drawn
That give far lands opposing dusk and dawn;
One sun makes bright the all pervading air,
One fostering spirit hovers everywhere,

So with one breath may fervent souls aspire,
With one high purpose wait the answering fire;
Be this the prayer that other prayers controls,
That light divine may visit human souls.

The worm that clothes the monarch spins no flaw.
The coral builder works by heavenly law;
Who would to conscience rear a temple pure,
Must prove each stone and seal it sound and sure.

Upon one steadfast base of truth we stand—
Love lifts her sheltering walls on either hand;
Arched o'er our head is Hope's transcendent dome,
And in the Father's heart of hearts our home.

Autumn
In yonder field the stubble gleams, the
sun's flaming red—
A rose, belated, idly sways 'mid weeds
and drops its head;

The oak and elm their arms low with spoli,
the moon rides ghostly white,
And louder chirps the crickets in the
early autumn night.

The cattails in the marsh are dry—
at night there comes a hint
Of frost; the leaves are taking on a
red and golden tint.

The mother lays her purple flags, now
wilted, and the thrush
makes sweeter music—slowly curls the
smoke from burning brush.

The summer sun has browned the hills;
the garden's rank with weeds;
Within the stagnant pool stands dry
and lifeless, broken reeds.

The nightingale sings a cheery glow—
The country roads are dull where once
bright blossoms used to grow.
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A Goodly Heritage
Could chance or fate, or heaven's decree
More highly favored lot assign
That I enjoy, with access free
To books with gold in every line,
The cap of nobles of the Nine,
The lore of scientists and sages,
And deeds and lives that brightly
shine?

I have a goodly heritage.
The lines are fallen unto me
In pleasant places where the pine
Stands guardian o'er the maple tree,
And the cedars and the oaks entwined,
A land of corn, if not of wine,
Of stirring annals and presage
Of peaceful, glorious years benign;
I have a goodly heritage.

I hold domestic joy in fee
I would not for the world resign;
My children sit upon my knee,
Their mother sings them a lullaby
And friendship's mild delights combine
With love's endearments to engage
My heart, and broaden and refine;
I have a goodly heritage.

I have a human friend divine,
A kindly Country and a page
Of Holy Writ, should I repine?
I have a goodly heritage.
—W. M. M., in Montreal Witness.

Dusk, and the Day Is Done
Dusk, and the day is done,
Homeward I turn;
Bright as the setting sun
Its fires do burn.

Dusk, and the shadows fold
On the hill's breast;
Dark against the fleeing gold,
In the far West.

Dusk, and the waking stars
Glimmer on high
Like candles, newly lit
In the grey sky.

Dusk, and I see your face,
Soft lips apart;
Waiting to show your place,
Near to my heart.
—Beth Slater Whitson in Ainslee's.

On the Cliff
I watched the amber sun sink noiselessly,
And drowsed in amber billows of the west;
And the great crescent moon sails forth
in quest.

From out its silver heart the light broke free
And dropt in splendor in its tide-rocked
And crest rose upon the cliff's broad
And drew—your hair blowing back on the breeze!

Across the shore-kissed waves its soft
beams fell,
And, as from soul of a great violin
sweet.

An agony of music seemed to swell
As if the sea, like a blanching mourner,
Divinely murmuring a divine farewell
Above the cave where the dead Triton
slept.

The Blue Beyond
I had a rose bush, and it died
Just at the opening of the spring;
I had a bird—it flew away
Before it had quite learned to sing.

They tell me, in the blue beyond
I'll find them waiting there for me—
The rose bush full of scarlet buds,
The bird, a-singing on a tree.

—Archibald Sullivan in Smart Set.

Song
Light of the World, what are violets but
eyes of you!
Perfume your hair blowing back on
the breeze!

Ah, but the fugitive, dainty surprise of
you
Pricking in green on the blossomy
trees!

Give me the sun of your smile to be fire
to me;
Give me the moon when the passion
has gone;

Give me the light, to be dream and desire
to me,
Down the dark alleys that lead to the
dream!

—Helen Hay Whitney, in Century.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

"Worry a Pleasure"

A person who goes through life always wondering what is going to happen—what his next move will be—will probably wonder whether his future home will be heated by electricity or coal, is the person to whom worry is a real pleasure. It is an exercise in which a certain class of people take a sort of pleasure. To cure them would be an act of great unkindness. Really busy people are seldom worried. If anything goes wrong, instead of worrying, they instantly throw the whole thing behind them and make a fresh start. To the idle and empty-headed worries are often a pleasant, filling up dull moments and giving them something to talk about. They provide occupation and interest for the individual himself, at all events, if not a means of eliciting sympathy from others. The type of worrier who finds enjoyment in his (or her) worries is, alas! all too common now-a-days.

"Isn't it a pity?" is the sort of lament most common to the worrier. Every single drop of split milk must be cried over, and in a way thoroughly enjoyed. To make light of his misfortunes is the very last thing in the world that occurs to him. The rule of the worrier is to be a greater worrier than men. And never; no never! is at a loss for something to worry over. Dress is a never-ending source of worry to lots of women. "Did I do well in choosing green?" I wish now I had decided on blue or pink. "I know my new hat will never suit me." The number of worries that can be got out of the dressing of one person is astonishing! But doctors tell us that dress worries are the salvation of many idle women, who otherwise would have no mental stimulant whatever. So, after all, there is a usefulness in worry. With women, too, housekeeping alone can always be relied on for providing constant entertainment. In fact, it may be looked upon as a "standing dish" for worry. But that person commonly known as the worrying housewife (or haus frau, as the Germans call it) is a truly terrible person to live with. Every little contretemps is magnified, and if nothing else can be found to worry about, she can still find a worry as to what sauce she shall order to be served with the salmon, and whether the soles (or was it halibut?) would be better boiled or fried. No doubt they may all be fun to her; but what about the poor, unhappy underlings, who will suffer from so many contradictory orders and directions?

Alas! many of the industrious and good Marthas of this world—troubled and careful over many things—are so unlucky as to be worriers. Never do they get the thanks they deserve for their hard work. Just because they are worriers, and that spoils it. It is absolutely futile to have any idea of curing the worrier. He or she is born so, and nothing will ever make this leopard change his spots. There is not a doubt that to some people worrying is the best way they know of getting the most out of life, and there is some hidden gratification in worrying no one can doubt, who has studied the genus. We can, indeed, only hope that the sad-faced company are happier than they look! As an old nurse once remarked to her husband: "Faith! Missie, he was never happy entirely, unless he was miserable!"

Fashion's Fancies

Graceful simplicity characterizes the early Autumn modes, which, save that they are, of course, adapted to more substantial materials, differ very little from those of the past season. There are rumors that long, close-fitting skirts will be revived—in fact all the new fashions for coats and suits of the soft type have plain sleeves, moderately full at the top and narrowing to the waist, but the style will be reserved for such garments, and all others will have the picturesque sleeves that are so generally becoming and that afford so much scope for the display of individual taste. The new fabrics are more beautiful than ever. For autumn gowns there are cloths and cashmires of exquisite fineness, wool and silk, crepons, chiffon, velvet and native silk, with the new, soft finish that renders them almost as supple as crepe de chine, though they are so much more substantial, though they are, of course, adapted to more substantial materials, differ very little from those of the past season. There are rumors that long, close-fitting skirts will be revived—in fact all the new fashions for coats and suits of the soft type have plain sleeves, moderately full at the top and narrowing to the waist, but the style will be reserved for such garments, and all others will have the picturesque sleeves that are so generally becoming and that afford so much scope for the display of individual taste. The new fabrics are more beautiful than ever. For autumn gowns there are cloths and cashmires of exquisite fineness, wool and silk, crepons, chiffon, velvet and native silk, with the new, soft finish that renders them almost as supple as crepe de chine, though they are so much more substantial, though they are, of course, adapted to more substantial materials, differ very little from those of the past season.

Braided costumes are very fashionable at the present moment, and play a most important part in Autumn fashions. Black military braid on blue tailor suits we see already on every side, and for cloth costumes in the new purplish-red, forest-green, and reddish-brown cloths soutache is equally indispensable. Braiding is also employed in more elaborate fashion to suit the taste and style of the wearer. The braid is of the same color as the coat, and at the present moment occupies the supreme position of interest in the world of fashion; never before has it been seen in such variety. Coats and skirts are quite among our most necessary and essential garments.

I think at last we have solved the very difficult problem of how to be smart in country clothes, or rather our tailors have solved it for us. A charming suit designed by a well known London tailor for hard, everyday wear, was carried out in a cut-away plaid coat with a brown-green mixture bound with tan colored kid and finished with a kid waistcoat. The suit was worn with one of the new pleated skirts, plain at the top and full at the feet. Skirts that just clear the ground, as well as some of extreme shortness, will be offered in endless variety by leading tailors. I cannot say I like the short skirt with the long coat, but I know it is a most convenient style. A very beautiful costume which I have also seen was a plain fawn cloth skirt, worn with one of the new long Princess coats, beautifully fitted and severely plain, with the exception of the self-colored soutache braiding which forms the waistcoat and trimmings. Rather a novel

way of finishing the plain, tight sleeve, is the insertion of this heavy soutache. The collar is of the plain cloth with self-colored braiding in a very light design with just a touch of black. To wear with this costume the hat should be of light felt, of a slightly paler shade than the costume, trimmed with a brown and black, paraded plume, clasped with two large jade buckles. A very pretty, but simple costume can be composed of a pretty shade of grey. This should be made with a black velvet collar belt, and cuffs. It is a little incongruous, perhaps, but these touches of black or dark green velvet are a feature this year and cannot be ignored. The question of headgear suitable to the plain style of dress is always a rather perplexing one. It is very much easier to get a picturesque hat of the hat world, as the world of fashion arrogantly styles itself, is supposed to be in London, one sees many of the biggest houses in the well known squares with the blinds down and signs of being in the possession of the caretaker. The caretakers, by the way, must be having a royal time in these days. What has driven people out of London? Is it the motor bus, or the increase in the expense of living, or the high rates? Probably no definite cause can be found. We live in a transition stage. The old London is being swept away. The new is not yet.

New York was prouder of its "stage" running up and down Fifth avenue than of all its rapid cars, and subways and elevated railways put together. It is therefore surprising to hear that the new electric omnibus has replaced the trolleybus. The new omnibuses belonging to the Fifth Avenue Coach company have been sold. The American visitor to London always expresses disappointment at the omnibuses, because they are not of nearly such an antiquated pattern as their own "stages," which is exactly as it was in 1830. "I expected to see something like our stage," they are apt to say, wistfully. Now the last stronghold of their "stage," which was by an odd irony the most beautiful and fashionable thoroughfare in New York has been stormed, and the New Yorkers must be feeling sad indeed at being deprived of what they regarded as one of their chief distinctions. How its abolition was ever allowed I cannot imagine.

The forthcoming marriage of Princess Louise of France, at Wood Norton, near Evesham, Worcestershire, England, is the subject of a good deal of comment and excitement. The Princess is a considerable favorite in the neighborhood, for it was near Evesham that she spent her girlhood. Her marriage to Prince Charles of Bourbon is to be celebrated in the private chapel of Wood Norton, the residence of her brother, the Duc d'Orleans, in November. The Duc d'Orleans, in November, and great preparations are being made for the disposal of the guests. Among these it is expected will be the King and Queen of Portugal, and the King and Queen of Spain. The Duc d'Orleans is a Duke of Austria will be present. The last royal wedding celebrated in Worcestershire was six hundred years ago.

The New Woman

Women, as represented by the suffragettes, have not yet got the vote, but they are filling a larger space than ever with the public and in the columns of the newspapers. From the views of a manufacturer, not only have the dear ladies grown enormously in mind of late years, they have also most amazingly increased in stature and in girth. One manufacturer informed me that now a blouse is made with 25-inch waists, and that the layer of sugar and so on until the dish is full. Add water to half way up the dish. Place in the oven and cook slowly until done. Note that the oven must be a slow one. Allow three hours and a half or four hours slow cooking. Served with cream, fruit cooked in this way is equally good hot or cold.

Topics of the Hour

November will see an unusual number of royalties in England. The German Emperor and Empress pay their state visit, the King of Greece will pay a private visit to the King and Queen at Sandringham, and the King and Queen of Spain will also be at Haakon during the month. King Edward and Queen Maude will be at Haakon during for a little time. A great number of social ceremonies and festivities are being arranged for the approaching visit of the king and queen of Spain. Many of the theatres are looking forward to the honor of a royal visit. Musical comedy is likely to claim a good share of the entertainment, as both the king and queen have a decided liking for this style of entertainment.

In all probability the Duke of Devonshire will shortly go abroad for two or three months to the south of France. In his absence the Hon. Victor Cavendish will act the part of host at Chatsworth House, where a large party will be entertained for Derby races in November. The Duke hopes to return to England in time to receive his house party for the usual Christmas, and New Year festivities at Chatsworth, as the close friendship that exists between the King and the Duke of Devonshire is shown by the fact that during the duke's illness two telegrams relating to his condition were daily sent to his majesty.

Mr. Chamberlain is still staying at Highbury, and during the recent fine weather has spent a large portion of his time in his gardens and orchid houses. He has taken a close personal interest in the work of pruning the trees, personally superintending and directing the operations, and he has considerably benefited his plants so much in the open. The improvement in his health, though slow, is distinctly progressive.

It is interesting to read in the Central News, Vancouver, of the discovery of the bones of an enormous prehistoric monster. These were recently discovered near Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Islands, and a portion of the skeleton has already been forwarded to Vancouver. An examination of the skull shows that the animal measured

seven feet six inches across the forehead from eye to eye, while the sockets apparently held eyeballs eight inches to two feet in diameter with pupils the size of lenses used in large automobile searchlights. Another of the bones is a rib 16 feet long. It is the smallest and nearest joints into possible. Now dip each thickly into seasoned flour prepared as follows: Take a heaped tablespoonful of fine, dry, well-sifted flour. To it add pepper and salt to taste; season it, but not too highly, with powdered sweet herbs. Reserve the joints on a plate. Peel two pounds of small kidney potatoes, half a pound of French turnips and half a pound of onions. Scrape enough carrots to fill eight small white squares. Cut these into small pieces. Now dust all these with the seasoned flour. Take a large, clean, empty jam jar (one of the seven-pound stone jars is the best; the other sizes are either too small or too large), see that the jar is as clean as possible, and fill it with the potatoes, as well as the bottom thickly. Butter should be used for this, if possible, but if expense has to be closely considered, clarified beef dripping will do as well. Now place a layer of the minced carrots, sliced onions and turnips at the bottom of the jar. Cover these again with a layer of the kidney potatoes cut in halves. Repeat these layers until the dish is quite full, and let the top layer of all be of potatoes. If the pudding chosen is not a sweet one, this dish can be enormously improved by the addition of some tiny savory dumplings. These are made in exactly the same way as the ordinary sweet dumplings usually served with boiled beef, with the addition of a teaspoonful of finely-minced onion and a pinch of salt. When all the ingredients are in, add water or, better still, cold stock to halfway up the jar. Place the jar in the saucepan and add sufficient water (boiling) to reach to within four inches of the top of the jar. Do not cover the jar with a lid, but put on the lid of the stock pot. This should be done very loosely. Allow four hours and a half very slow cooking. At the end of that time the ingredients will be found to be perfectly cooked, and a rich, thick gravy will have formed. Stir this up and add additional salt to taste. Empty the jar into a very hot casserole or a deep bowl and serve at once.

If the cooking is done on a gas stove, this dish requires absolutely no attention from the moment it is put on the fire until it is dished up. It should first be brought just to boiling point, however, and then the gas jet must be turned down very low, once the food is in the water. After five or six minutes it must be drawn to the front of the stove where the contents of the jar will only simmer; but as it is difficult to ensure so steady a heat on an ordinary stove, the water must be looked at every now and then, and added to as required. Should the water be found to be absolutely boiling before putting it in.

For the sweets: Most people like baked apples, but very few people know how nice baked apples are. Select sound, ripe cooking apples. Wash them well. This is a precaution the average cook is apt to neglect. The apples are often very dirty. Place the apples in the water surrounding the jar and cook until, when tested with a fork, as you would potatoes, they are quite soft. When sufficiently cooked they always have a full, swelled look. Take out, drain and serve with cream and cinnamon or almond sugar (one part cinnamon or almond sugar to three parts sugar mixed and sieved).

A complete of plums or green gages, which may be cooked without any saving, the initial trouble may be prepared as follows: Take a deep enamelled pie dish. Put a layer of white granulated sugar at the bottom. Take two pounds of ripe plums, wash them carefully and drain them. Take a new needle and prick each plum once or twice right down to the stone. Place a layer of plum juice at the bottom. Then repeat the layer of sugar and so on until the dish is full. Add water to half way up the dish. Place in the oven and cook slowly until done. Note that the oven must be a slow one. Allow three hours and a half or four hours slow cooking. Served with cream, fruit cooked in this way is equally good hot or cold.

Five-Minute Pudding.—If the young members of the family clamor for something more "puddings," try this: Take some stale sponge cake; break into small pieces. Place a layer of strawberry or raspberry jam at the bottom of a pie dish. Place the crumbs on this. Add the contents of half a bottle of raspberry syrup, pour over the crumbs, and then put a fork well into the jam and crumbs, and add the rest of the syrup. Cover with thick cream. Of course the quantity of cake and jam used may be increased according to the number of little folks to be catered for.

Health and Beauty Hints

Autumn Fever.—When the evenings begin to grow cold and there comes a change in the early morning air, many people begin to feel not to be quite well. They are shivery and headachy. Their limbs are uncomfortable. They suffer from that uncomfortable sensation known as "the over-shoots." These symptoms are more common both in spring and autumn take a little medicine calculated to clear and stimulate the blood. Quinine is good for slight feverishness, and there are excellent herbal mixtures which have good effects. A saline draught should also now and again be taken, and a diet of fruit and plenty of stewed fruit eaten. Some people refuse, like dogs, to eat anything when they feel unwell and often they get better all the more quickly. The best advice is wear warm clothing and don't put off fires too long. It is a very common mistake to think that the harm done to the mind so many women, do not take sufficient care of their hands to make them and keep them pretty. A French woman when she finds her hands getting old, puts on long lace sleeves that fall to her knuckles; she also allows her fingers nails to grow rather long and manicures them extensively.

The Russian woman, when she finds her hands getting seamed and old looking, puts them through the cold water cure. She dips them in cold water and rubs them vigorously to bring back the circulation. With a Hine from the Mediterranean, she goes over them occasionally, dipping it in salt.

Philly she treats them to a bath of Russian goat's milk, which is whitening and soothing, and leaves the hands creamy and young looking. When the Spanish Belle finds her hands getting old looking, she makes for herself some lace mittens, and tries to cover them up. She lets her nails grow very long and makes them glossy with benzoin. At night she puts her hands in gloves. She is the most fastidious of women concerning the length of her nails, which she wears too long according to English ideas. The following is a simple method of making cold cream. Put a pound of lard and an ounce of beeswax in a tin with boiling water. The lard will melt and rise to the top. When quite cold; remove it and melt down again in the same way. Take a bone paper knife and whisk it up until a perfectly smooth cream is obtained. Perfume with a drop of attar of roses or essence of lemon.

Is it not a pity to see lop-sided people? "When'er I take my walks abroad" as the old hymn used to say, certain questions will present themselves with increasing persistency why are we lop-sided? And why dress unbecomingly. Strange it is that so many girls, for girls are the chief offenders in this direction, should deliberately choose to stride themselves crookedly, when to be straight and possess a good figure would add so very much to their beauty. Of course, I do not mean to say that unbending erectness demanded by our soldiers is recommended as the style of deportment for our girls, but with a little care they would very soon cease to be lop-sided. Abundant as it may sound, the most frequent cause of the lop-sidedness that spoils so many of the otherwise pretty figures of young girls is the habit of standing on one leg—not literally of course like a stork, but of standing on that single leg all the weight of the body falls on one leg. It is a habit which strengthens with extraordinary facility. To prove this statement just look round wherever you may happen to be and you need not look for examples of unsightliness only at the women—look at travellers waiting on a railway platform, look at intending customers inspecting items in the shop windows, look at assistants who stand behind counters, and their employers, who promenade the various departments, pausing occasionally to give directions to look at visitors at the picture gallery or any other public exhibition, and you will see eight out of every ten with one hip or one shoulder ever so much larger and higher than the other. Given the will and a little encouragement, the way of rubbing the leg or hip, which doctors will soon re-assert themselves and the cause of beauty will be won.

To avoid indigestion (the greatest enemy to health and good looks) don't engage in brain work while eating. Don't drink hot tea with fresh meat. If you drink milk do it slowly, or in small quantities. Don't drink much with any meal. Don't engage in any active exercise immediately a meal is finished. Prefer lean meat to fat meat, and make up the deficiency of fat with butter taken at another meal. A common toilet error is for any one who suffers from a greasy skin to try steaming the face. This is a mistake, the condition considerably worse, and this is not surprising as the action of steam is to dilate the glands. Thus it will directly promote skin secretions thereby adding to the moisture and greasiness of the surface.

On Paying Calls

A timely article in the Daily Telegraph reminds us of the horrors of the middle class drawing room. The worst of the drawing room is one of the mysteries of English life. If the middle class drawing room is a place of horror, then how about the best sitting room in the farm or cottage? This is used even less often and is fireless, damp and cheerless and smells of the tomb. In the living room or kitchen all is life and sunshine. It used not to be the right thing with old-fashioned farmers to let "the quality" of any kind whatsoever dwell in the kitchen for a minute. The unfortunate penalty of a visit was being turned into the room of silence. It was the good old fashion of calling in a bad way just now. Modern impatience would fain do away with it, and as far as possible it is done away with. The caller who finds everybody "out" during an afternoon devoted to calling is mightily pleased and surveys her empty card case with great satisfaction. It is curious to notice how very much pleasanter it is to call at some houses than at others. There are certain delightful people who seem to have a knack of being at home and pleased to see you. They are always ready with a smile and a welcome, and they are so charming and pleasant in their talk and way that tea becomes a very secondary consideration. By the way, how different are the teas one gets in different houses. Some are so spontaneous and comfortable, and others so obviously unforced. Again, there are houses where you are always certain beforehand of being sent away with a "not-at-home," though you feel perfectly sure that the hostess is within. Well, even a bit of pastebord at a friend's house is some good. It shows that friend or acquaintance is not forgotten, and may make all the difference between politeness and offence. The slackness of some people in making calls is often the cause of feelings being hurt. Much bitterness might be avoided by a little, a very little expenditure of time and trouble. People who are not perhaps in quite the same position as our houses and are conscious that their house and surroundings are rather shabby and that the very people to whom a call is a real kindness, and give more pleasure than any one would imagine. Supposing that once or twice a year we devoted an afternoon to making calls on people who, though perhaps we are not particularly anxious to see ourselves, yet we are very sure would be most delighted to see us. The woman who does not sometimes pay duty calls, and the woman who keeps her door shut against her acquaintances, finds after a time that her chilling behavior will make all her friends drop off, one by one. This behavior is alas! too late, often deeply regretted by those who permit themselves to indulge in it. Friends and acquaintances are more easily lost than made as we grow older and the years roll on. It will indeed be a

Hints to Mothers

Some parents make the grave mistake of being too unselfish. This is very bad for the child. An only child in particular is often the victim of this mistaken kindness, and is bound to suffer from the parents' self-denial. Selfish, self-centred, spoilt children, will not and cannot, be expected to grow up into unselfish, kindly men and women.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of suffering to which young children are condemned by the facts of their parents. The poor little things cannot care for themselves, nor can they protest against the well meant cruelty of those in whose care they are. Fortunately for the succeeding generations of mankind these hygienic faddists are not in the majority, and most parents let their children grow up under a common sense method of training, or perhaps under no method whatever, which is the next best thing. Mistaken parents may be roughly estimated under two grand divisions—the coddlers and the tougheners; and it is hard to say which do the most harm. The theory of the coddlers is that a breath of cold air is death dealing to the tender child, and that the chief end of man is the avoidance of draughts; and so they bundle up their children with layer after layer of heavy woollen garments, from the crown of their heads to the soles of their feet. Their children are weaklings. If they live to grow up at all, but their sufferings are light and their perils are few in comparison with those that beset the toughening, or hardening process.

As a rule it is a bad plan to bathe children more than once a day. Too many baths, especially hot ones, are weakening to the system. The best "tubbing" time is the evening, the little one being more likely to get a nice sound, refreshing sleep after a nice hot bath and the removal of the grime of the day than if bathed in the morning and just superficially washed at night.

All children love blowing bubbles, and they should be encouraged to do so. Besides being an amusing pastime it is a healthy one, and teaches deep breathing. If a little glycerine and soap are mixed together and added to the water it will give a much better lather than just ordinary soap, or soap powder, for bubble blowing.

If you want to put a rod in pickle for your own baby and prepare for yourself a bad who will be a prize winner, there is no better way to set about the business than to begin irregular hours of feeding. He will become that most torturing thing to a household—an uncertain baby—we all know what a nuisance an uncertain friend is—well, we can always avoid the uncertain friend, but if we live in the house with it, we cannot avoid the uncertain baby. I don't say that baby, however punctually fed, will not be a good deal more natural for a mother not to have a good cry sometimes, but what I do say is that when baby is regularly fed and got into a methodical way you will have your hours of peace and comfort that you can absolutely count on.

How to Cook a Husband

Peoples' Monthly—A good many husbands are utterly spoiled by mismanagement. Some women keep their husbands constant in hot water, ophthalmics are packed with solidly saline audiences. The cafes at luncheon are full to overflowing with women—extravagant, idle, self-centered. Moreover, the always small class of so-called society women, per se, works harder and during longer hours, in their pursuit of pleasure, than any other detached class in our country. They must therefore live by some sort of regulation and economy of energy to remain in the running at all. Of course there are capable, earnest, industrious specimens of beautiful womanhood in every city, town or village in the land, who make no good wives and mothers, but who are leaders in philanthropic work, and often also retain their social pre-eminence by a careful apportioning of their time and vitality. These exceptions serve to emphasize the unworthiness of the woman who strives but to "live and breathe and die." A rose-fed pig in an esthetic sty!" She has not merged her fate with her husband's if married, nor with her father's, if not; she does not properly supplement their individuality. I emphasize this, for the fact that men are selfish, and vicious, and "desperately wicked" has been so thoroughly exploited, that the preference given to a less acknowledged economic situation may perhaps be pardoned.

The American Woman

In a broader aspect American women are as a whole pampered and worshipped out of all reason, a condition which is sometimes found in young civilizations, declares an American woman writer in the Atlantic Monthly. In even a brief comparison with the same class in other countries, it will be found that our women as a whole do not deserve it. In France the proportion of wage-earning women is 34 per cent. of the wage-earning population; in America, it is only seventeen per cent. In France the working women form eighteen per cent. of the population, compared with six per cent. in this country. Further, they do not render the conscientious careful personal domestic service of the German women; nor the financial support of French wives; and intelligent helpfulness in commercial as well as domestic affairs. How many American husbands could seriously advise their wives on the subject of business and expect even comprehension, let alone sound business advice?

An astonishing number of French women of all classes are in commercial matters the "Gaiety of Paris." Of their husbands, however, laconic in social doings. The painstaking thrift of European women has no parallel in this country; nor the painstaking cleanliness that is a revelation to the general slouch from the end of the United States to other people's lives than our own. The much-maligned Italians that only among the Chinese can be found a parallel to their almost tragic economies. Half of Italy could live on what New York alone throws away in a year. In England, too, every intelligent woman, people's lives than our own. The much-maligned Italians that only among the Chinese can be found a parallel to their almost tragic economies. Half of Italy could live on what New York alone throws away in a year. In England, too, every intelligent woman, people's lives than our own. The much-maligned Italians that only among the Chinese can be found a parallel to their almost tragic economies. 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THE HOME GARDEN

BULBS FOR WINTER BLOOM

Florists' catalogues are seductive reading, especially those which are brought out in the fall telling you how can do with bulbs. It is charming to read of the wealth of flowers that one can have to brighten living rooms while outside all Nature is still locked fast by Winter's cold. "Easy to force" is the legend that accompanies numerous varieties as a cultural note, sometimes the style more attractive statement appears, "fine for home culture." The best of it is that it is all true. There are many bulbs that it is easy to grow in the house and bring to flower while outside the snow may still be flying. And yet more likely than not to reap disappointment instead of pleasure.

What makes the growing of bulbs easy, is the fact that both flower and leaf are there already, coiled up in a snug bundle, surrounded with the amount of nourishment so that about all they need to develop is sufficient warmth and water. A stock illustration in florists' catalogues is a sectional diagram showing the flower tucked within the layers of plant tissue forming the bulb, ready to pop out when development just as the round buds of the horsechestnut tree throw out a bunch of leaves when the warmth of Spring unseals the envelope that has enclosed them. All quite true, but the conditions while simple are exacting, and unless they are complied with, failure will result.

Amateurs who undertake to grow bulbs should note that one great disadvantage under which they labor as compared with the professional florist is in the matter of light. It is rare that a dwelling house or apartment can furnish any place where the amount of light will even approximate that which comes in steady supply through the glass roof of the florist's greenhouse. But the general rule is that while you can get plant growth without much sun-light you can rarely get flowers. So the curtains and window draperies, which are usual appendages of living room arrangements, make against satisfactory results in growing bulbs for winter blooming. Another disadvantage from which the house grower usually suffers is that the air is too dry. With exceptions not worth considering from the standpoint of the ordinary amateur, all plants require a moist atmosphere. Lack of that is the usual cause of the afflicted condition which palms, ferns, and even the tolerant rubber plant soon display after they have been moved indoors for the season. I kept a rubber plant in splendid condition all winter, so that when it was brought out for service as a porch ornament in the spring, it was in finer condition than when it went into winter quarters. The secret of it was that I had been able to find a place for it in a well-lighted bath room where the air was always moist. The great cause of mortality among house plants is dry air, which makes them sickly, and then casual exposure to a draft of cold air in sweeping and airing the room administers the final stroke. Such is the usual fate of house plants.

But even under ordinary house conditions, without any special appliances for the purpose, it is quite possible for the amateur to have winter blooms from bulbs, by going about the matter in the right way and limiting efforts to certain bulbs that are particularly accommodating. The safest investment for the inexperienced amateur is the big narcissus bulb, usually known as the Chinese sacred lily. The bulb is cheap, comes readily into bloom and if placed in a sunny window will produce its spikes of fragrant flowers with great certainty. As a house plant, it has the drawback that its foliage looks too much like spring leaves to be ornamental. The way to get round that is to grow them in a mass. Three or four bulbs should be grown together in a Japanese style receptacle that will have an ornamental look to earth will be needed but the bulbs should be covered with pebbles or coarse sand to keep them from tipping over under the weight of the foliage. The receptacle should be filled with water. It is always well to keep the bulbs in a cool, dark place for two or three weeks until root growth is well established before they are brought into the light to bloom. I have often left bulbs to sprout in the dark, so that when I brought them out the shoots were as white as potatoes and had sprouted in a cellar, but they color up promptly when brought into the light.

Another bulb that is easy to handle and which produces delicious clumps of fragrant blooms in the Paper White Narcissus grandiflorus. They, too, only need water, warmth and light to come into bloom, but in practice it is better to put them in a sandy soil, putting several bulbs into a pot. They can be placed so close that they will nearly or quite touch. Keep them in a dark, cool place until they have made a root growth and then bring them into the light. It is a good way to let them in the dark until the sprouts are well up above the soil. Another point to keep in mind is that too much warmth is dangerous. The best results are obtained by keeping the growing bulbs in a cool place. Provided that frost is kept out it can hardly be too cool. When the flower spikes are well up and are ready to open an atmosphere as warm as the ordinary living room in winter will be proper. Most rooms too warm and if we accustomed ourselves to temperatures in which green house flowers would be happy it would be better for us.

For a trial trip in bulb growing in the house, the amateur would do well to be content with the two bulbs that have been named. They are sure producers and will give satisfaction under conditions in which tulips and hyacinths would fail. And yet the latter would respond to the same treatment if care is taken to get good plump bulbs that will force easily. The florists' catalogues may be depended upon to indicate the right selection. A point that needs attention is the disposition of the spikes from these bulbs to stick fast just as they push out. The way to guard against this is to invert an

empty flower pot over the growing bulb so that it will have to stretch its neck to reach the light. Or, instead of the flower pots, cones of paste board may be used. Hyacinth growing in glasses made for that special purpose is well known and the process is successful if given strict attention, but single spikes of bloom obtained in this way have rather a forlorn aspect to me. I like to get winter flowers in bunches and I get them easily from narcissus in the way described above. —By Beatrice Carey.

WHAT TO DO WITH BULBS

As the quantity of bulbs imported from Holland is annually increasing, it seems a fair inference that there may be a great deterioration in quality and a large amount of waste in the culture, or else our Dutch friends could not transact the large amount of business they do amongst us every year.

We do not contend that tulips, hyacinths, crocuses and many varieties of narcissus can be perpetuated indefinitely even with the best care, without a certain amount of annual deterioration and loss. The experience of the best horticulturists and gardeners proves that tulips and hyacinths particularly will decrease in numbers and quality.

In saving over old bulbs at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., I have tried different methods with varying results, and the plan now in operation I consider the best in giving me quantity, quality and ease of handling. Tulips and hyacinths, when planted in formal beds, must be lifted in order to get the best results. If they are for summer bedding plants, it is not otherwise, because it is necessary to manure, dig and perhaps rearrange the grade of the beds. In areas, and informal beds amongst shrubs, where annuals may be largely planted, it is not necessary to lift the bulbs, as the annuals can be planted on top of the bulbs, and the bulbs left undisturbed for two or three years. I have frequently done this, but my experience of late years has not been favorable to this treatment of tulips and hyacinths. The most satisfactory results are obtained when the bulbs no matter what conditions are planted under, at least in this part of the world.

In formal beds where there may be two or three colors or varieties blended together in some kind of design, it is necessary to prevent mixtures. When the bulbs are blooming and before the decaying flower stems or seed pods have been cut (and they should be removed as soon as they are through blooming) outline clearly the different varieties or groups in the beds by making a depressed mark with the end of a rake handle or by laying a piece of stout cord or a series of narrow flat strips to indicate the lines of demarcation. Of course, each variety should be plainly labeled.

As soon as the stems begin to turn yellow and show evidences of ripening start to lift the bulbs. A light spade or spading fork is placed behind the bulbs, the bulbs lifted with the decaying stems attached and placed in seed flats 22½ x 13½ x 1½ in. (but any convenient size will do), and packed closely together, a label bearing the name of the variety being placed in the flat. The flats are placed on the floor of a shed left and the windows and ventilators left open. Here in a short time they soon get thoroughly dried. If there is a large number of flats and floor space limited you may pile the flats one above another, but be sure to place large coats between them to allow the air to pass freely.

On wet days the workmen remove the stems and old loose old skins from the bulbs and throw out anything that looks like a diseased bulb. Also the numerous bulbets that form in connection with the large bulbs, are all discarded. Only those are saved that are plump, round, and well-developed and give indications of good flowers. When they are cleaned, they are kept in the flats on the floor of the shed, and kept well ventilated and cool until planting time is October and November. I succeed better by this method of treatment than by any other I have tried, in retaining those healthy chestnut-brown skins on the tulips, that are so conspicuous on bulbs received from Holland every year.

In gardens where only two or three thousand are to be preserved, they may be tied up in paper bags and hung on the rafters as soon as they have dried to a cool, airy place. I have seen them do very well in this way, but I believe it is much safer to spread them out in flats, as there is always a liability to "sweat," and decay when the bulbs are done up in bags, and much damage may be done before the trouble is observed.

A close watch must be kept on mice and rats. I never used to be troubled with these rodents to any extent, until the last few years, when they seem to have developed a sudden appetite for tulips, and I have to fight them with traps or poison, or they would soon cause extensive losses.

The question is often raised, how about those numerous bulbets or offsets that form in connection with the old bulbs? Cannot they be raised or propagated and keep up an unending and increasing supply?

It takes two to three years for offsets to form first-class flowering bulbs, and during this time they must be carefully cultivated in a warm, light loamy, well drained, moist soil.

There are many places on this continent where Dutch bulbs can be successfully grown on a more or less limited scale for private use, or to supply the market, but the conditions in labor, environment, etc., are so much more favorable in Holland, that the raising of tulips and other bulbs here will not be profitable, at least for a long time. Yet I am aware that attempts have been made in some parts of the South, and the West, and perhaps are still in progress, to grow tulips and other bulbs as an industry, but to what extent those engaged in it have made it profitable I have never been able to ascertain, and at least they do not appear to have any appreciable effect on the bulb supply of this country.

As for private gardens and public parks attempting to raise their own bulbs for a permanent supply, it would clearly be a case of "penny wise and pound foolish," as first-class bulbs

can be bought much more cheaply from Holland considering the labor entailed in handling them here, even admitting that they could be successfully raised in quantity.

Any one who wishes to try as a diversion the raising of tulips from offsets should plant them in a bed in the garden in light well drained soil about five inches between the rows and two to three inches between the bulbs. If they produce miniature flower stems remove them until they are three years old.

As a general rule hyacinths deteriorate much more rapidly than tulips. Even when carefully saved the flowers are seldom as large the second year as the first, but it pays to save them, and for a number of years they will produce flower spikes quite freely, which are very handy for cutting, although gradually diminishing in size. The propagation and increase of hyacinths is a much more difficult matter than that of tulips, and I am not aware that it has ever been attempted in this country.

Many varieties of hardy narcissus

gallon of boiling water; while boiling hot add two gallons of kerosene (away from the fire) and emulsify the whole by pumping it violently through a spraying nozzle, back into the vessel containing it for a few minutes. This will make a stock solution sufficient for thirty gallons of spray material. Apply as in No. 1 above.

4. House plants may be dusted freely several times, two or three days apart, with pyrethrum, commonly sold as buhach, or insect powder.

Of course any of the remedies may be made in such amounts as is desired to treat a few plants.

ROOT GROWTH OF ALFALFA

Under suitable conditions, alfalfa is very long-lived, fields in Mexico, it is claimed, having been continuously productive without reseeded for over two hundred years, and others in France are known to have flourished for more than a century. Its usual life in the United States is probably from ten to twenty-five years, says Coburn, in "The Book of Alfalfa," although

four weeks' growth, the plants being but six inches high. In Canada, cases have come to our notice of roots found eight feet down in cellar excavations in the hardest kind of clay, and the accompanying cut was made from a photograph taken this spring of an alfalfa plant of only one season's growth selected at random, and dug up this spring by a member of our staff on a breakwater along the Thames river in London, the breakwater being composed of very poor sand. The root of this plant measured three feet six and a half inches while its crown forty young shoots were starting up. No doubt much longer roots could be found. In fact, the wonderful authenticated instances of the root-growth of alfalfa lend a color to the belief that it will go down until stopped by impervious rock or by the water-table.

This alfalfa plant naturally has a tapering taproot, with many branches, tending downward, yet with considerable lateral growth. As the taproot is piercing the earth it is also sending out new fibrous roots, while the upper ones, decaying, are leaving humus and providing innumerable openings for air, water and the fertiliz-

ing of temperature and moisture. Moreover the crop can often be grown in space that would otherwise be wasted, viz., under the benches, though the piping sometimes interferes with this in small greenhouses. In this case, a bench can be raised about the pipes for the mushrooms and still another above this for light-requiring plants. If you make a bench of this kind reserve enough room to get the body in so that the mushrooms can be picked—say about two feet—for doors. Also when mushroom beds are located directly over heating pipes some precaution must be taken to prevent the heat from getting into the bed where it will quickly dry out the droppings. A good layer of sod on a tight bottomed bench will accomplish this. A better but costlier way is to place pans on top of the pipes and keep these filled with water, so that the moisture from the pan will enter the beds instead of the dry air.

The beds in which mushrooms are grown are composed of horse manure, which can be used alone or mixed either with an equal bulk of good fibrous loam, or spent manure from an old bed. The latter method is preferred by some because it is quicker.

Before making the bed be sure the droppings are sufficiently moist. A good test is to squeeze a handful of the material. If no water can be squeezed out and it holds together well when the pressure is released, the material is in good condition.

Tread the bed thoroughly and then go over it carefully with a brick and pound it until it requires quite an effort to run a stick down into the bed. Put a thermometer in the bed and read it often. The temperature will rise. If it goes over 120 degrees loosen up the bed either by punching holes in it or by turning it several times. Tread it down again a day or two later.

There is a great difference among growers as to the proper temperature at which to spawn. Opinions vary from 60 degrees to 90 degrees; but I find that if the droppings are well moistened and have plenty of life in them, the bed can be spawned at any temperature between these extremes. Last year I spawned one-half of a bed at 90 degrees and the other half at 60 degrees and there was no perceptible difference in the crop.

Mushrooms are grown from "spawn" which may be bought from the seedsmen. It comes in bricks, each one being 5 1/2 x 8 1/4 x 1 1/4 in. and weighing roughly one pound each. This spawn is simply very greatly enriched soil, such indeed as is used for the mushroom bed itself, which is thoroughly impregnated with the mycelium of the mushroom in a dormant state. It needs only moisture and heat to start the fungus "running," made by taking the soil of a bed and drying it off while threads of the fungus are still growing. On breaking a brick, the white threads of the spawn will be seen all through it. If the material of the mushroom bed is taken up loosely, without being compressed into bricks, it is equally good but is less convenient to handle.

The bricks are known as "English" spawn (or "mill track" spawn, because the enriched and well-tramped earth from the horse-track of the old-fashioned mill provided a first class natural spawn).

The edible mushroom is the fruit, or spore bearing growth of the plant, but it is not practicable to propagate the mushroom from spores. The pure culture spawn is produced directly from a part of the tissue of the edible mushroom itself, whereas the old-style spawn is merely a continuation of the mycelium.

The French or Virgin spawn which comes loose and is rather difficult to handle is very little used nowadays. The English mill-track and pure culture spawns come in hard pressed brick form and are better. I prefer pure culture spawn. It is produced from the best and largest mushrooms only, so all danger of getting an inferior quality of mushroom is eliminated. The spawn keeps just as well as the mill-track spawn, and is practically the same price. I have found this spawn from a week to ten days earlier than the English spawn, and the individual mushrooms will average twice the size. As the supply at the present time can hardly keep pace with the demand and you are sure of getting fresh spawn.

To spawn a bed break up the bricks into pieces the size of an egg and lay them on the bed one foot apart. When the bed is covered commence putting them in. Make the holes with the hand, and place the spawn three or four inches deep. The deeper the spawn is placed the later the mushrooms will appear, but the better the size. Cover the spawn and pound the loose droppings back into place. If the spawn is old soak it in warm water before placing it in the bed. As the bed is spawned the temperature must be watched and if it rises above 100 degrees punch holes in the bed with a stick or loosen it with a fork. This will allow some of the heat to escape, but in some cases the spawn must be removed and the droppings again turned. If the temperature remains about the same as at spawning time for a week, it is safe then to apply a top dressing two inches thick of good sifted loam, firmed down, but before applying the soil examine the bed, and if it is dry, water sparingly with water 5 degrees warmer than the bed.

If the bed is in a light place, cover it with boards to keep out the light, and to prevent draughts and rapid drying of the bed. Litter can be used for this purpose, but it is troublesome when the mushrooms appear. If all conditions are favorable the young mushrooms will begin to appear in from five to six weeks after spawning.

The proper way to pick mushrooms is to take the top of the mushroom between the thumb and forefinger and give it a gentle twist. This will loosen it from all surrounding growth and it then can be raised without interfering with those adjacent. Never use a knife or jerk the mushroom, as there usually are a number of small mushrooms around the base of the larger ones, and if these are loosened they will never mature. A good way to keep mushrooms clean is to have a frame about three feet long by one and one-

half feet wide with strings run across and lengthwise about one-half inch apart. This makes a number of small squares, into which the stems can be set, thus keeping the top of the mushroom up and preventing dust from filling the gills.

Some prefer round topped beds, others make them with sloping sides, but I find that a flat-topped bed is less trouble and will give just as good results. The bed should be from twelve to fifteen inches deep.

As soon as the mushrooms are lifted from the soil the part that has been in contact with the ground should be removed with a knife. This will keep the mushrooms free from dirt. After the bed has been bearing some three or four weeks a number of small mushrooms will be noticed on top of the bed. Cover them with one inch of good loam.—William McCollom in Garden Magazine.

THE APIARY

FALL MANAGEMENT

Fall management consists in preparing our bees for winter, for spring, for next season, and in many ways, it is laying the foundation for future success.

The work of the fall season may be lessened to a great extent by the system of managing during the summer season. About the middle of September make an examination of each colony find out its condition in regard to strength of bees and amount of stores, as well as to whether it has a good laying queen and is in a healthy condition.

If sufficient bees to cover the Langstroth frames are found, it will be safe to put such colonies into winter quarters; if less than this amount of bees it will be better to unite with another weak one and have a good colony.

To do this, remove about half of the lightest combs from colonies to be united, and some time afterwards on a cool evening, put two weak ones together by placing the combs of one with adhering bees alternately between the combs of another. Remove the queen if one is inferior to the other, otherwise the bees settle it amongst themselves. Be careful not to get colonies too strong in this way, as they will be a rule winter as well as medium ones.

All colonies going into winter quarters should have a laying queen, and colonies that have been queenless a short time may be given a laying queen by some safe plan of introduction.

If the colony has been queenless since the swarming season, it will be useless to spend time and feed on it, as the bees are too old and will die during the winter.

The most important part of this season's work is to provide each colony with sufficient food stores to carry them through until they gather food next season. If we could supply them with about 25 pounds of good clover honey well ripened and capped, there would be little danger of winter losses. We must have some reliable way of determining the amount of honey each colony contains as found when we are doing this work. Some good bee-keepers weigh their colonies on scales, allowing so much for the hive, comb, etc., but I consider it unreliable, as there may be a difference of ten pounds in the makeup of different colonies, a difference of the material of the hive amount of brood, pollen, etc., in the colonies.

I consider an examination of the combs the best way of weighing the stores, and if honey to the amount of five or six Langstroth frames is found it will be sufficient. A colony with less than this amount should be given well-capped combs to make up the shortage, removing empty combs, and crowding the bees out much for the honey, food supply and quantity of bees will allow putting in a division board or dummies. This keeps the cluster more compact, and in a body during cold snaps in winter.

If the colonies are short and combs of honey are not at hand, liquid feed may be given after first introducing the space for storing as in the other case.

As a rule pure sugar syrup is fed made from the best granulated sugar; it may be given in any kind of feeder if fed early in the season.

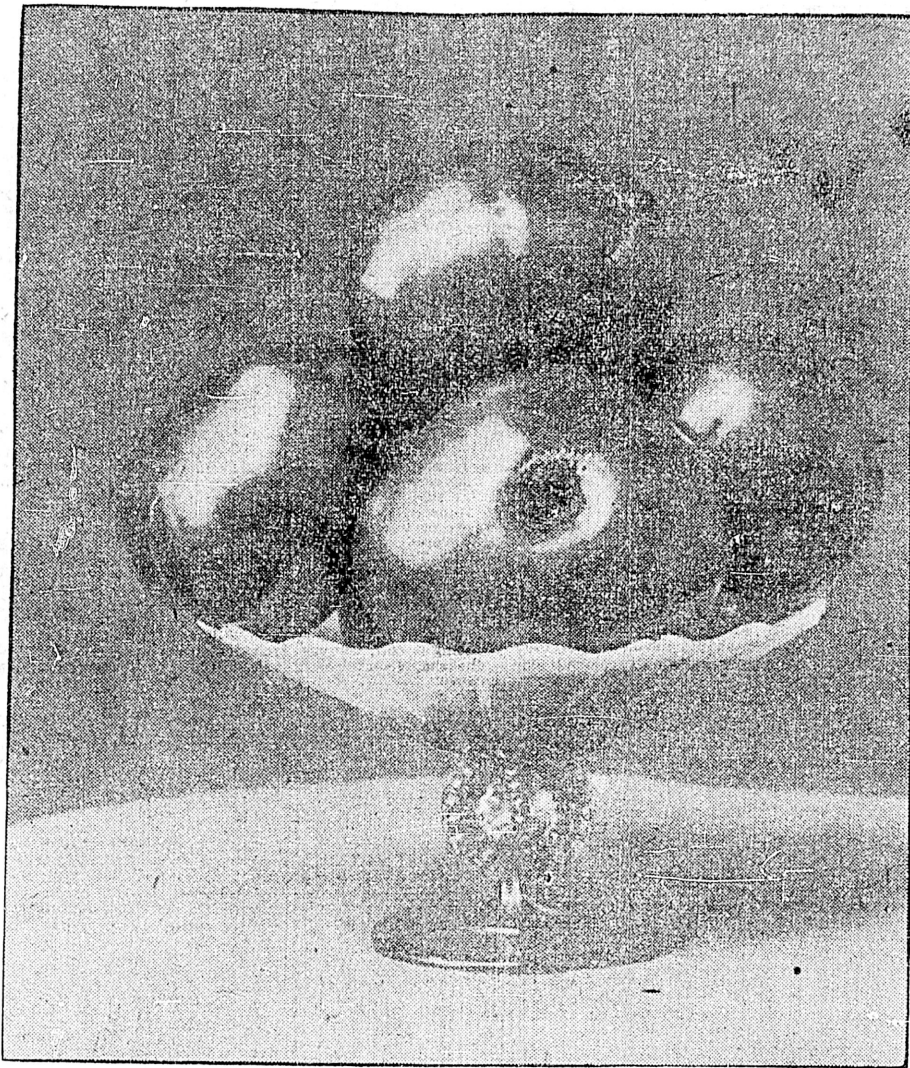
A handy feeder one inch smaller than the inside of the super may be made to go into a best-race super. It may be constructed of undressed lumber waxed at the corners and made of different depths to hold just enough for my colonies, with a few strong strips or blocks of wood for floats. Place the feeder upon the tops of the frames, and if the weather is cool feed the syrup warm, contract the entrance, and feed during the middle of the day.

The syrup, I think, gives best results when made of a consistency of three parts of sugar to two of water. Sometimes a little honey is added to prevent granulating, but I never practice it. Our syrup is made with steam and it gives good satisfaction.

A half inch steam pipe is run down into a barrel or honey storing tank. Put 2 1/2 pails of sugar and one of water until the tank is nearly full, then turn on the steam with which warm the water and agitate the sugar. With a little stirring the sugar is soon dissolved, and the syrup can be drawn off at the bottom.

In conclusion, I wish to state that what I have just given you on this question is solely for the preparation of bees for out-door wintering. Not having any experience in wintering otherwise, I cannot say that it would answer for preparation for indoor wintering.—D. N. N. Robinson. Before the Ontario Bee-keepers Association.

Don't leave the calves out in the cold fall rains. The passing from summer to winter is a critical stage in the young calf's growth. Give the little fellows a chance, feed them a regular ration from now on and they will pay you many fold for your trouble.



Victoria Grown Tomatoes, averaging 11½ ounces each. Grown outdoors and ripened on the vine

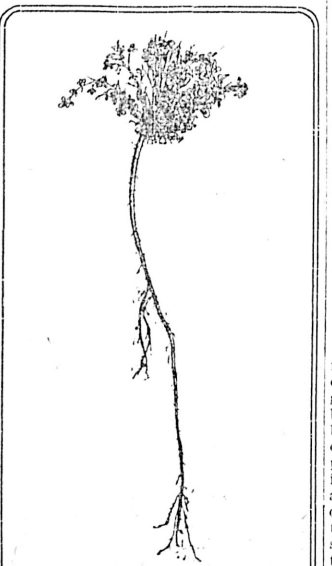
can as a rule be much more easily perpetuated in this country than either tulips or hyacinths. The various forms of poet's narcissus and the jonquils will stand unmolested and flower freely and vigorously for many years. I have had them growing in the sod for a long time and apparently increasing in vigor each year. I endeavor to plant them in position where they need not be disturbed. As a rule the most of the hardy, large-trumpet, double and medium-crowned varieties of narcissus, if planted in proper conditions, will do well for two or three years, but as soon as they show signs of weakness and decrepitude they must be lifted, dried and rested until the following fall.

In lifting narcissus it is very important to wait until the foliage has entirely died down and the bulbs have ripened, and the flower buds have formed for the following year. I have frequently been asked why daffodils have failed to flower after they have been lifted and replanted, when they appeared to be strong bulbs. The trouble has been the lifting of them before they have entirely gone to rest. When for various reasons I have to lift different kinds of daffodils out of beds, they are given exactly the same treatment as the tulips receive. The poet's narcissus, jonquil and Van Sion daffodils can be increased readily by offsets, and large quantities of them can soon be obtained.—J. Dunbar.

TO KILL PLANT LICE

Occasionally plants in the house will become infested with green lice. These may be of different species, but there are a number of treatments that may be given with reasonable expectations that in each case satisfactory results will follow. Some of the ways of treating such pests are given by C. P. Gillette, of the Colorado Experiment Station, as follows:

1. Dissolve one pound of whale oil soap (or any good fish oil soap) in eight gallons of water. Spray the lice thoroughly or dip the parts containing the lice into the liquid.



An Alfalfa Plant of One Season's Growth. Root, Three Feet Six and a Half Inches.

were found penetrating crevices in the roof of a tunnel one hundred and twenty-nine feet below the surface of an alfalfa field. At first thought one would feel sure Mr. Irish must have been deceived, but his statement is endorsed by high authority. Prof. W. P. Headen, of Colorado, found roots nine feet long from alfalfa only nine months old, and another man reports roots seventeen inches long at about

ing elements from the upper soil. Scattered along the roots may be seen as a usual thing, small nodules or tubercles the size of a pinhead up to that of a pea. Here dwell the bacteria which collect nitrogen from the air in the soil, and after using, pass it along to the plant, to be built up in tissue. Where nodules are not present, the field requires artificial inoculation with them, to secure best growth; where nodules are present in large numbers, it is sure evidence that inoculation has already been accomplished in some natural or artificial way.

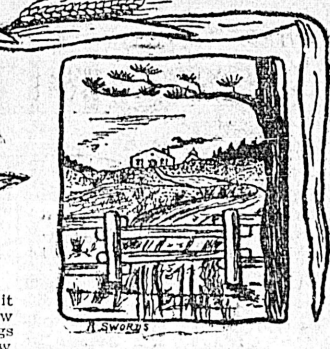
By its roots, therefore, alfalfa, like clover, is a means of greatly increasing the nitrogen content of the farm, while the mechanical effect of its root growth and decay constitutes another of the great virtues of the plant. On well-drained land, with plenty of lime and potash, and a reasonable amount of phosphoric acid, it is the most efficient, deep-reaching subsoiler and soil renovator known to agriculture, clover not excepted. It will do best on clay hillsides, other conditions being equal, for here it is less likely to be winter-killed or crowded out by grass.—Farmer's Advocate.

MUSHROOMS IN BUILDINGS

The best time for an amateur to start mushroom culture is in October, because it takes him about a month to get the manure ready and make the bed. After that it is a week before the bed is ready to spawn, and then five or six weeks till the mushrooms appear. This brings you to Thanksgiving, from which time you should be able to pick mushrooms until the end of February—but not continuously from the same bed. Therefore it is best to spawn another bed in November. After that it is usually impractical for the amateur to start mushroom culture because he has no place to compost the manure. Nor is it practical to raise mushrooms in hot weather.

Mushrooms can be grown by anyone who has a cellar, a barn or any building where a temperature of 45 degrees to 70 degrees can be maintained. Success depends upon close attention to details, rather than special skill or knowledge.

The bed can be made in a good cellar, or a warm spot in the barn, but, of course, a greenhouse offers a better opportunity for cultivating this crop in winter, because it gives you better con-



date of tagging, they go by their number until sold and are then registered and their name entered opposite their number.—Lyman Blair, in N. E. Homestead.

WASTE OF MANURE

According to Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, the waste of barn manure in the United States amounts to three-quarters of a billion dollars a year. Careful estimates by the United States department of agriculture show that the 180,000-

used in the Republic each year is equal to only one-tenth of the annual waste in farmyard manure. And yet, with all this stupendous economic loss constantly facing them, there are farmers—never the best ones, either—who will say they are farming as well as it is possible to do, and that the study of soil chemistry is a fruitless search for knowledge. It is hard to convince a man who does not wish to learn.

In Canada, as I said to our credit, there is less waste in the handling of farmyard manure than across the line. We suspect, however, that if the truths were known, the loss in this country is not far short of one-third the national waste.

VALUE OF SALT FOR STOCK

Professor Aitken gives the following reasons why salt should be regularly supplied to farm stock.

1. Because in the blood of animals there is six or seven times more sodium than potassium, and that the composition of the blood is constant.
2. To keep animals in good health a definite amount of common salt must be assimilated.
3. The excess of potassium salts in vegetable foods causes by chemical exchange an abnormal loss of common salt. This is proved by the fact that

On the grass the growth of the colt's foot is much greater than the yearling's. If neglected the toes grow to a great size.

great length, and break off in pieces leaving jagged, broken surfaces. Sometimes the cracks spread far up the hoof, leaving the frog dirt to get in, and causing trouble for the frog in the only danger. With so much growth at the toe the coat often walks too much on the heel, with the joints in the strain, an unnatural position, thus laying the foundation of weak joints, from which he never fully recovers. The paring knife and the rasp may be used to shorten the toe, to cut out cracks, and leave a round, well shaped hoof. The frog, as a rule, will not need much at-

When draught mares are required for slow work about the farm, the foals poke about and are not injured by traveling, but the foal is always in the way, and the mother is fussing all day. Perhaps the best plan is to shut the youngster in a safe enclosure and feed the mother in that place every quarter of an hour.

Colts of heavy draught breeds are put into heavy work oftentimes too soon, merely because they are large and have the appearance of strength. The heavy bone is soft, and the muscles are not closely knit. The three-year-old colts are good only when worked continuously. Light work demanding no strain is all that can be done by the heavy, loose-jointed horse until he is five years old.

"The Walked-Up Door" A Short Story

(This story by Balzac is curious in more ways than one. It bears a strong resemblance to its main incident to Poe's "Amontillado.")

On the banks of the Loire, a short distance from Vendome, there stands an old house, brown, gabled, and solitary. There is no other house near it; there is not even one of those taverns that are usually to be found on the outskirts of small towns. Extending down before it to the river is a garden, where the once orderly box trees that marked the alleys now interangle at will. The house itself is partially concealed from sight by a number of willows. The sloping shore is covered by a luxuriant growth of weeds. The fruit-trees, neglected for years, no longer produce, while the fallen leaves and broken twigs form a dense copse between them. The paths, which once were sanded, have entirely disappeared. It looks as though it had once been the habitation of a gentleman who had a fondness for cultivating fruits and flowers. An arbor, or rather the remnants of an arbor, in which a table stands, is still to be seen.

The roof of the house is utterly decayed. The shutters are never opened, and the balconies are covered with swallows' nests, the doors are closed. Weeds have lined the steps with green. The iron-work is brown with rust. Sun, moon, summer, winter, rain, and snow have rotted the wood, warped the boards, and destroyed the paint. The mournful silence that reigns there is disturbed, if at all, only by the coming and going of birds and reptiles. Over it all the word "Mystery" has been written with an invisible hand.

On approaching it from the road, a curve-topped wooden gate is to be seen. In which the children of the town have made a number of holes. This gate, I afterwards learned, had been locked for ten years. Through the holes a view can be obtained of the court-yard. There the disorder is the same. The stones are framed in bouquets of weeds. The walls are furrowed by crevices and festooned with climbing plants, the steps that lead to the front door of the house are out of place; the bell-rope is worn away; the water-spouts are broken. Instinctively one wonders what can have happened there. But the walls give no answer, and the reptiles crawl on without reply. All I knew was that the house had once been occupied by the Comte and Comtesse de Merret.

This empty and deserted house was an enigma to me. I found the first clue to its solution from the narrative of the landlady of a tavern in the town.

"I must tell you," said she, "in the

first place, that two months before I came here the Comte de Merret went to Paris, where he died, after giving himself up to excesses of every kind. The day he went away his wife took all the furniture out of the house and left the place. Some say she burned the furniture, the tapestry, and all the other objects, in the open field at Merret. For the preceding three months the count and countess had been acting in a very queer manner. They received no one. The countess lived on the ground floor, and the count on the one above. After the count went away, the countess was never seen, except at church. Later on, at her chateau, she refused to see her relatives and friends that came to visit her. She gave all her property to the hospital here in Vendome. But the property she disposed of in a wise; the house and grounds were to remain for fifty years, dating from the day of death, in the condition in which they might be at the time of her decease. She forbade any one to enter them, under any pretext whatever, and left a sum of money for the pay of keepers, should they be necessary. The expiration of this term, provided the wishes of the testatrix had been observed, the house is to belong to the heirs of her lawyer.

"As for M. de Merret, why, he was an elegant gentleman. He paid cash for everything. You see, he was excitable. The ladies all liked him. You see, he must have had something about him to marry Mme. de Merret, who, not that I want to disparage any one else, was by far the prettiest and richest girl in Vendome. She had something like 20,000 francs a year. The whole town was at the wedding. 'The bride looked lovely, a real jewel of a woman. Mme. de Merret was a nice little thing who had to put up with a great deal from her husband and his temper. She was proud, too; but was all his own.'

"When the emperor sent the Spanish prisoners here, I lodged at the government's expense a young Spaniard who had come to Vendome on parole. In spite of his parole he went every day to show himself to the prison. He was a grandee—think of it! He had a name which ended in os and in da, something like Bagos de Feredia. I wrote it on the book—you can see it if you want to. He was a handsome young fellow for a Spaniard, for all Spaniards, I hear, are ugly. He wasn't more than five feet two, but he was well made. He had small hands, and you should have seen the way he took care of them. He had as many brushes for them as a lady for her toilet. He had black hair and brown eyes. His complexion was rather dark, but it pleased me all the same. He wore the finest linen I have ever seen, although he had led princes, and, among others, General

Bertrand, the Duke and Duchess d'Abrantes, M. Decazes, and the King of Spain. He didn't eat much, but then he had such polite manners that no one could take offence. Oh, I liked him very much, although, to be sure, he didn't say four words a day, and it was impossible to have the least conversation with him. If any one spoke to him he didn't answer. It was a trick—a way they all have, I hear. He read his breviary like a priest, and he went regularly to mass and all the services. Afterward we remembered that he always stood a step or two from Mme. de Merret's seat, but as he chose that place the first time he went to church, no one could say that it was intentional. Besides, poor young fellow, he never lifted his nose out of the prayer-book. In the evening he used to walk on the mountain among the ruins of the chateau; it reminded him of his country. In Spain, they say, it's all mountains. From the very first he came in late at night. It used to worry me when it got to be midnight and he had not returned, but after a while we got accustomed to his ways. He would take the key and let himself in when he chose. This went on for some time. One evening a hostler told us that while he had been bathing his horses he thought he saw the grandee swimming like a fish, far out in the river. When I saw him again I told him to be careful about the weeds, but he didn't seem to like it. He was vexed because he had been seen, I suppose. Finally, one day, or rather one morning, his room was empty and his bed had not been slept in. After looking all around I discovered a note in the drawer of his table, and that it was fifty Spanish gold pieces, which were worth about five thousand francs, and also a sealed box with diamonds in it that were worth ten thousand more. The note said that, in case he did not return, the gold and diamonds were to be ours, provided we had masses said in thanksgiving for his safety and escape. My husband, who was living then, started off to look for him, and this is the curious part of the whole affair—when he came back he brought with him the Spaniard's clothes. He had found them under a big stone on the bank of the river, almost opposite the count's chateau. After reading the letter he burned the clothes and we said he had escaped. My husband thought he was drowned, but I didn't. I thought he was in some way mixed up in Mme. de Merret's affair. The more so as Rosalie, her maid, told me that the crucifix which her mistress was so fond of, she had buried with her was of ebony and silver, and when the Count Feredia first came here, he had one of ebony and silver, too, but I never saw it with him but once. Now tell me, sir, ought

I to have any remorse about the ten thousand francs, and aren't they honestly mine?"

"Certainly they are. But where can I find Rosalie?"

She told me, and after I had found the ex-waiting maid, and crossed her palm with silver, she narrated the following strange story:

The room which Mme. de Merret occupied in the chateau was situated on the ground floor. The wardrobe stood in a little closet about four feet deep, which had been built into the wall. Three months previous to the particular evening of which I am to tell you, Mme. de Merret had been so ill that her husband had removed to the floor above. Through some one of those fortuitous circumstances that can never be foreseen, M. de Merret, on this particular evening, returned from his club fully two hours later than he was accustomed to do. His wife thought him at home, in bed and asleep. He had gotten excited over a game of billiards, and he had lost forty francs—an enormous sum in Vendome, where every one is niggardly. For some time past M. de Merret had contented himself with asking Rosalie if his wife were asleep, whereupon—her answer being always in the affirmative—he had gone to his own room, with that easy indifference that is born of habit and confidence. But on this evening he decided to see Mme. de Merret and tell her of his misadventure. It may be that he hoped she would console him. At dinner he had noticed that she was particularly well dressed. On his way home from the club he told himself that his wife was better, that convalescence had improved her looks—a circumstance which, after the fashion of husbands, he had been a little late in perceiving. Instead, therefore, of calling Rosalie, who happened to be in the kitchen watching the cook and coachman play cards, M. de Merret went directly to his wife's room. His step, which was easy to recognize, echoed through the arches of the corridor. Just as he was on the point of entering the room, he thought he heard some one shut the closet door, but on going in he found his wife standing alone before the fire. At first he fancied, innocently enough, that Rosalie was in the closet, but suddenly, with abrupt suspicion, he looked at his wife's face. The expression which it wore was vaguely suggestive of excitement and anxiety.

"You are late," she said. Her voice, ordinarily clear and musical, seemed to him somewhat troubled. He made no answer, for at that moment Rosalie entered. His wonderment deepened. With his arms crossed before him he paced mechanically up and down the room, going from one window to the other.

"Have you heard any bad news?"

"Are you ill?" his wife asked timidly while Rosalie was helping her to undress. Still he made no answer.

"You may go," Mme. de Merret said to her maid. "I will do my hair myself." Her husband's face showed clearly that something had gone wrong, and she wished to be alone with him.

When Rosalie had gone, or was supposed to have gone—for as a matter of fact she lingered in the corridor—M. de Merret stepped forward to where his wife stood, looked straight at her, and said, coldly: "Madame, there is some one in that closet."

She returned his gaze calmly, and said, with an air of candor: "No; there is no one."

To M. de Merret this reply was an added torture. He did not believe it, and yet his wife had never seemed purer and more innocent than she did at that moment. Nevertheless, he made a movement as though to open the closet. Mme. de Merret caught his hand, looked sadly at him, and said, in a voice that was singularly touching:

"If you find no one, remember that all will be at an end between us."

The supreme dignity of her attitude inspired her husband with a renewed respect for her, and brought to him at the same time one of those ideas which need only a vaster theatre to become immortal.

"No," he said; "I will not open it. In either case, we would be separated forever. Listen: I know the purity of your heart. I know that you lead the life of a saint, and I am positive that you would not commit a sin at the expense of your soul." At these words Mme. de Merret's face grew haggard. "Look—here is your crucifix," he added; "now swear to me, before God, that there is no one there. I will believe you and I will not open that door."

Mme. de Merret took the crucifix, and said, "I swear it."

"Louder," said her husband, "and repeat after me: 'I swear, before God, that there is no one in that closet.'"

She repeated the words without embarrassment.

"That will do," said M. de Merret. Then, after a momentary silence, during which he cursorily examined the crucifix, which was of ebony incrustated with silver, he added: "That is a beautiful crucifix; I never saw it before."

"I bought it at Duvivier's, when the prisoners passed through Vendome last year. He bought it of a Spaniard."

"Did he? Indeed?" M. de Merret

replied. "I bought it of a Spaniard?"

"Rosalie," said Mme. de Merret, "come and do my hair."

Her husband walked calmly up and down, watching his wife, the mason, and the door, but he did so in an unsuspicious and natural manner. Gorenflot was obliged to make a

certain amount of noise; once when he was putting down a hod of bricks, while the count happened to be at the other end of the room, Mme. de Merret seized the opportunity to say to Rosalie: "A thousand francs a year for you, if you manage to tell Gorenflot to save recourse at the bottom," then, raising her voice, she said, with an air of indifference: "Go and help him."

During the entire time that Gorenflot took to walk up the door the count and countess sat in silence. On the husband's part the silence was intentional; on that of the wife's it was pride. When the wall was half done, the mason, seeing M. de Merret's back turned, took the opportunity to break one or two of the panes of glass that were in the door. This incident proved to Mme. de Merret that Rosalie was honest; in that of the wife's it was pride. When the wall was half done, the mason, seeing M. de Merret's back turned, took the opportunity to break one or two of the panes of glass that were in the door. This incident proved to Mme. de Merret that Rosalie was honest; in that of the wife's it was pride.

At 4 o'clock towards sunrise—for it was then September the wall construction was finished. The mason was put under Jean's care, and M. de Merret slept in his wife's room.

That morning, on arising, he said, carelessly: "By the way, I must go to the mayor's for the passport." He put his hat on, and went towards the door, turned back and took the crucifix.

His wife trembled with joy. "He is going to Duvivier's, too," she thought. As soon as her husband had gone, she called to Rosalie. "Quick," she cried, "a pickaxe! I saw how Gorenflot was working; we will use it to make an opening and fill it up again."

In a trice Rosalie had brought the tool to her mistress, who at once began to tear down the wall. She had already knocked out several bricks, when, turning in an effort to strike a harder blow, she saw M. de Merret behind her, and fell fainting to the ground.

"Put her in bed," said her husband, coldly. Foreseeing what would happen in his absence, he had laid a trap for his wife; he had simply written to the mayor, and she saw M. de Merret a jeweler arrived when the room was once more in order.

"Duvivier," he asked, "did you buy a crucifix of a Spaniard who passed through here?"

"No, sir."

"Very good. I am obliged to you," and M. de Merret gave his wife the look of a tiger. "Jean," he added, turning to the valet, "hereafter you will serve my food here. Madame de Merret is ill; I shall not leave her until she has recovered."

Twenty days he stayed in his wife's room. At first, when some noise or other caused him to leave the bed, and his wife attempted to plead for the dying stranger, without even permitting her to say a word, he would answer: "Madame you swore on the cross there was no one there. I must believe you."

Translated from the French of Honore de Balzac.

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A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

Among the very few stories in the old schoolbooks was one where steam was pictured in the form of a giant, vaporous name, if our memory serves us, who, rising from a boiling spring was caught and forced to work for his master—Man. What would the writer of that story of fifty years ago have said could he have heard that a ship, finished like a floating palace, had crossed the Atlantic ocean in less than four days and a half?

How little did the good people of Greencok who heard how the boy James Macfarlane was watching the dancing of his mother's teardrop think that the studies of the quiet lad would be the beginning of such mighty changes. Even Fulton, when a hundred years ago he succeeded in navigating the Clermont on Hudson river at the rate of a few miles an hour could hardly have dreamed that the Lusitania, like some great but beneficent sea-monster, could have safely carried across the ocean at so tremendous a rate of speed passengers enough to fill a small town.

By this feat the British ship has become, as far as speed and size are concerned, queen of the ocean. The same day that tidings of the Lusitania's triumph arrives news is brought that on the shores of Iceland the staunch little ship Fridtjoff, which accompanied Walter Wellman's expedition in his search for the North Pole, was lost with all hands except the engineer. The ship was homeward bound as she had been damaged by icebergs. This adds another chapter to the fatal records of Arctic exploration. Another disaster that has occurred this week is the loss of the ship Cypress on Lake Superior. This vessel was a new one and was carrying from ore from Superior, Wisconsin, to Buffalo, New York. Very soon on board except one perished.

All the week the despatches relating to the health of the great emperor of Austria have been watched for and anxiously read. The emperor has ruled over Austria more than fifty years and has been king of Hungary for forty. He has been a strong man and able to control the many races who inhabit his dominions. It is greatly feared that after his death these peoples will not submit to his heir, who has never shown himself to be fit to rule. It is not unlikely that Europe may again have a war of the Austrian Succession.

While anxiety as to the result on the peace of Europe of the death of the aged Austrian monarch is felt, almost all the nations of the world are thankful that the British Lion and the Russian Bear are preparing to lie down together on the frontier of Asia. For a long time Russia and England have been watching the advances which one or the other has been making towards Persia. Afghanistan and Tibet are very jealous eyes, and rumors were frequent that war could no longer be avoided. Now a treaty has been signed which, if observed, will remove all danger of war in that quarter of the world. If only the influence of Great Britain could persuade the rulers of Russia to grant freedom to the people of that country how much misery, sorrow and crime would be done away with.

Baron Shibusawa, of Japan, and Secretary Taft, of the United States, have been assuring the world that the governments of the two countries have nothing but the most friendly feelings towards one another. According to a report of Mr. Taft's speech in a Japanese paper he says that the United States intends to manage the affairs of the Philippine Islands until the people have learned to govern themselves and that the Japanese will have the use of the same kind of work to do in Korea. Wouldn't you like to know what the Koreans and Filipinos think about the action of their masters?

In Morocco the small French Army remains stationed on the northern border of the country. Mulai Hafiz, the brother of the Sultan, is trying to wrest his throne from him and several Mohammedan chiefs and prophets are urging the people to drive the hated Christians out of the land. Meanwhile the people of the country cannot till their land or carry on their business with safety. At the Hague the peace conference is about to bring its labors to a close. What the result of those labors on the peace of the world will be remains to be seen.

Victoria had another visitor last week. On Monday Sir Thomas Shagnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway came over from Vancouver. This railway company is about to build a line from Wellington to Alberni and to make improvements in the freight accommodation in this city. There is also a plan for clearing the land belonging to the company along the E. & N. R. so that more farming may be done on the Island. Nothing of importance can be accomplished without the direction of the president. From the Atlantic to the Pacific he knows what is going on at every station. The Empress which crosses the Pacific and the company's steamers that ply up and down our coast or carry freight and passengers across the Gulf or over the Sound are all under his direction. How can any one man carry so much in his mind at once? Like a great general he has good officers under him and each has his company of men large or small, to look after. But those of you who read history know that it took a Caesar, a Napoleon, a Marlborough, a Wellington or a Blenheim to lead an army in every quarter. Just in the same way these captains of industry must be strong men. When the lad of sixteen first obtained a position in the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway he perhaps had no idea of the knowledge and power needed to manage a great railroad. One can imagine how resolutely he went to work at the not very pleasing tasks that fall to the lot of the last boy who comes into an office. He must have determined to learn all he could and to do his work thoroughly. It was not long before it was seen that he was fit for something better than sweeping an office or running errands. As he grew older he was too busy to learn the foolish and wicked habits that destroy

the manhood of so many youths, and when Sir William Van Horne wanted some one to put in a responsible position he saw in Thomas Shagnessy the man he needed. Step by step he has advanced till now there is, perhaps, no man in the world who can do his work better than the Irish boy who thirty-eight years ago, with no equipment beyond a common school education set to work to learn railroading.

In the greater part of Canada people have been busy this week threshing their grain and storing it in the elevators or granaries where they are too far from harbors to ship it at once. The railroad companies are preparing tracks and trains to send it to the coast as fast as possible, while the mills are grinding the flour to be used at home. The wheat harvest has not been as plentiful as in former years and already the price of bread is raised. There is, however, no danger of want in Canada.

A strike of the coal miners at Springhill, Nova Scotia, has been settled. During the strike the men lost \$200,000 in wages and their employers the profits on \$5,000 tons of coal. It seems a great pity there could not be found some-way of settling labor disputes without such loss and suffering and ill-feeling as every strike causes.

The English papers, telling what the British newspaper men who visited Canada a short time ago, think of it, are coming by every mail, and it is pleasing to learn that these good judges believe that we have a very rich, as well as a very beautiful country, and that it only needs good, hard honest work to make Canada a great nation. There are not laborers enough here now to accomplish all that should be done and there is the more reason that those who are here should waste no time.

The boys' football league has got to work. The Centrals have won the first game. In these trials of strength and skill the boys must play fair. Nothing is so good for a fellow as good healthy sport. To learn when beaten and be ready to begin again with fresh courage and good temper is a lesson that will stand a man in good stead all his life long.

Where are the girls, and what are they doing to develop their muscles and fill their lungs with fresh air these glorious autumn days?

We might have been mourning the loss of bright boys and girls as well as older people, if Providence had not prevented a terrible boating accident near the outer wharf a few nights since. It is said that the people in the boat were not to blame on that occasion, but a gentleman whose observations are not to be disputed says that there is so much foolhardiness among those who undertake to manage boats in the harbor that it is a wonder there are not many more accidents than there are. It is a great thing to be brave in the face of peril, but it is wicked needlessly to run into danger.

STORIES OF ANIMALS

A Weasel's Air-Ship

There is a little weasel who has her home by a white, sunny garden wall, and the door to her well-concealed house is behind a pear-tree. A long passage leads downwards between the bricks to her softly padded room where her children sleep on a bed of grass blades. The gardener has a friendly feeling for the weasel, because he knows that she keeps away the mice with their ever hungry, destructive little teeth. She is for ever hunting these unbidden guests of the garden, following their scent where they have passed, dodging them among the flowers, cabbages and the young trees of the nursery garden, till she discovers the hole in the ground into which they have escaped. She can slip through the narrowest openings with the greatest ease, for where her head can pass, there her body can follow. Ever supple and agile she follows along the many turnings of the underground passages, and the little feet, with the strong claws, are quick to scratch a way where the road becomes too narrow. She never stops till she has caught and punished the little garden thieves, even swimming across water to reach her prey.

Watch her coming to the opening of her hole, peering about with her clever eyes to see if all is safe, and, seeing no danger, she slips out and lies down to warm herself in the sunshine. Her body is about seven inches long and the thickness of two fingers, her soft coat is brown on the back, with a snow-white throat and chest.

Suddenly, high up in the clouds, watch a hawk hovering! He is feared and hated far and near as a wicked robber, for many a chick he has stolen from the hen, many a pigeon he has strangled, and many a gosling has been torn to pieces by him. As soon as the hens see him they gather their chicks together and hide them under their wings. The sparrows slip into the thickest foliage, and the pigeons glide with dark, swift flight away from the field into shelter. But far above, the hawk sweeps in wide circles over field and garden to mark his booty with his keen eyes. All at once he sees the weasel. "A new morsel," thinks he, "and one I have not as yet tasted. It is but a slim little thing, but bigger than a mouse or a sparrow!" He takes unerring aim at the unconscious creature, closes his wings, and, like an arrow from the bow, falls upon his prey. Hardly has the weasel noticed his dark shadow when she is seized and caught up by the sharp claws. Up, higher and higher she is borne into the air, till poor little Mrs. Weasel wonders where it will end. Her highest flight heretofore has been to the top of the garden wall, where she has climbed at times to take a good look round, but as high as this she never hoped to mount. She wriggles and struggles, but the hawk, rejoicing in his catch, only holds her the tighter, meaning to carry her off to his nest. But he has reckoned without his host. The weasel suddenly wriggles up his leg, and digs her strong, sharp, teeth into his wing. He wavers and flutters, turns on his side and sinks, struggling, to the ground. In

terror, he opens his claws as he nears the earth, and the weasel tumbles out, whilst he flutters, bleeding, along the ground, to seek a leafy hiding place. But the weasel hurries off to her children in their safe, warm home, where they have long since been anxiously wondering what had become of their affectionate and tender little mother.—Richard Wagner.

The Busy Bee as a "Grafter"

As we force our way through the underbrush and go crunching over the dead leaves, I venture the remark that the owner of the apiary would not thank us if he knew we had caught some of his bees, even if we did think they were wild ones. There is always danger of bees demoralizing their comrades when they obtain honey as easily as those we caught did. In spite of the reputation they have of always improving the shining hours, bees are like men in the respect that they are prone to wander from the path of honest industry when the possibility presents itself of gaining wealth without rendering a due equivalent. To the credit of the bees, however, they usually become infected by the craze for "easy money" only when it is very difficult to obtain nectar from the flowers.

If we had winged where those we caught were, we should doubtless have seen them return with scores of others. It is not to be supposed that bees can directly communicate to one another anything save the simplest ideas such as joy, sorrow, anger, etc.—which ideas are associated with particular notes produced by the whirring of their wings—but in some mysterious way, possibly by their excited actions, those that got our honey let their comrades in the hive know that something good had been discovered.

If the matter ended there, it wouldn't be so bad; but the mischief is that, having had a taste of graft, bees, for all the world like humans, are likely to take to out-and-out robbery, which is to say that they are likely to go prowling around the apiary until they find a colony that has been weakened by the loss of its queen, its brood-comb, or by some other cause, and then proceed to overpower the feeble station and take possession of the hive and help themselves to all the stores. Let us hope that our innocent action led to no such fatal consequences.—From "Hunting the Wild Honey Bee," by David Abnon, in the Outing Magazine for October.

The Goose-Alarm

Most of you have heard how long ago the cackling of geese saved Rome, but perhaps you did not know that modern geese are as vigilant as those that lived in "the brave days of old."

There are burglar alarms to notify the householder when a burglar is seeking entrance, but an Illinois farmer has proved that there is something cheaper and just as good. If a goose is tied up by the hind leg in front of a house at night she will set up a vigorous cackle if anybody comes sneaking about. Her hearing is acute and her eyesight is sharp, and she is better on the watch than a dog.

The farmer made thirty different experiments with the goose alarm, and in not one single instance did the goose fail to announce that there was some one moving about who ought to be attended to. If you are afraid of burglars, buy a goose. If you can afford it, buy two of them, so that one may help the other cackle.

STRIKING A LIGHT

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It is so easy now to "strike a match" that we can hardly realize that so short a time ago it was a serious matter to get a light. When we turn back the pages of history, we are surprised to find what curious means were employed, and that often, when even these did not succeed, it became necessary to get on a more fortunate neighbor to "get your candle lighted." In the match we have invented some eighty years ago, the principal means was the tinder-box and flint and steel. The tinder-box contained a small quantity of very dry material, sometimes the fragments of a kind of mushroom which grows at the roots of old forest trees. Over this box, the person desiring a light held in one hand a piece of steel, and in the other a piece of flint. By striking these rapidly together, tiny sparks were knocked off the steel, and, falling into the tinder, set it smoldering; but not enough to cause a flame. The moment a faint glow was detected, the flint and steel were dropped, and a small stick, one end of which had been dipped in sulphur, was snatched up and thrust into the tinder. The heat was just sufficient to make it catch alight. But how tiresome it must have been if any one of the articles we have mentioned had been misplaced, or the tinder was damp, or a mischievous wind put out the match on its way to the candle. No wonder that thoughtful people were doing their best to discover a better means for striking a light, and perhaps it is also no wonder that they hit on many, many unsuitable methods before they found the right one. Among them was the phosphorus bottle. Inside this wonderful instrument a small piece of phosphorus was laid, and gently stirred with the end of a hot wire. This caused it to give out a cloud of vapour which clung to the inside walls of the bottle in the shape of "oxide of phosphorus." Then the bottle was corked. When a light was required the cork was taken out and the sulphur-ended stick already spoken of was pushed down the neck. As soon as it came in contact with the bottle's side it broke into flame through the chemical action of the phosphorus.

But one day, in October, 1829, a chemist in the town of Stockton-on-Tees was preparing a lighting mixture, to the manufacture of which he had given great attention, when he accidentally knocked a small piece of stick that had been dipped in it on to the floor. The friction created by its coming in contact with the hearthstone caused it to burst into a spluttering flame. Mr. John Walker (for that was the chemist's name) stared at it with astonishment and delight. It was the first lucifer match ever struck in England,

and though the inventor considered it too trivial a discovery to take out a patent for, he started an extensive manufacture of the new match, and sold so many boxes at a shilling a box (though each contained only eighty-five matches) that he retired from business with an ample fortune. His match has undergone changes and improvements, and the discovery in 1845 of red phosphorus was the greatest event of all. It led to the manufacture ten years later of the "Safety match." In this case there is no phosphorus in the match itself, but only in the paper on the side of the box. That is why it will not strike anywhere but on the box.

In the making of matches the pine-tree trunk is stripped of its bark and sawn into lengths of fourteen inches. Each length is then put into a lathe and turned round against a sharp tool, which cuts it into a long shaving the thickness of a match. Other tools at the same time divide this shaving into seven equally wide strips, the width being the exact length of a match. In turn these strips are cut into six feet lengths, and a large knife called a guillotine chops them up into "splints," or matches. Two or three thousand splints are fixed at one time into a flat frame and lowered into baths of paraffin: lifted out again and dipped into a shallow pan containing the liquid nitrate. Each splint thus carries on its end 0.000,000 "splints" in an hour, which is none too many when we remember that Great Britain alone will strike 200,000,000 matches in a single day.

NATURE STUDY

We hope all the boys and girls like Nature Study. There is nothing else in the world so well worth study as the wonderful works of God. In your books you read the words of wise men but the very smallest child knows that he uses his eyes. When the great book of the world is read out before me from the day when God saw every thing that he had made and beheld it was very good." The fields and the trees, the mighty ocean, and the singing brook, the star lit sky and the unclouded noonday, the mighty wind and the gentle breeze with all the living creatures are some of the pages of that great volume. The best and wisest men who have ever lived have known most of the beauty of Nature. You cannot study this book properly inside the walls of the schoolroom.

Inside the hard you may try. Only those who love the flowers, the insects and the birds and go to their own homes to see them, can get acquainted with them. Pulling them to pieces and talking about their uses may be all very well in its way, but it is not what Shakespeare or Burns or Wordsworth or Shelly or those other great men who have written so beautifully of the wonderful out-of-door life. The little ones in Miss Anderson's room searched the fields and woods for the earliest blossoms were real little nature students, and when their teacher wrote down a record of the day on which each was gathered, she did something that was worth while. The only regret we have is that the names of the children who gathered each flower was not preserved as the prize of its own name and date. As the girls will not make us pretty as Miss Anderson did but all the children in town who wish can read it and, we hope many of them will try who can find the first flower that blooms next year and who can make the largest collection.

Wild flowers collected by division II, Hillsdale School:

Flower	Month.	Date.
Dandelion	January	22
Pussy Willow	January	23
Daisy	February	20
Pink	February	20
Pink	March	27
Bluebell	March	27
Pink Flower	March	27
Oregon Grape	March	28
Blackberry	April	2
White Rock	April	2
Forget-Me-Not	April	2
Cherry Blossom	April	2
Sunflower	April	3
Dog's Tooth Violet	April	4
Yellow Violet	April	4
Trillium	April	5
Chickweed	April	5
Chickweed	April	8
Hyacinth	April	15
Blue Violet	April	15
Blue Horn	April	15
Blackberry	April	15
Strawberry	April	12
Cherry	April	16
Pink Head	April	18
Raspberries	April	22
Lady Slipper	April	22
Raspberries	April	22
Tulip	April	22
Glossy Cherry	April	23
Forget-Me-Not	April	23
Sweet Pea	April	24
Blue Bottle	April	24
Sour Grass	April	25
Clover	April	25
Marguerite	April	26
Cotton Blossom	April	26
Sun Flower	May	1
Arbutus	May	1
Man Slipper	May	7
Chickweed	May	7
Yellow Clover	May	7
Forget-Me-Not	May	8
Everlasting	May	8
Mustard	May	7
Rose	May	9
Scented Leaf	May	9
Honeysuckle	May	25
Man Slipper	May	27
Purple Aster	May	27
May	May	28
Lupine	May	28
Marguerite	May	28
Spiraea	June	6
Snow Blossom	June	7
Salmon Berry	June	10
White	June	10
Orange Blossom	June	20
Elfin Flower	June	20
Onion	June	20
Tiger Lily	June	20
Prince of Wales Feather	June	21

ABOUT PEOPLE

When President Roosevelt was a student in college, he was an earnest "Christian young man." He was an active participant in the strenuous life upon the field of college sports. He was fond of the games and loved to hunt and fish. He had a class of boys in the Sunday school, to whom he was a great teacher and a great friend. His life was made up of many such sense conflict with his obligations

to the class, he cut them out and stood loyal to his class of boys. Some of the college men could not understand how a young fellow with any grit in him could be tied down to a Sunday school class, so they dubbed him Sissy. We do not know who those associates were but we feel sure that the honored president of the United States has no reason to blush today by reason of the fact that he put honor upon the Lord's day, and the Lord's Book. Nobody can rightly call him Sissy now. He was a more manly man, back there in the college days, and his faithfulness to the duty then confronting him helped to make him the man he is today.—Sunday School Advance.

The Earl of Dunmore, who recently died in England, gave names to two places of Canada during her troubles many years ago.

Dunmore Junction, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is named after him, and Moose Jaw owes her name to him through a very peculiar circumstance.

At the spot he mended the wheel of his Red River cart with the jaw-bone of a moose he had shot, and the red Indian scouts called it the place where "the on-eyed white chief mended his cart with the jaw-bone of a moose." This was shortened into "Moose Jaw."

Lord Dunmore had lost the sight of one of his eyes in a sporting accident, hence the name bestowed upon him by the Indians.

But his father, when he realized the condition of the prince's health, went to the other extreme and exposed his son to the severest sort of training. He was placed under a military tutor, Colonel Osio.

Prince Victor slept in a cold room, took a cold plunge bath as soon as he arose, ate breakfast at 7, and began his lessons at 7.30. He was compelled to give particular attention to those studies he especially disliked.

When lessons were through he was supposed to take a ride, no matter what the condition of the weather might be.

This kind of training, severe though it was, at last made a strong, resolute man of the delicate lad.

A BOY HERO

Years ago, when a boy at school, I was in the habit of spending my holidays with my cousin whose father was the under manager of a large mine on the South Durham coalfield.

All along the Wear Valley the air is thick with the ascending smoke from collieries, blast furnaces, and coke ovens. Not a very desirable place, you would say, to spend a holiday at, but fascinating enough to me.

The conditions of life among the boys living in this district at that time were very undesirable.

The law for compulsory attendance at school had not been framed, and it was no uncommon thing for a boy, as soon as he attained the age of nine, to be sent down mines over a thousand feet deep, where he remained sixteen hours per day.

To realize the awful condition of life endured by these youngsters will be made plainer when I assert that these "trappers"—so called from their occupation—during the winter months saw daylight once per week—viz., on Sundays.

That was "boy life" to many in the year 1868, who had the misfortune to reside on the coal belt of Durham and Northumberland.

The hour of descent into the coal mine was five in the morning, oftentimes earlier; and a boy was lucky if he found himself eating his combined dinner and supper at eight o'clock in the evening.

The utter loneliness of the trapper's life is something awful to contemplate. For from twelve to sixteen hours a day he was obliged to sit in darkness deep down in the bowels of the earth, without a soul to speak to, in a darkness that could be felt—and I speak from personal knowledge of a coal mine.

His work—not very arduous, it is true—consisted of opening and shutting a "trap" door on the little railroad leading to and from the various workings of the mine.

He faced death every day and nearly every minute of his life down below, but this bred in him a contempt of danger, a fearlessness not surpassed by that possessed by any other type of human kind.

The subject of my sketch was named Green, and at the time of the incident about to be recorded, was about sixteen years of age. Education, as we understand it, he possessed little or nothing of. He might have been able to write his name, but this I very much doubt.

During his brief school-life he was a most undesirable scholar, putting in on an average perhaps one attendance per week. The remaining nine times when he ought to have been at school were spent in fishing for trout and gudgeon in the Gaunless, a fellside beck that joins the river Wear, or, when he felt so inclined, taking a longer trip to Ostery in order to watch blasting operations at the big stone quarries there.

In due course of time Green became a "trapper" at the Saint Hilda mine, being eventually promoted to the post of "putter" when he reached the age of fourteen.

A "putter" is a boy in charge of a pony, whose duty it is to convey empty "tubs" from the shaft bottom to the "face" or workings and bring back full ones. Many of the ponies employed in this work do not stand higher than an ordinary dining-table. And for exuberance of animal spirits command me to a "putter's" pony. The little beasts, bred on the fellsides and fed on the best of corn, get at times all

most uncontrollable, and kick and bite with extraordinary energy.

Green's pony was named Punch, a little stallion that had maimed half a dozen boys. The animal took instinctively to Green, and if ever a bond of friendship existed between man and beast, it was between Green and Punch. I have on one or two occasions descended the mine with Green in the early morning, and I can never forget the demonstrations of pleasure exhibited by Punch when Green approached the stables and called out the familiar name.

Punch would almost go wild with delight, whinnying in a manner that used to set the other ponies in the stable pawing the floor with their hoofs.

Green's behavior to Punch ingrained in me a high respect for the lad. Despite his rough "bringing-up," as we northerners say, the "putter" lad was most kind and humane in his treatment of the beautiful little stallion, and this, I think, counts for much with him who created man and beast.

I don't think Green possessed the quality known as "fear." In fact, I am firmly convinced that he was fearless. I have seen him many times walk across a piece of oak bunting, six inches wide, overhanging an awful abyss of dark space, one thousand feet deep, laughing and joking all the while. The slightest slip would have precipitated him down the shaft, where he would have been dashed to pieces.

At the time of which I write coal mines were ventilated by means of huge furnaces at the bottom of the shaft. The downcast or main shaft conveyed the pure air into the workings, while the "smoky shaft" was the outlet for the vitiated air.

It was no uncommon thing for Green, on an evening when work was suspended at the colliery, to go down the smoky shaft, sliding down the steel wire rope attached to the cage which stood on the buntings over the shaft sump.

On another occasion, when the engineer was absent from duty, the mine having been laid off, Green distinguished himself by climbing up the pulley legs and completing a circuit of the gigantic wheel, eighteen feet in diameter. A single slip, through dizziness or any other cause, and he would have experienced a sudden drop of well, to be exact, one hundred and seventy-six fathoms, or one thousand and fifty-six feet!

Green's home was of the roughest kind. His mother had been dead half a dozen years, while his father was a confirmed drunkard, who half starved the lad, but could not break his gallant little spirit.

It was a beautiful evening in September when my relative, Green, and I stood on the pithead watching the night shift miners descending to their toil. Green had just ascended, and as I had grown friendly with the lad, we had a little chat. He cut a somewhat ludicrous figure with his rough flannel clothing and black face.

The cages ascended and descended, carrying the precious freights of human life. The steel ropes fastened to the tops of the cages shimmered like silver snakes in the evening sunshine, disappearing from view in the awful blackness of the yawning mine.

I may say that Green lived in a village about a mile away from the Hilda mine, and, scarcely knowing why I did so, I volunteered to accompany him to the outskirts of the village.

I could see that he was pleased with my offer, and together we left the pithead, my cousin in the meantime returning home.

As we went along I told Green about my school life, the books that I loved, and the beautiful fellside country where I lived. My pit-boy friend was a keen naturalist and plied me with all kinds of questions respecting butterflies, moths, birds, and animals, and I was glad to be able to give him some little information of which he was ignorant.

"I should like to live on the fells," said Green earnestly. "I'm tired of the smoke and the darkness." Pointing to the sun, which was just setting over Stanhope heights, he continued: "I like the sun, but I see little of him. Maybe an hour or two a day in summer, and hardly at all during the winter. Ours is a hard life," and Green sighed.

"IN A MINUTE"

Ethel was out on the long plank wharf when the dinner bell rang. She was feeding the cunning little baby ducks with cracker crumbs.

"I'll go in a minute," she said to herself, as she broke another cracker into tiny pieces.

But the baby ducks were hungry; and it was such fun to feed them that Ethel forgot all about her dinner and the big, brass dinner bell, just as she had done ever so many times before. She had only one cracker left when Bruno came running down the wharf to see her. The old mother duck spied him as he came bounding over the planks.

"Quack!" she called loudly. And what do you think? Every one of those baby ducklings scrambled and scurried, and into the water they went with a splash.

"Quack," said the mother duck again; and all the little duckies swam hurriedly after her, and disappeared among the rushes that grew by the edge of the pond.

"Why," exclaimed Ethel, in astonishment, "they didn't wait to gobble another piece; they minded their mother the very first minute she called them!"

"Very still she stood for a second, thinking; and then she gave her basket to Bruno and ran quickly up the wharf, across the street, and into the house.

"Late as usual," said Brother Hal, as Ethel came in; "it's twenty minutes instead of one that you have waited this noon."

"But it's the last time I'll be late!" said Ethel, decidedly; "cause—cause—it is!"

And Ethel kept her word. She had learned her lesson well, and nobly, but the big white mother duck knew who taught it to her. And I'm sure that she will always keep her secret. Because why? Because she can't tell it; that's all.—Exchange.

COMPANY MANNERS

"Mother has five daughters, and three of 'em have good homes, where you'd think she might content herself. But now she's paralyzed, and she boards, and is taken care of by a stranger."

PERILOUS WORK IN THE ARCTIC

H. A. Harrison Tells of His Trip to Barren Lands of North

A telegram has been received at the Edinburgh Oceanographical laboratory, which has occasioned some anxiety as to the fate of Dr. W. S. Bruce and the party who left for Spitzbergen in May last, says the London Times of September 18. The telegram, which is dated Tromsø, September 16, is in the following terms: "Small steamer just arrived from Spitzbergen had been in search of Bruce, but in vain. Neither had he been found by a sealer sent in search of him. Situation critical. Theodor Lerner, who is still at Spitzbergen, intended to have the American Coal company's ship Munroe persuaded to go looking for Bruce and three companions.—The Austrian Consul, And Agard."

The expedition left Edinburgh on May 28, and reached Prince Charles Fjord on June 11. The party consisted of Dr. Bruce, Mr. J. V. Burn-Murdoch, Mr. Stewart Ross, Mr. A. Murdoch, Mr. Gilbert Kerr and the object of the expedition was to complete the work of survey begun by Dr. Bruce and the Prince of Monaco. On the 9th of this month the members of a Norwegian polar expedition under Captain Isachsen, arrived at Tromsø from the north accompanied by Mr. J. V. Burn-Murdoch, attached to Dr. Bruce's expedition. Dr. Bruce was to have returned with Captain Isachsen, but he proceeded north instead of coming south, and the ship searched five days for him, but in vain.

Consul Aagaard was yesterday communicated with and requested to organize another search, and information has been sent to the Prince of Monaco, under whose direction Dr. Bruce's expedition was initiated. According to the original plans the expedition was to have been relieved and brought back to Europe by the Prince of Monaco on board his yacht, the Princess Alice.

Yesterday afternoon the Royal Geographical society had received no news of the reported accident to the expedition.

Mr. Harrison's Expedition

We were able the other day to announce the safety of the expedition under Mr. Einar Mikkelsen, which started in 1906 for the exploration of the unknown ocean to the north of America and to the west of Prince Patrick Land. In 1905, several months before Mr. Mikkelsen left, another expedition started for the same region with the same object in view. The leader of this expedition is Mr. A. H. Harrison, who had already had considerable experience in traveling in the barren lands of Northern Canada and in the Northwest Territories. His expedition was organized entirely at his own expense, and he was thoroughly equipped for carrying out the work which he had in view. He is a trained observer, and in other ways is qualified for carrying out scientific observations. Instead, however, of taking the route from Bering straits and along the northern coast of America, Mr. Harrison contented himself with reaching his base of operation by descending the Mackenzie river.

Leaving Athabasca Landing on July 22, 1905, in a boat specially built to transport his supplies, he reached the Arctic River, a western tributary of the lower Mackenzie, on October 4, but was then stopped by ice. On the way he took many observations for latitude and variation. During the winter he made a short route survey, with perambulator, prismatic compass and sextant, of the winter trail from the Red river to the Peel, down the latter from Fort McPherson to his mouth, and up the Mackenzie to the Red river. Observations for latitude and variation were also made at various points. During the winter, which was a very early one, with exceptionally deep snow, temperatures of 98 degrees below zero Fahrenheit occurred. In order to avoid the risk of losing a year Mr. Harrison left his goods behind, and went on to Herschel Island, at the mouth of the Mackenzie, in February, 1906, finding Lieutenant Hansen and the members of the Gjøa expedition, except the leader, who had gone to Eagle City. He met with every kindness from them, and from the captains of the whalers which had been caught by the early winter. As to his further movements, he found it impossible to travel north upon the ice, which round Herschel Island is only ice, constantly shifting with the wind. Nor was it possible to get natives to go north, in which direction, however, he is confident that land exists. From the whaler captains he gathered much information as to the movements of the ice, which seems to follow no definite law. Various ships have been carried away by the drift and not seen again, while of a number of boats put down by the captains for some years past none has ever been heard of, and Mr. Harrison concluded that they have drifted on to land in the unknown area. The drift seems entirely governed by the winds.

A communication has just been received from Mr. Harrison, dated June 17, 1907, from Fort McPherson. Peel river, to the west of the Mackenzie. He states that he had had an excellent time and done much work during the winter, not, however, in the quarter in which he should have liked to be, but in the best direction possible in the circumstances. He engaged natives, and took his whaleboat with two others into the Eskimo lakes lying near the coast of the east of the Mackenzie. On September 20, 1906, he started down the east branch of the Mackenzie to about 68 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, where he reached a river which took him about 20 miles east, into a large lake some 15 miles long. Here he left his whaleboat, and made a portage of 25 miles over a height of land into Eskimo lake. At the north end of this lake, which runs 25 miles north and south, is a small lake, where they were fortunate in finding a plentiful supply of fish. As there was no game whatever in the country, he decided to winter on this lake, where the fish supply was plentiful. The fish lasted well into January, but as soon as the sun reappeared they could not catch a fish, either in nets or on hooks. During the winter he obtained four seal-earrings at his camp and many observations,

carrying out triangulations at three stations about 25 miles apart. He went down to the coast in January of this year, and spent some time there mostly storm-bound, reaching the Arctic ocean at latitude 69 degrees 48 minutes north and longitude 133 west. Mr. Harrison traveled along the coast in both directions through the ice, reaching his winter camp by another route, reaching it at the end of February. He carefully surveyed the route he took, measuring the heights of the land passed over, and noting also the timber line. During this trip the expedition experienced its coldest weather, making the traveling easy for the dogs. The thermometer registered 12 degrees below zero on February 18, but on the whole it was a mild winter compared with 1906.

On March 26 he started again with all his dogs and men and three sledges. He intended to go by the lakes to Liverpool bay and so connect his observations with those taken in July at Baillie Islands. Unfortunately he could not get any game or fish, and so had to turn to the coast in longitude 130 degrees 59 minutes and 62 degrees below zero on February 18, latitude 69 degrees 43 minutes. He failed to find any inlet trace as marked on the maps, and heard from all the natives who hunt the country that no such inlet exists. Mr. Harrison then went along the coast to Richard's Island on April 12, and the east branch of the Mackenzie river on May 10. During the whole time there was plenty of open water 25 miles from land and a very deep water sky out to sea. Mr. Harrison made several trips out on the ice, and found nothing but smooth flow everywhere. He then went up the east branch of the Mackenzie, traveling for nine days without taking the sledges ashore once, to where he left his boats and got afloat on June 1, arriving at Fort McPherson on June 15. Mr. Harrison has taken a great number of observations for latitude and longitude and for the variation of the compass. He has made a map of the west branch of the Mackenzie river and also one of the west branch of the Peel river. For preparation to the ocean. He has collected all the information he can about the coast line, and has traveled over and made a map of it, based on several observations. He has also made a map of the country, extending from the east branch of the Mackenzie to 130 degrees 59 minutes 22 seconds W. longitude and up to 68 degrees 40 minutes latitude from the coast. Mr. Harrison has been greatly hampered in his movements by the scarcity of food supplies. He intended to stay at Fort McPherson until the mail arrived on July 14. His intention was then to go to Herschel Island with all speed, hoping this season to reach Banks land to the south of Prince Patrick land, and next spring to make a trip out upon the ice. Mr. Harrison is very pleased with the Eskimo hunters he had with him during the winter, and suffered no hardships except that arising from shortness of food. It will thus be seen that, although Mr. Harrison has not yet been able to accomplish the main object for which he organized his expedition, he has done a great amount of excellent work which will add materially to our knowledge of the coast region in the neighborhood of the Mackenzie river.

Since the date of Mr. Harrison's last letter we know by cable that he has come south to Athabasca landing, on the Athabasca river. It is to be hoped that this does not indicate that he has abandoned his expedition.

GERMAN EMPIRE BUILDER IS DEAD

Bismarck's Ablest Ally Outside of Prussia—Checked Two Emperors

The Grand Duke Frederick of Baden who died recently, was for fifty years intimately connected with the efforts to unite the German states of the Empire. He was born at Karlsruhe, Sept. 9, 1826, and on his accession to the throne in 1858, became Prince Bismarck's most able and energetic coadjutor in the struggle for the formation of the confederation. The Grand Duke, therefore, was regarded with veneration by this generation of Germans, and with him disappeared the last of the few surviving statesmen of the Bismarckian period. His diplomacy resulted in bringing several of the minor German sovereigns to his view that a union of the German states must increase strength for all. When, at length, they all agreed on this subject it became his duty, at the dinner at Versailles, when King William of Prussia delivered a speech in which he made public recognition of Emperor William's headship of the German people.

A difficulty arose before the banquet as Emperor William insisted that the Grand Duke should refer to him as Emperor of Germany, contrary to the terms of the agreement which, on Bismarck's proposition, in order to meet the objections of the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria, explicitly named him "German Emperor." The Grand Duke was perplexed and conferred with Emperor William and the Chancellor. Neither would concede the point, and the matter therefore was left to the tact of the Grand Duke. The guests, who were all aware of the difficulty, awaited the announcement of the Grand Duke on the tip-toe of expectancy. The latter rose and solved the problem by referring to Emperor William merely as "Emperor William," whereupon the whole assemblage gave six rounds of cheers.

The late Grand Duke appears, from the official reports, to have sympathized with Bismarck at the time of the latter's differences with the present German Emperor, and his consequent retirement. This attitude of the Grand Duke separated him from the young Emperor, and he was regarded, until recent years, as a constant and severe critic of the Imperial policy.

At the time young Emperor William sent his famous despatch to President Kruger of the Transvaal, the Grand Duke is reported, with the King of Saxony, to have reminded his Majesty that Emperor William's despatch, referring to war must be taken under the Constitution, in agreement with the Government of the Federated States. The Emperor and the late Grand Duke, however, drew apart, and never met after that incident, and his Majesty, during the Grand Duke's recent illness, showed constant solicitude regarding his condition.

The late Grand Duke Frederick married Princess Louise of Prussia, sister of Emperor Frederick, the father of the present German Emperor. He leaves two children, the Frederick and Duke Frederick, who was born July 9, 1857, and who succeeds to the throne, and the Princess Victoria, born Aug. 7, 1862, who is the Crown Prince Gustave of Sweden.

FRANCE'S GREAT NAVAL PLANS

More Than Usual Interest in Document Containing Official Statement

In view of the large programme of shipbuilding begun in France this year, more than usual interest attaches to the publication of the Projet de Loi, giving the figures for the proposed expenditure on new construction during 1908, says the London Times.

It will be recollected that the chambers voted the simultaneous laying down of six battleships of the Dunkirk class, the aggregate cost of which is estimated at 12,000,000 sterling. These vessels are intended to be at least equal to our Dreadnoughts; they are 18,300 tons displacement; are to carry armaments which the French consider superior to that of the Dreadnoughts; to be strongly armored, and to be propelled by steam turbines of about the same power as the Dreadnoughts, so that they should attain practically the same speed. Such a programme for new construction, the productive power of French shipbuilding establishments capable of undertaking this class of work, and imposing a heavy burden on the finances of the country. Consequently the decision has been made to occupy fully four years in the completion of these vessels, two ships being intended to be ready for service at the end of 1910 and the other four in the early summer of 1911. A considerable charge for the final payments will fall on 1911; the total cost will be borne by five fiscal years, the mean annual expenditure, therefore, being about £2,400,000 for the six ships. Even with this slow progress and wide distribution of expenditure, the demand made is relatively serious; and appears to be so when it is stated that the total annual provision made in the French navy estimates for new construction (including armaments and indirect charges) has not exceeded 4,500,000 in recent years. For 1908 the total vote proposed for new constructions is about £4,333,600—about £200,000 less than the vote for 1907. This total is made up as follows: For new ships, machinery, armor, etc., £3,609,000; for armaments, £564,000; for indirect charges, £160,600. As to the several classes of ships the distribution contemplated is—battleships, £2,600,000; armored cruisers, £552,000; destroyers, £513,500; submarines, £776,500. It is important to note, however, that in these amounts are included final payments for 13 ships which will be completed before the end of 1907; so that the sums available for the 38 ships really in hand during 1908 will be less than appears. For example, if the programme of the battleship section has kept pace with the programme for 1907, nearly £300,000 will have to be assigned to the final payments for the Liberté, Justice and Verité, belonging to the programme of 1900 and now approaching completion. Consequently less than £1,800,000 will be available in 1908 for payments on the six new vessels of the Dunkirk class, or an average of about £300,000 per ship. When this figure is compared with the provision of about £840,000 per ship made for the Bellerophon class in the British navy estimates for 1907-8, it will be seen how financial provision must govern the rate of construction. The corresponding amount shown for each of the German battleships of the 1906 programme (second instalment) is about £420,000. Even if ample funds were available, it is probable that the French navy could not be pressed forward as rapidly as the Bellerophon class; but it may be safely assumed that three years—the German programme—would be preferred to four by the French authorities, and would be secured for some of these ships apart from financial considerations.

Eighty-three ships will be in progress in the French dockyards at the beginning of 1908, and 30 of these are to be finished that year. At present the completed ships will be two armored cruisers, 12 destroyers and 16 submarines. The unfinished ships will include the six new battleships, two armored cruisers, 10 destroyers and 35 submarines. During the year 10 destroyers and five submarines are to be laid down; so that 68 ships will be in hand at the end of the year, and on these there will remain large liabilities. Four of the submarines to be laid down represent new designs; three are to be 530 to 550 tons, with a speed of 15 knots, and six or seven torpedo tubes; a fourth is of 355 tons, and is intended to attain 15 3-4 knots; the fifth is of the Laubeuf type, 400 tons displacement, of which a number have been previously ordered. All these vessels are classed as "submersibles," which indicates that they will have a considerable reserve of buoyancy when at the surface and be capable of making long passages at sea. It is singular to find the policy of competitive designs for submarines still finding favor in France, after the difficulties and delays to which its adoption has given rise in the past. M. Laubeuf, who long occupied a leading position in the design of vessels of this class, it is understood, has retired recently from the naval service, and his loss cannot but be felt, as his experience and ability were exceptional.

The importance attached in France to the submarine type is evidenced by the large expenditure contemplated in the coming year, and by the fact that 56 vessels of the class will be in hand. Size and speed have been increased, with corresponding increase in cost, and even with the large sum provided the average cost of each vessel will be less than £14,000, so that 40 vessels will remain at the close of the year in various stages of construction. It would appear to be a wiser policy to have fewer vessels in hand, and to press them forward to completion as much as possible. According to the Dilke return, the French had on March 31 last 40 submarines completed and 37 building, whereas the British had 37 completed and 11 building. The total expenditure proposed for new British submarines in 1907-8 approaches £240,000—less than half that contemplated next year by France. The total expenditure on new construction for the royal navy in the current financial year, including charges, but excluding armaments, is nearly £5,500,000—more than double the corresponding expenditure contemplated in France during 1908.

A study of French navy estimates,

including those for 1908, cannot fail to produce the impression that a considerable increase in expenditure must be faced if the relative position of that navy is to be maintained. M. Cuvnot has enforced this view in successive reports to the senate, and notably in that presented this year. There has been and can be, no answer to his statement. It naturally has had regard mainly to the development of the German fleet, and to the large expenditure contemplated under the new navy bill. Hitherto in French parliamentary debates the retention of the present standard of expenditure has been a governing condition; it was true even when it was decided to lay down six battleships in one year at a time when enormous liabilities existed to finish other ships. Finance dominates the situation, however, and it is not possible for France to retain its place among the leading naval powers if the annual expenditure remains fixed, and if that on new construction is kept below £5,000,000 sterling, while Germany now spends over £6,000,000 and contemplates an increase to £7,500,000 within two years. Frenchmen who attach importance to the naval position of their country will do well to consider seriously the case which M. Cuvnot has presented, and to take action in time. The superior council may prepare schemes for the navy as it should be 10 years hence, the ministers and chambers may approve; but until the necessary financial provision is made no practical steps can be taken to carry out a programme the necessity for which no naval authority would be likely to question.

SOME ENORMOUS RENTALS PAID

Private Residences Will Disappear in New York Suburb Before Long

"Private residences will disappear from Manhattan Island before long. New York city is destined to become a city of hotels and apartment houses." Any one who is at all an observer could make such a prophecy a more or less vague and general way. But the statement, quoted above, comes from a prominent hotel man who bases his assertion on concrete instances which go to show in a startling way that the era of the home is drawing to a close in New York city.

His remarks about the kind of place that the New York of the future is going to be were called forth by the fact that John W. Gates, who has been living in the so-called "royal suite" at the Waldorf-Astoria, has reserved for himself a suite of rooms in the New Plaza hotel, at Fifth avenue and fifty-ninth street, which will cost him \$42,000 a year. The price of the suite in question is not so high-raising, however, when one takes into consideration that when the new hotel goes into commission next fall Mr. Gates will have an entire floor, with the exception of six rooms. This gigantic suite will give him the privilege of having a hallway all to himself, as well as several parlors, reception rooms, and the like.

Mr. Gates is not the only man who looks with disfavor on the private residence. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, who only last year bought a large house in this city and prepared to make it their home for a long time, have expressed their dissatisfaction at home life by reserving for themselves one of the other suites at the New Plaza. Still another suite will be occupied by the George J. Goulds; still another by John A. Rockefeller, Jr., the large number of suites to be occupied by people who have hitherto had their own private residences in this one new hotel alone serves to foreshadow what a tremendous secession of families there will be in the near future to hotels and apartment houses.

The prices paid by New Yorkers who have permanently left the great apartment houses of the city are positively staggering. Fifth avenue, of course, is the street on which the highest rentals are charged. At the Holland house, for instance, there are suites consisting of nothing more than two rooms—a parlor and a bath—costing \$15,000 a year. These, of course, are corner suites, with a frontage on Fifth avenue. Fully thirty-five suites in this hotel are leased by persons who are practically permanent guests.

At the Waldorf-Astoria there are a number of permanent guests paying in the vicinity of \$20,000 a year for small suites.

At the St. Regis the management makes a point of not leasing rooms or suites of rooms for long terms. Guests may take a room, or several, by the day and pay on that basis for months, extending or curtailing the size of their suites at their pleasure.

Prices at the St. Regis range from \$5 a room per day upward. Small suites of parlor, bedroom, and bath come as high as \$25 a day. Prices of an impressive nature are likewise the rule among the apartment hotels in the downtown district. At the Kensington, on the corner of Forty-third street and Fifth avenue, suites may be made up according to the pleasure of the persons leasing them at the rate of \$600 to \$800 for each room per month. In the apartments above the Van Norden Trust company, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street, ten-room suites cost as much as \$12,000 a year, unfurnished. At the Bollenbach, on the corner of Fifty-ninth street, \$9,000 a year for a furnished apartment, and \$7,500 for one unfurnished, are by no means unusual figures. But when it is considered that James J. Hill and other magnates frequent this region when in town, such prices being paid for long leases, it is not surprising that the rental of the city is so high.

Another part of the town where apartments command fine prices is on Fifth avenue, between the corner of Fifth avenue and Central Park West, both of which have frontage on Central Park. Apartments in the great apartment hotels along these two thoroughfares cost anywhere from \$2,500 to \$6,500 a year, and even more, when the location is particularly inviting. These prices are for unfurnished apartments.

AMERICAN NATIONS DWELL IN AMITY

Banquet Pervaded by International Good-Will—Many Patriotic Speeches

The feeling of international good will engendered by the visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts reached a climax at the banquet tendered by the visitors at the King Edward hotel last night, when a spirit of brotherly love possessed all of the speakers and animated the minds of each of the 350 guests, says the Toronto Mail and Empire of October 8. The official representatives of the crown and governments, provincial and civic, were not outdone by the visitors in their tributes to the great civilizing influences of the Anglo-Saxon races and a subtle harmony resulted in the singing of paeons in praise of the united banners of England and America. There was great enthusiasm among the diners, and their cheers were distributed with impartiality. The mention of the name of President Roosevelt evoked an outburst not more pronounced than that aroused by a tribute to King Edward, and the speakers were met with every cordial reception. The military precision of most of the speeches, that appealed greatly to those present, and the audience maintained its interest until the end.

Mr. Byron E. Walker, introduced as the president of the "Canadian National bank," referred to the ancient history of Ontario, beginning with the landing of Champlain in 1615. He trusted that before the date of the anniversary arrived the state of Michigan and the province of Ontario would unite in some celebration of so remarkable an event. He had heard it remarked by one of the visitors that The Hague conference was a failure, but an evening such as this was a great factor in bringing together the people of different countries. He referred briefly to the problems confronting the Canadian government in the education of the various peoples of the west, and appealed for the sympathy of the visitors in solving the same difficulties that had been encountered in the western American states. The people of Canada were engaged in building up a nation; they were grappling with the same problems that the United States had encountered when 5,000,000 strong, and were confident that they would have the same measure of success.

Colonel Henry Walker, a past commander of the company, responded to the toast of "The United States of America," and said that the present trip looked more like a home coming to him than a mere visit. He referred to the similarity of efforts of the Kingdom of Great Britain and the United States in the civilization of the world, and trusted that both would grow in their friendship for each other as well as in grandeur and greatness. He hoped that they would never become two separate nations in reality, and paid a warm tribute to King Edward, the matchless peacemaker. If the parade of yesterday, he said, meant only an affair of gift and buttons, it was useless, but it meant that those participating in it were animated by the feeling of defenders of their country and that it was an inspiration to every young man to become a good citizen. He did not believe that war would come, and that individual quarrels existed, but there was no reason why the two great English speaking nations of the world should not dwell together in peace and amity.

The Procession of Civilization Hon. J. P. Whitney responded to the toast of "The Province of Ontario." He re-echoed the sentiments of the previous speakers, who had left but little for him to say of Ontario. The people of Ontario were a good people, under the fostering influence of the British nation, and imbued with a feeling from the people to the south of them. He referred to the marvelous development of the United States, which had been equaled by that of the British Empire, and said that one who had prophesied it 30 years ago would have been regarded as a lunatic. As the two nations grew, side by side, and went on marching together in a grand procession, having for its object the greatest good to the greatest number he had no doubt about occupying a high position in the march to the future. The two organizations, one of which they had been glad to honor in Toronto.

Rev. Edward A. Horton, chaplain of the state senate, replied to the toast of the "Commonwealth of Massachusetts." He spoke highly of the treatment accorded the company in Toronto, to which, he said, suited the members to a "T," with reference to the tea party in Boston harbor. He was not an alien to Canada, having a married daughter in Toronto, and having often explored its streams in search of fish. He thought that the resources of the Dominion were not thoroughly appreciated over the border, and felt that Toronto meant more in the direction of the realization of the hopes and ideals of Canada than any other city in the Dominion. The future of international relations rested greatly with Canada and the United States, and rather they should advance in perpetuating the feeling of brotherhood and fraternity among the nations of the world.

Where King Arthur Was Buried

The ruins of Glastonbury abbey, in the southwest of England, were lately sold at auction to a Nottingham merchant for \$150,000. No lover of romance can be void of interest in the ruins which stand upon the probable site of the first Christian church in the British Isles, and which were the home of a woman, whose name was the half-mythical chieftain and his golden haired queen, of whom Tennyson so beautifully sang in "The Idylls of the King." The renowned Arthur, about the middle of the sixth century, was mortally wounded in the rebellion of his cousin Mordred, at the battle of Camlann, and was borne to Glastonbury abbey to breathe his last and be buried among the bodies of saints that had lain there for centuries. About six hundred years after that some diggers came by chance upon the grave of a tall, dark man, whose skull was in a broken bowl of gold, and whose hair the woman's remains were those of Guinevere, or Guinevere, for some words on the coffin of the man showed that it held all that was left of earth of King Arthur, who was "the last of the great and the best of his race." World's Events Magazine.

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A decorative horizontal line with a wavy, undulating pattern, spanning the width of the page. It features small loops and curves, resembling a stylized wave or a series of connected 'S' shapes.

At the Congregation at Cambridge, held on Tuesday, October 1st, 1884, it was proposed to confer the degree of Doctor of Science, honoris causa, on the following eminent geologists, who are visiting this country for the celebration of the centenary of the Geological Society of London:—Waldebrand, Professor of Geology, in the University of Christiania; Gcheimrath Hermann Credner, Director of the Geological Survey of Saxony, Professor of Geology in the University of Leipzig; Professor Louis Dollo, Curator in the Royal Museum of Natural History, Brussels; Albert de Lapparent, Professor of Geology and Mining in the Catholic Institute, Paris; and Professor Alfred Gabriel Nathorst, Keeper of the Department of Fossil Plants in the State Museum of Sweden at Stockholm.

Gcheimrath Professor Heinrich Ronnblanch, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Heidelberg, was prevented by illness from attending to receive the honorary degree, and was represented by his superior, him at the same Congregation.

LETTER ON THE UNREST IN INDIA

Correspondent of London Times Throws Some Light on Grave Subject

The London Times publishes the following letter to the Editor:

Sir—The enclosed is a private letter from a friend in India who has had good opportunities of studying native feeling in different parts of the country and has always studied it with sympathy. Though only a private letter, you may, sir, think it less instructive than other more formal documents.

Yours obediently,

C. V.

You ask me about the unrest out here. The first thing to be noted about the movement is that it is confined to the towns, and even in the towns limited more or less to the educated classes. This at once confines the movement to a very small class of men, and so far at any rate we may say that the peasants and artisans—i.e. the vast majority of the peoples of India—are untouched by it. Newspapers and speeches are what rouses attention here and in England, but those who care about such things are still few. The movement gains importance if viewed as a heaven—a heaven of rest which will ultimately affect the whole. There is another limitation to be added. The movement is confined to Hindus, Mahomedans are indifferent or hostile to it. If we are to generalize at all, we must say that the unrest is a colour movement. Hostility to the pale face, hatred of a foreigner, underlies the agitation. In parts of India the Brahmans have no doubt led the movement. The troubles at Poona were caused and guided by Brahmans, and the cry of "killing the cow" may always rouse fanatical feelings or turn existing unrest into religious channels. And, of course Brahmans are the born accepted leaders of Hindus and are by hereditary and education the intellectuals of the country. If ever the seditious movement became popular—I mean if ever it extended to the villages—we should expect to find the Brahmans in the forefront as leaders and spiritual guides. But from another point of view the movement is anti-Brahminical. Doubtless, as western thought gains ground, caste distinctions will be obliterated and the Brahmin may consider western institutions and western education directly opposed to his hereditary status and privileges. Brahminical influence would be reactionary, and we do indeed find traces of this. There is to be seen in places a greater strictness about infant marriage and widows and religious ceremonies. But, I believe, to a very great extent. Indeed our general principle has been to take things as we find them, and in our government college of pundits at Benares we have supported the native council in refusing to admit unorthodox pupils. Such pupils belonged to the Ayra Samaj, which is in essence anti-Brahminical, and it is this same Ayra Samaj which has formed the core of the hostile elements in the Punjab.

Look at the movement in another way. We ourselves, as it were, teach sedition in our schools. I put it in the most extreme way for emphasis, but it is obvious that, in handling over Mill, Macaulay, Rousseau, our own English history, our moral philosophy of the cheaper sort to Bengali schoolboys, we fill their minds with ideas of equality and nationalism, which only a very few and higher education would enable them to really understand and apply to surrounding circumstances. But the tendency of such ill-digested learning is revolutionary, anti-caste, anti-Brahminical, anti-religious. And the general complaint, both of old-fashioned natives and of Anglo-Indians too, is that our schools have undermined the old moral foundations, and are up and on their place. This seems to me the characteristic of the movement in Lower Bengal, a sort of democratic nationalist movement among the vakils and babus and schoolboys. Swadeshi and Swaraj are their catchwords—home products and self-reliance, as you know, this party has used violence and intimidation in a way which the European country could permit. I am told that in large towns like Calcutta dislike of the Feringhis is openly shown, and that for white people of any but high position things are very unpleasant. Of course, it is these very lower classes of Europeans who cause most of the ill-feeling in places like Lucknow, etc., outside Lower Bengal. The attitude of the ordinary soldier and shop assistant is often intolerably rude and arrogant. He is ignorant of the language and native customs; he expects abject respect from all "black men," and is always suspecting insults, and is ready to emphasize his suspicion with a kick or a blow. There is no doubt that in cantonments and in villages near cantonments the ordinary Tommy Atkins is hated, and I have found myself when riding about in khaki clothes and not recognized treated with scant courtesy. And then, when they discover who you are, they will say, "We thought you were a (mere) white man." Gora means white, and is used for Europeans who are not of the higher class.

At the annexation of the Punjab the absence of educated people in that country was made up from Bengal, and since then the Bengali element has been strong and the newspapers are in their hands. Hence the agitators had the instruments ready to their minds, and the upsurge created by some newspaper prosecutions happened to coincide with a certain discontent over the canal lands. Then a lot of vakils and schoolboys and hooligans sacked a mission church, and the good people of England, who had hitherto been on the side of congress, now sided with the sun-dried bureaucrats. Personally, I do not anticipate further disturbance in the Punjab. I believe most of the civil officials are still in touch with the peasants and schoolboys. As to the agitators, as one of them said when asked to get up a meeting, they do not wish to ride in a motor-car. As you know, the police officials took Lalpat Rai to the special train in a motor-car. The agitators tried to get hold of some of the regiments, but I do not think they had much success. What the native officer does is to send a messenger to himself should be subject to strict discipline and any sweep in the bazaar be allowed to heap foul abuse on the magistrates and government.

The cure for the unrest is hard to see. Just as there is a dualism of reaction and revolution in the movement of unrest, so there is a dualism in our policy—the dualism of professed democracy and actual absolutism. And so

we are led into inconsistency and hypocrisy; for, after all, what Labouchere said is true to the end of days, "What is won by the sword must be held by the sword," and the second point is that India is not democratic and our political science is not a universal science. They hold the Homeric theory—the task of expressing Zeus' will committed to certain individuals. The commission may be before birth, or it may be when a youth lands at the Apollo Bunder at Bombay, but amongst his own countrymen the Indian acknowledges certain high individuals to be obeyed and revered, and wants no personal share in the labor of government. As a rule, he seems to prefer a white man, because a white man is disinterested and aloof from other than considerations of equity. As for codes and regulations, he cannot imagine that we do really bind ourselves down by packets of printed paper. In every dispute there is a final order, and that is all he understands or desires. The agitators shout for place and power and the driving of the English into the sea; yet it is precisely this class which would be first submerged in the ensuing storm, and it is precisely this class who are not recognized by the native as proper rulers, and who are not, in fact, fit to rule. Hence the difficulty of satisfying their outcry and calming the unrest. As far as they are concerned we may give them subordinate posts in government service, and it is almost universal rule that the agitator will be given a humble but useful post in the Indian for the Indians and becomes a sober and industrious servant of the crown. But the fact is (and this alone accounts for some of the agitation) that the educated youth thinks of and desires little else but government service, and will not strike out any line for himself, and what is necessary is to turn their energy and ambition into other channels. Art, science, manufactures—all these things need developing, and then these young men who can read and write will have something else to do besides clamouring for Home Rule. A native said to me the other day, "They talk about Swadeshi products and boycott European goods; yet the practical work of technical education, of improving the trades, and learning how to make things they leave to the government which they abuse." He was referring to our efforts in these provinces to import experts and set up experimental factories for the training of artisans.

Opportunities of swaraj I see in quite other directions. Let us use native reverence for caste as a lever to aid and develop them. On the one hand we have the feudal system, the aristocracy of India, whom the peasant reveres and obeys. Wherever we can, let us give them power, and if until themselves, their sons can be trained. That is our policy with the Oudh Taluqdars, and many of them have been given judicial powers and manage their estates excellently. Side by side with our bureaucracy the baronial system may be developed, and a council of barons may advise our highest officers. The other institution I should seize on is the village panchayat. The power of the panchayat in its own way is extraordinary. The punishments they use are fitting and outcasting, and their authority in matters of customary morality is nearly absolute. A native gentleman who holds a large number of villages has developed a definite system. In each village a dispute of any particular caste is referred to the panchayat of that caste. If it is not settled it is referred to the higher panchayat, consisting of the heads of the caste. If it is still not settled it is referred to him, and only if he, too, cannot determine it is it referred to the courts of law. At present we make most use of natives in municipalities, on boards, and as honorary magistrates. But I remember well one small town, the council of which was given a hundred rupees to spend on improvements. They made a drain leading out of the town—a most excellent project, but the drain went up hill. Mr. Morley made one most true remark when he said that our personal influence has decreased, and he rightly attributed this—(1) to the centralizing policy now in vogue under which the man on the spot is never allowed to do anything; (2) to the increase of office work and the absence of leisure for talking to natives and moving amongst them. If you could find a way to bring back the old paternal government you would go far to solve the question of unrest.

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London Times Reviews Interesting Work by Sir Humphrey F. De Trafford

The Horses of the British Empire. Edited by Sir Humphrey F. De Trafford. (W. Southwood, £3 13s 6d net).

London Times: Will the day ever come when these superbly illustrated volumes will be melancholy record of departed glories? The fashion of the motor-car raises grave apprehensions; but we are reassured by what succeeded the advent of the railways. When coaches brought to perfection were being run off the roads, the physics of evil were clamorous. Happily, their sinister predictions were falsified. As a matter of fact, the new competition gave a marvelous impulse to horse-breeding, and with many associations for its encouragement it was never more flourishing than in the latter half of the last century. But that as a hobby, this encyclopaedic treatise embraces everything that is worth knowing about the British horse. It is a worthy sequel and supplement to the volume on "Fox-hounds." Sir Humphrey de Trafford, who edits both, is specially associated with hackneys and polo ponies, but he takes a catholic interest in all the classes. He has been secured as his contributors what the horse-dealer in Mr. Sponage's Tour would have called "a constellation of talent," and there are men of science in the number as well as sportsmen. The tracing of the blending of the breeds leads us back into mythical labyrinths, for the equine pedigree may be counted by millions of years. In these illustrated pages we have opportunities of studying the comparative anatomy of the present and the remote past. The pre-glacial "proterohippus, a pony and a monster, has, nevertheless, his good points. His worst between the knees and the pastern, he has the lean head and the length of the flyer in the shires. From proterohippus we take the jump to the historic horses. Inevitably the races get gradually mixed, which was a good thing; for whatever be the reason, it is very evident that blending promotes development and prevents degeneration. For example, the Arab, the father of our thoroughbreds, is undoubtedly of mixed breed, though he has a long and unstained pedigree since first known as "The Arabian." We owed him much, and the debt is being repaid, since, when he was threatened with extinction in the West Indies, Mr. Scaven Blunt imported pure stock. Nor is to his paddocks.

There is a more instructive article than that by Mr. Dale on the East Indian horse, replete with pleasant anecdote and lively reminiscence; but, in India, too, the breeds would seem to be deteriorating.

Mr. Lowe tells the story of the thoroughbred, a marvel of knowledge, memory, and compensation, reminding us of the breezy and gossip style of "The Druid." The long portrait gallery of racing celebrities begins with that famous patriarch the Godolphin Arabian; and it is notable that in crest, colour, points, and legs he has the noblest points of his distant ancestors. We see him almost reproduced in Irish Birdcatcher, and in the famous American trotter Bellfounder. There is Whalebone, too, a representative type, who looks his name, substance, high condition and speed. The Denby, but all spring from the Godolphin. The Arab, who preceded the Godolphin, was sold and bought for a trifle, though said to be of the purest strain; he was the sire of the pony-like Flying Childers and a progenitor of the cat-like famous Eclipse. The story of the race comes rapidly to perfection in England, for with its heaths, downs, and watery climate no country can compare with ours as a training ground. Newmarket-heath is ideal; and it would be difficult to find a better what has done for the British Turf. But the most successful owners are those who, like Sir Joseph Hawley or Lord Falkland, have most carefully studied strains and arranged intermarriage. The passion for racing, altogether apart from the excitement of gambling, has led to almost unbounded expenditure on stables, and it has gained many a good fortune. When Lord George Bentinck reluctantly abandoned racing for politics, he never ceased to regret the sacrifice of his ambitions and the triumph of his duties. Prices of the most successful horses would be an interesting chapter in themselves. The Falmouth stable won immense sums, though his lordship never bettered. Of Mr. Chaplin's Hermit we are told by Mr. Lowe that "it has been estimated that Hermit and his descendants have turned over three millions of stakes during a period of forty years," though the sum sounds almost incredible. From flat racing, Mr. Lowe goes on to steeplechasing. The sport has been steadily growing in popularity, and we do not know that that is matter for regret. With all its fallacies, it involves serious risks to bold riders and good horses, and the career performer should, like Lord Scampersdale, carry a spare neck in his pocket. But with Englishmen danger is no deterrent, and steeplechasing is a sport that goes to make a dashing light cavalryman.

Sir Richard Green-Price discusses the hunter. The hunter has greatly changed since slow hounds puzzled at the doubtful scent in cramped countries. Great authorities like Dick Christian and White Murrell, and the hunter wants both bone and substance. But, as Sir Richard sensibly remarks, the rage for thoroughbred hunting stock need not be carried too far. Different countries call for different stamps of horses, and consequently the same stud for Juniper where he was to ride his match against Osbaldeston. Sir Richard has many valuable suggestions as to the thoughtful breeding which has been too much neglected. But the Hunters' Improvement Society, founded some twenty years ago, has been doing excellent work as an ounce of fact is worth pounds of theory, he winds up with his own very

amusing experiences in buying horses and riding them.

The breed of the coach horse has naturally decayed, and the heading of "Last Survival" sounds melancholy. The hackney waned in the last century; he was likewise a sufferer by the railways, nor is the Norfolk cob what he still was when young. Barrow stood spellbound at the sight of the venerable Marshland Shales, still a name and a memory in the Eastern Counties. If the hackney suffered by the railways, we are surprised to hear from Mr. Vero Shaw that the harness horse has been steadily improving since their introduction. More attention has been paid to hereditary blood. Brilliant action is a primary consideration, as sound and broad feet are of almost more importance than with the hunter; but in some of the portraits the extraordinary high action looks exceedingly like knocking legs and hoofs to pieces. The coming of the polo pony has been a godsend to the dealers—he should be hard and tough, nimble and surefooted—but, as with the hunter, education is everything, and Mr. Gilbey, an unquestionable authority, gives elaborate instructions for training. The chapters on the Clydesdale and the Shire horse are of special interest to agriculturists and city carriers doing heavy business. The Clydesdales being a Scottish breed, have naturally the longest of pedigrees. And neither trouble nor expense has been spared in the development of the Shire horse, even more compact of strength and massive of build than the Clydesdale, though in both the heads are perhaps the most important points. Breeding the Shire horse has become a patriotic and profitable speculation, and the King with his Sandringham stud sets his subjects an excellent example.

ANTI-MILITARISM IS GROWING IN FRANCE

Paris Correspondent of London Times Tells of Significant Movement

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of September 3, says:

"General Picquart, the minister of war, has just issued a circular to the military governors and commanders of the various corps d'armee concerning the participation of the army in the maintenance of public order. This important document provides for the co-operation of the army with the police and gendarmerie if applied for by the civil authorities. The conditions in which such co-operation is to be afforded are specified at length, but its real importance consists in the principle it establishes of the employment of troops for the maintenance of order. It must be remembered that one of the guiding motives of anti-militarism, which now forms about the most prominent topic of the day in France, has been the extension of the civil liberties to the interior of the army in strikes and popular disturbances, a circumstance which gives General Picquart's circular an international interest.

"In the most democratic country in Europe, where Republican institutions have borne the test of time—namely, Switzerland—there has never been any hesitation in employing the troops for the enforcement of law and order. It has been the policy of the Swiss cantons to employ the troops in the maintenance of public order, and the president of the Swiss confederation made a speech which attracted little or no attention outside Switzerland, but which was recently brought to my notice by a friend. It contained the following remarkable passage which might be perused with advantage by some of the more advanced Republican politicians in France, and perhaps by some of their friends in other countries. Referring to the almost unanimous adoption in the federal assembly of a new military organization, the president said: 'We are a little people who love peace. We observe a policy of absolute neutrality, and have no enemies. But we want to be free and to remain independent. What is the reason why we believe it to be indispensable to keep up our military strength, and even to place it on as high a footing as possible. We have learned by history that peoples who allow their military power to decline have perished or fallen into servitude, and we have learned by our own experience the meaning of the invasion of a foreign conqueror and the passage of a foreign army.'

"Without military institutions our republic would soon come to an end. The state not only requires military forces to defend it against the foreigner. It also requires them to maintain order at home when that order is disturbed. The maintenance of order at home is a duty imposed upon it by the constitution, and when there is no other means of enforcing it the state must have recourse to the army."

"Some eminent Frenchmen have given their opinion on anti-militarism for publication in the Echo de Paris. M. Poincaré, former minister of finance, says: 'You ask me what I think of anti-militarism. I have only a word to say in reply. I was born at Bar-le-Duc. From 1870 to 1873 my native town was occupied by the foreigner. There are recollections that cannot be effaced.' A savant Dr. Vacherot of the Academy of Medicine, expresses himself thus: 'Anti-militarism implies war at no distant date, war with its atrocities, its mourning and its ruin. For it is the strong who impose peace, and the weak who are subject to war. . . . In existing circumstances the best kind of pacifism is the one which rests upon an efficient army and a good navy, on sound finance, and on internal peace. It is still unfortunately true that peace belongs to those who are always ready to repel war.'

"It is satisfactory to find, as I distinctly stated at the time, that the insubordination which occurred during the revolt in the south was not caused by anti-militarism. Today's Mail publishes a letter signed by a name of the soldiers of the Seventeenth regiment, who as a punishment for their indiscipline were sent to Gafsa, in Tunis, urgently requesting to be sent to Morocco, which does them credit in so far as it shows that their conduct was exclusively a consequence of the district recruiting system, under which they might have been called in the one shot their own revolt, and not in any way a refusal on their part to serve their country in the field. 'We could thus show,' they say textually, 'that we are still good Frenchmen who know how to fulfil our whole duty as loyal soldiers, ready, if necessary, to die for our country. . . . If the Seventeenth of Gafsa cannot be sent to fight in Morocco, could not an appeal be made to the volunteers? There would certainly be a considerable number.'

TREATISE ON NEW DISEASES

Man Must Make New Blunders and Retrieve Them by More Intelligence

Current Literature.—Any accident having for its consequence the introduction into the United States (or a section thereof) of the tsetse fly would be a historical event of the utmost importance. The tsetse flies are found only in Africa at present. Some seven species in all are known. They are little bigger than a common housefly and much like it in color. They differ in appearance from the housefly in the fact that the wings, when the insect is at rest, are parallel to one another and slightly overlap in the middle line instead of being to a small extent divergent at their free extremities. The bite, like that of all flies, is rather a stab than a bite, and is effected by a head-like process of the head. The blood of the animal pricked in this way being drawn into the fly's mouth by a sucking action of the gullet. Such is the insect, prevalent in some parts of Africa, which has rendered immense regions in a great continent uninhabitable by spreading sleeping sickness, the most mysterious of all the scourges afflicting humanity today, according to Dr. E. Ray Lankester, from whose paper in Nature we get the facts. The introduction of the tsetse fly into any other continent than Africa would work a historical catastrophe as truly as would the conquest of a civilized nation by a half-civilized one. The result would be due to the relations between parasites and the organisms upon which they prey.

The relations of parasites to the organisms upon or in which they are parasitic, and the relation of man, once entered upon the first steps of his career of civilization, to the world of parasites, avers Dr. Lankester, from one of the most instructive and fascinating chapters of natural history. It can not be fully written yet, he adds, but already some of the parasites, to which the student is led in examining this subject have far-reaching importance and touch upon great general principles in an unexpected manner.

It is abundantly evident that animals or plants which have, by long ages of selection and adaptive become adjusted to our parasites and the climatic conditions and the general company (so to speak) of one continent may be totally unfit to cope with those of another, just as the Martian giants of Mr. H. G. Wells, though marvels of offensive and defensive development, were helpless in the presence of our mundane putrefactive bacteria and were rapidly and surely destroyed by them. Accordingly, it is not improbable that such geologic changes as the junction of the North and South American continents, of North and South Africa, and of various large islands and neighboring continents have in ages past the advent of man, led to the development of disastrous epidemics. It is not a far-fetched hypothesis that the disappearance of the whole equine race from the American continent just before or coincidently with the advent of man—a region which has since kinds had existed in greater variety than in any other part of the world—is due to the sudden introduction, by means of some geological change, of a deadly parasite which spread as an epidemic and extinguished the entire horse population.

"What we may have happened in past geological epochs, by force of great earth-movements which rapidly brought the adaptations of one continent into contact with the parasites of another, it is quite certain that man, proud man, ever since he has learned to build is ship, and even before that when he made up his mind to march aimlessly across continents till he could go no further, has played havoc with himself and all sort of his fellow-beings by mixing up the products of one area with those of another. No wonder, then, that he has allowed himself alone other animals or even plants to exist in fixed local conditions to which he or they have become adjusted. With ceaseless restlessness he has introduced men and beasts and plants from one land to another. He has constantly migrated with his herds and his horses from continent to continent. Parasites, in themselves beneficent purifiers of the race, have been thus converted into terrible scourges and the agents of disease. Europeans are decimated by the locally innocuous parasites of Africa; the South Sea Islanders are exterminated by the comparatively harmless measles of Europe.

"A striking example of the disasters brought about by man's blind dealings with nature—disasters which can and will hereafter be avoided by the aid of science—is to be found in the history of the insect phyloxera and the vine. In America the vine had become adjusted to the phyloxera larvae, so that when they nibbled its roots the American vine threw out new rootshoots and was none the worse for the little visitor. Man in his blundering way introduced the American vine, and with it the phyloxera, to Europe. In three years half the vines in France and Italy were destroyed by the phyloxera, because the European vines had not been bred in association with this little pest and had not acquired the simple adjusting faculty of throwing out new rootshoots.

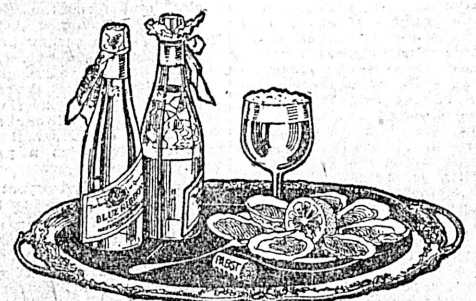
But it was not only by his reckless mixing up of incompatibles from all parts of the globe that the unscientific man has risked the conversion of paradise into a desert. In his greedy efforts to procure large quantities of animals and plants convenient for his purposes, and in his eagerness to mass and organize his own race for defense and conquest, man has accumulated unnatural swarms of one species in field and ranch and unnatural crowds of his own kinds in towns.

A good instance of this is seen in the history of the coffee plantation of Ceylon, where a previously rare and obscure parasite fungus, leading an uneventful life in the tropical forests of that island, suddenly found itself provided with an unlimited field of growth and exuberance in the coffee plantations. The coffee plantations were destroyed by this parasite, which has now returned to its pristine obscurity. Disastrous, blundering man was responsible for its brief triumph and celebrity. Nature had not allowed the coffee fungus more than a very moderate scope for its growth, and takes the reins. Disaster follows. There is no possibility of return to the old order of things. Man must make his blunders and retrieve them by further interference—by the full use of his intelligence, by the continually increasing ingenuity of his control of the physical world, which he has ventured to wrest from the old rule of natural selection and adaptation.



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GREAT CONCERT BY MUSICAL SOCIETY

A Treat For Lovers of Oratorio at the Victoria Theatre Next Week

Next month a new record will be established at the Victoria theatre when 180 of the city's vocalists will sing, under the direction of Mr. Gideon Hicks, Edgar's Stirling and Impassioned work, "The Banner of St. George" and Coleridge Taylor's "Hilawatha's Wedding Feast".

This will be the largest chorus ever assembled in the theatre and the event will be a notable one in the annals of Musical Victoria.

Mr. A. T. Goward will sing the tenor solo "Onward Awake Beloved" in "Wedding Feast" and in addition to the two vocal soloists there will be solos by Victoria's favorite musicians.

For some weeks past the chorus has been rehearsing in the comfortable and commodious room on the upper floor of the Carnegie library building, which was very kindly placed at the disposal of the society by the library commissioners. Since the rehearsals started an increase in the attendance in the library reading room has been noticed. Thus indicating that the choral work is an attraction to the building. One gentleman, in humorous vein, requested to be informed if a skating rink had been started upstairs, but so far as can be ascertained, no objection has been raised by those using the reading rooms.

The chorus at the Dominion hotel, opposite the Carnegie library, the strains of music wafted across the road for open windows are the order of the day—or rather night—during rehearsals.

This concert will be the opening event of what promises to be a very successful musical season. The committee of the society have engaged Mrs. Louise Homer, Kubiak, Kubiak and Herbert Witherspoon, for a series of concerts which will cost about five thousand dollars. About half this amount is being raised by the sale of season tickets at \$7.50 for the course, which saves the subscriber \$5 on the ordinary price of the seats for a season. So great has been the appreciation of these tickets from all parts of the island that only about fifty of them remain to be disposed of. The choral concert next month is not included in the season tickets, but will be an extra event for which a dollar will be charged for admission to all parts of the theatre.

In arranging this local concert the society is carrying out the two objects of its existence which are set out in the constitution to be (a) The encouragement of eminent artists and (b) The encouragement of choral music.

The world wide fame of the artists engaged for the coming season is sufficient guarantee for the excellence of that part of the society's endeavor and no effort or expense will be spared on the part of the committee and Mr. Gideon Hicks, the popular and hard-working conductor, to make the local side of the work equally excellent. It will readily be understood that the provision of music and working expenses of a chorus of 180 voices involves a considerable outlay. The committee, however, believe that the great revival of interest in choral music which has been so marked all through Canada and America exists also in Victoria, and are confident that the receipts from the concert next month will cover the expenditure. The making of money does not form part of the society's plans as is fully demonstrated by the charges for admission to the concerts.

Applications for membership in the chorus should be addressed to the choral secretary, Mr. A. T. Bain. They will be dealt with as vacancies occur.

The products of playwrights are as uncertain as the fortunes that follow prospectors or the rich ore. A case in point. When Richard Ganthony, the author of "A Message from Mars," which will again be seen here at the Victoria theatre, Tuesday evening next, completed his comedy, he went to New York with the hope of interesting some manager and producer to produce it. He began by writing to the public, Mr. Ganthony, being wholly unknown as a playwright, encountered many obstacles, none of which he overcame in the United States. His greatest hardship was to get audiences with managers. When he would send his manuscript to a manager, he would usually come back that the manager was too busy to see him—the real reason being that no one knew him and because he was unknown. This went on for some three or four months which was naturally discouraging to any ambitious playwright. He had almost reached the limit of his possession of the coin of the realm. In other words, Mr. Ganthony was financially embarrassed and about "broke." Fortune, however, smiled upon him when he least expected it. A friend from the West, who had known Ganthony as a news-writer and who had been favored by him in his political aspirations, "staked" the author with enough funds to take him to London where he could perhaps meet with better treatment by theatrical managers than he had at home. Within less than three days after his arrival in London, he was accorded audiences with five managers and to all of these he read his play, and this he was not able to do in New York in five months. In about four weeks the play was brought forth and it was successful from the very first night. He has since been a rich man as well as several others who were interested with him in his production.

"A Message from Mars" tells the story of Horace Parker, an Englishman upon whom fortune has bestowed some of its most substantial blessings of life. He is handsome, rich, wealthy, pleasing exterior, a charming sweet heart, to whom he is engaged to be married, but he is beset by two vices, which are by no means uncommon in the general run of mankind. He is richly endowed with self-conceit and selfishness that seems several times as large as the rest of him.

At the beginning of the play his premeditated indifference to the happiness and comfort of those about him nearly costs him the love of his betrothed, who is a sweet, innocent, patient and self-sacrificing maiden. She is his opposite in every way. She is angered at his indifference and when she has made of him to order for her a cab on a stormy night to drive to the home of a friend. She leaves him in anger and he coolly sits down to read an essay on the planet Mars, when he is visited by one of its inhabitants, who tells him that he is a selfish man and that he is Horace Parker. Mr. Parker is at once subjected to heroic treatment.

The messenger first reduces him to complete lameness by means of potent electric currents, then takes him around town in the snow, shows him the contempt in which he is held by his acquaintances; tries to awaken his compassion by exhibitions of human misery which he compels him to relieve and finally all his pander meanders failing, to rouse his conscience, or lessen his self-esteem, reduces him to starvation and beggary, and by actual suffering teaches him the beauty of life in having regard and consideration for others. It is said to be a most beautiful story, graphically told and presented in so entertaining a way that it leaves audiences in a happy state of mind, feeling they have been taught a great object lesson which penetrates the heart and leaves a most lasting effect. This play will be seen here, presented by an excellent company, replete with the same quantity and appropriate scenery which was used in the play during three years run in London.

The patrons of the New Grand theatre will have the novel experience during the coming week of being introduced into the jungle of a tropical South American forest where a hundred birds of the parrot, parakeet and macaw families will endeavor to entertain with a lot of clever and various tricks which heretofore have been monopolized by members of the human race alone. Rosa Naynon has been engaged in training her birds for a number of years and her wonderful task has been accomplished only through the utmost patience and hard work. Little by little she has been adding to her flock until now she has one hundred of the most beautiful and rarest specimens of tropical birds. The performances of these little feathered creatures would make one almost believe that they each possess almost human intelligence, so quickly do they seem to grasp the meaning of each command and so cleverly do they execute each trick. There will be seen among the trick birds horizontal bar performers, birds that do the cake walk, pong and other stunts, rap and ring artists, and there is one big bird that flies over the audience and returns to his trainer in the most astounding manner. In fact, these birds



Scene from "A Message From Mars," at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday evening next.

do everything but talk, and there are some among them who talk well but are shy when before an audience and can seldom be depended on to utter a word. But what they lack in speech they make up in acrobatic feats. Mr. Jameson states that he believes this act will be one of the most novel and entertaining of any of the bookings for this season.

Rosa Naynon's wonderful bird act, however, is only one of the headline features provided for the entertainment of the patrons of the popular Government street theatre for the coming week. "His First Home Coming" is a refined and dainty comedy playlet that does not depend upon slapstick methods for its success. The story has to do with a young wife's attempt at cooking her first meal and her husband's inability to eat it. It is presented by Edward Kellie and Sidonie Dixon, who come direct from the Majestic theatre, Chicago, to this circuit. Both Miss Dixon and Mr. Kellie have established their claim to recognition by long and successful service in prominent parts in the best class of companies. Miss Dixon, besides being a natural and pleasing actress is a soprano of extraordinary quality, possessing a voice of rare sweetness and power. Fred W. Kennedy and Lucette Vincent will appear in their original and novel comedy sketch, "Flinigan's Call," which includes coster and extemporaneous singing, acrobatic dancing and trick piano playing. Sam Goldman is a refined Hebrew monologist, who is said to have a fortune in his legs, his wonderful eccentric dancing being the feature of his act. Carl Herbert is described as a successful stage marionette "not only because all of his work is greatly above the average, but because he does it quickly, neatly and without the needless and often annoying talk which spoils the acts of many other marionette artists. Ernest L. Shaw will sing the illustrated song "Won't You Waltz Home Sweet Home With Me." The moving pictures are entitled, "Paying a Donkey," and Prof. Nagel's Orchestra will play an overture, "Austrian Soldier's Life" by Kela-Bela.

The management of Pantages' theatre on Johnson street, announce a very nice list of good attractions for this week, headed by the Cox Family, composed of Father and four daughters, who are reported as being very clever and possessing a great deal of talent. Professor and His Pupils, introducing music, singing and dancing. The Gagnon Family direct from Paris, wonderful jugglers and equilibrists in a most marvelous performance. Mons. DeVerne, the premier ventriloquist and his wonderful family. The Spray Sisters, two ladies from London, who appear in an original specialty and introduce some clever whirling and ac-

robatic dancing which is said to be far ahead of anything yet seen in this particular line—and an attraction that commands a large salary. Tommy La Rose, song illustrator, and the Pantagoscope, an entirely new series of motion pictures, make up a good bill and one that will no doubt meet with approval.

New York, Oct. 3.—There is little plot but numerous specialties in "The Gay White Way," a musical review which had its premier at the Casino Monday night. Scenically and in the matter of costuming it is the most elaborate production yet made by the Shuberts. As a spectacle and a musical comedy it is entirely satisfying. There is much good comedy, in which Jefferson de Angeli, Alexander Carr, Frank Doane and Melville Hill furnish the fun. Blanche Ring, one of the trio of stars, never looked prettier nor more chic. She sang her numbers effectively and greatly pleased the audience, which was largely composed of the first-night brigade. The scenes in the Actors Fund Fair at the Metropolitan opera house and in a lobster palace went with a rush. There is a likely lot of chorus girls, every one of them with shapely curves.

"The Girl Behind the Counter," with Lew Fields as the star, has caught on at the Herald Square theatre. It is a pretentious affair with an extremely good part for Fields. The story furnishes a string on which to hang eighteen musical numbers and numerous specialties. Fields is seen as a victim of misfortune, who, to escape paying his board, marries his landlady. The last named part is taken by Conis Ediss, an English comedienne with a big London reputation. She is a capital actress and shares honors with Mr. Fields at every performance.

Monday night "At Yale," a college play, had its first performance here. The piece proved to be a pleasurable surprise for it is much better than several others of the same class. One of the surprises was Ernest H. Baxter, whose acting of the role of Dick See made it glow with the vigor of life in its naturalness. The realistic and cleverly staged second act, showing the Harvard-Yale boat race is one of



Scene from "A Message From Mars," at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday evening next.

the best things of its kind presented on our stage in many seasons. The play is in three acts and concerns two Yale men trying to make the crew and incidentally win the love of the same girl. It presents typical college life in an interesting and realistic manner, the exciting boat race scene being a marvel of mechanical ingenuity. Both crews are seen in full action rowing up the river. The final victory of the sons of Old Eli was rewarded by rounds of applause. "At Yale" is an excellent play capitalizing and beautifully staged.

From all accounts "The Man from Home," the new Booth Tarkington-Harry Leon Wilson play which Liebler & Co. have just launched, has taken Chicago by storm and is packing the Studebaker theatre in that city to the doors at every performance. W. T. Hodge, the star, has won universal approval for his work and added interest was attained when it became known that the character of Voorhies Pike, which Hodge is acting, is really a dramatization of George Ade. Mr. Tarkington admits that he is out a question of doubt, and further, that he has been waiting for some time to obtain revenge for a trick Ade played on him six years ago when the author of "Fables" put a character upon the stage named Edwin Booth Tarkington. Chicago has appreciated the joke to the full as this city regards Ade as its personal property. In any case the incident is too good to be lost, and while Ade has not been heard from, his unwilling appearance on the stage as an Indiana lawyer is likely to provoke another attack on Tarkington.

Reports from the road of Eleanor Robson indicate that the theatre-goers in the eastern country are extremely enthusiastic over her work in "Salome Jane." George C. Tyler, by the way, has a big crowd at the show and will on the tapis that within a week or two he will have an announcement to make which will draw unusual attention to the rapidly growing firm of Liebler & Co.

The most interesting event next week is the opening of David Belasco's new and beautiful Stuyvesant theatre. As announced, David Warfield in "The Grand Army Man" is the dedicatory attraction. His play, of which Mr. Belasco, Pauline Phelps and Marion Short are the authors, is an old story. The scene is in an Indiana village about twenty years after the Civil war. The town is inhabited by real men and women, with types humorous and pathetic. It is a heart story in which Mr. Warfield appears as Wes Borgow, commander of the American Legion. The character is a distinct departure from anything that this actor has ever attempted.

FLORAL GROWTH A GREAT FACTOR

Something About Complete Establishment of Fairview-Esquamalt Greenhouses, Ltd.

The products of the Fairview-Esquamalt Greenhouses Ltd. are one of the important factors in rendering Victoria the beautiful city it is conceded to be. Thousands of the plants whose blossoms lend beauty to the gardens of the city were first nursed to strength in the establishment on the Esquamalt road. From a small greenhouse the enterprise has grown till, when a Colonist representative visited it the other day, there were seven and a half acres under cultivation and some two and a half under glass.

The greenhouses throughout are modern and splendidly adapted for their special uses, but the two largest ones, that have just been completed, are probably the biggest and best in the province, if not in the Northwest. These two houses measure 40x205 feet each, and are constructed of steel frames braced in every direction till they appear to have almost the strength of a bridge. This great strength is necessary to keep the roofs and slides rigid against high winds, to which the great area of glass offers a large surface. The amount of wind pressure exercised during a gale will be better realized when it is said that these two houses alone contain 25,000 square feet of glass, not to mention the carload of steel which also enters into their construction. The uprights are bedded in cement (all the whole structure is for its purpose as solid as a modern steel sky scraper).

There are 12 glass houses belonging to the company, of which these men-



tioned are the largest as well as the most modern. The first of these, which is given up exclusively to begonias of the favorite variety of Glorie de Lorraine. The firm does a big export business in this plant about Christmas time. They are sent not only to points in British Columbia, but also in large quantities to the Puget Sound cities. Seattle and Tacoma, especially the former, are good customers although the United States customs authorities have everything in their power to hamper this trade. The plant is a very popular one in Seattle and notwithstanding the numerous well appointed nurseries in that city, the demand cannot be supplied locally. Possibly, they have not Mr. Francis' knack.

The twelfth and last is the rose house. It is 30x100 feet in size and contains some 1,600 plants of different kinds. The outsider would think the rose season was over, but this is not so with the Fairview nurseries. Here good discipline is kept, and they are only just beginning to be allowed to bloom. In the summer when the outdoor roses are in luxuriance the buds of the indoor variety are cut off and the plants kept back ready to bloom the time when their outdoor rivals bloom no more, although the ladies want flowers as badly as ever. The roses were just coming on the occasion of this visit, and they will bloom all through the winter till the spring. They are marvels of scientific culture and careful tending. Last spring these 1,600 magnificent plants were puny little shoots rising a bare two inches above their pots. Now set out and transplanted they are from two to four feet high with every indication of fully developed beauty. Many kinds of roses are there. A short examination revealed the red Richmond, the yellow Perle des Pardins, Sunrise, Killarney, Madame Chantey, Bridalmaid, Ivory, and Uncle John. Other kinds no doubt are also there, but the list given will afford an idea of the wide range of choice afforded the rose lover. The plants are not for sale, but are cultivated solely for the cut flower trade.

This extensive plant requires a deal of tending, and Mr. Francis and eight men are kept busy looking after the welfare of their delicate charges. One of these works at night, for the temperature in the various houses must be kept up, and the new 70 horse power steam boiler which supplied the needed warmth must be kept going. The heating plant is another of the recent improvements, and besides the boiler referred to a new brick smokestack 60 feet high, towers conspicuously among the glass.

Unceasing care and long experience seem to be the chief secrets of the great success of the enterprise. Visitors are welcomed at all times and freely shown all there is to see. Asked what soil he used in his hot houses, Mr. Francis said the last lot used was the sod off an old pasture, about one-third manure. This had been allowed to remain piled up all winter and had proved most satisfactory. It did not appear to be much of a believer in the steady use of chemical manure in greenhouse work. His experience was that the plants grew rankly, to the detriment of the flowers, and that eventually the plants were very apt to be altogether ruined.

For a lover of flowers it would be hard to spend a more pleasing and instructive hour than in a visit to the Fairview greenhouses. Welcome is extended to all visitors. Mr. Francis is the courteous manager, and the sight of the flowers will well repay the time taken. There can be seen all the favorite flowers and not a few of the less common kinds growing in full luxuriance. Their career can be traced from the shoot to the full grown shrub or plant. The greenhouses themselves are beautiful, with their massive and varying shades of green, and with countless hundreds of flowers, and so forth. The equipment consists of a long, shallow shelf covered with a few inches of ordinary sand, not sea sand, as that has a tendency to turn green, but common fine sand from a sand pit. This is kept reasonably moist, the necessary warmth being supplied from the steam pipes underneath the shelf. Here were hundreds of tiny plants in various stages of early growth. Many of them were the popular begonia, "Glorie de Lorraine," for Mr. Francis is one of the very few men on the Pacific Coast who is uniformly successful in raising a very high proportion of cuttings of this beautiful plant. He uses leaves and gets results from over 90 per cent. Many a florist has to be content with 20 per cent, but Mr. Francis seems to have got the required knack, and his plants thrive. But perhaps the most

interesting of the young plants at the time of the visit was the lily-of-the-valley. There were hundreds of these beautiful flowers in full growth, evidently none the worse for having been kept frozen for a large part of their earlier career. The history of the lily-of-the-valley may be worth the telling to those who have not studied the plant as it is not produced in this country. It has to be imported in various parts of Germany, Belgium and Holland, and they export the "pips" to all parts of the world. These pips are to the lily-of-the-valley what the bulb is to other kinds of flowers, and possess the same faculty of flourishing in cold storage for a year, and they can be frozen as hard as a pebble without apparent injury. When wanted they are taken out and planted in warm wet sand, and three or four weeks is required to produce the flower in all the pale purity of its beauty. The pip is not self-producing. It grows, shoots a tuft of beautiful leaves around the delicate bell-like flower, and then dies forever. Thus new supplies of pips have to be constantly on hand. This is why lilies-of-the-valley are equally obtainable the year round. In a state of nature they bloom only in the spring, but, thanks to cold storage, the flowers can grow them at any time.

Right off the propagating house, the ostrich feather plants and calla lilies are to be found. There is a warm above 76x75 feet. At the end again is a long, narrow house 12x100 feet, given up to pot plants of various kinds. Next is the chrysanthemum house, 25x100 feet, where the favorite flower of the Japanese is to be seen to the full advantage. Every hue is to be found, nesting amid the luxuriant foliage. From the chrysanthemum one passes to a mass of green and color. Not a very large house (it is 16x75), it is crowded with the choice begonias, "Glorie de Lorraine" and Poinsettias. This last grows in the open in California, but in this climate it must be grown in glass. It is not a summer flower, but about Christmas time it bursts into flaming red shoots. These are much used for decorative purposes, and are in great demand at a season when many flowers are unobtainable, though the florist's art is rapidly abolishing any question of seasons for flowers.

Across the foot of the last runs an office, small greenhouse 10x40 feet, which is given up exclusively to begonias of the favorite variety of Glorie de Lorraine. The firm does a big export business in this plant about Christmas time. They are sent not only to points in British Columbia, but also in large quantities to the Puget Sound cities. Seattle and Tacoma, especially the former, are good customers although the United States customs authorities have everything in their power to hamper this trade. The plant is a very popular one in Seattle and notwithstanding the numerous well appointed nurseries in that city, the demand cannot be supplied locally. Possibly, they have not Mr. Francis' knack.

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FRENCH A NATION OF HOME-MAKERS

National Government Gives Aid and Encouragement—How Property Is Acquired

Replying to a correspondent who desires to know how the real estate business is conducted in France, and whether "any considerable number of people own their homes," United States Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, of Marseilles, says that the attachment of the Frenchman to the soil is proverbial, which the following facts bear out:

There are upwards of 8,000,000 separate freeholds in France, as compared with about 300,000 in Great Britain, a fact which in itself speaks volumes.

A Frenchman will part with anything rather than land. When the United States Immigration Commission visited a certain spot near Marseilles recently it was found impossible to ascertain "the average price of land" in the locality, because no actions ever took place other than by inheritance. In cities it is difficult for persons of modest means, like workmen, to own real estate, for obvious reasons. Nevertheless, and especially in Marseilles, where there is an excess of the best garden or more actions ever took place, other than by inheritance. In cities it is difficult for persons of modest means, like workmen, to own real estate, for obvious reasons. Nevertheless, and especially in Marseilles, where there is an excess of the best garden or more actions ever took place, other than by inheritance. In cities it is difficult for persons of modest means, like workmen, to own real estate, for obvious reasons. 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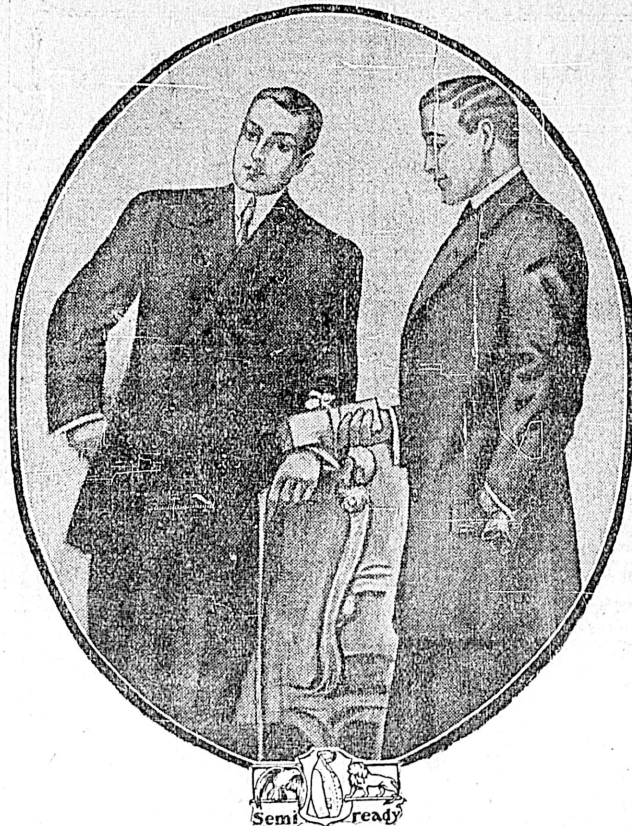
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All the Latest Styles for Fall and Winter in Overcoats Rain-coats, Suits and Trousers, also Fine Underwear, Top Shirts, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Etc.

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CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR SEMI-READY TAILORING



ARE MASTERS OF THE ATLANTIC

The First of a Series of Articles From the Pen of A. J. Dawson

Herewith is reproduced from the London Standard and St. James Gazette the first of a series of articles from the pen of A. J. Dawson, who was a member of the distinguished party of British Journalists who visited Victoria in August last.

"The blood of most Englishmen is stirred to some kind of responsiveness by the sight of a great ship putting to sea. We know that those who protest that steam killed romance are as far from the truth as were those who thought the introduction of regularly running stagecoaches achieved the same felicitous purpose. It is undoubtedly the element of romance which draws folk to the waterside, and holds them there as interested spectators, the while a great ocean liner, freighted, it may be with a couple of thousand human souls, puts out to sea from the home port in the old land, bound for the new lands of another world.

"The crowd is right, indubitably right. The scene is instinct with romance; the great ship is compact of all the elements of unwritten story and adventure. For us these wonderfully frequent departures are a tangible part of the pageantry of empire.

"Even in Liverpool, where such departures are of almost daily occurrence, the spectacle they present is what theatrical managers call 'a safe draw.' The magnificent landing stage beside the Mersey is always thronged on these occasions. The crowd may be of lesser or of greater magnitude; but always there is a crowd; and always, at some moment during the departure, that crowd thrills in response to the romantic element, the imperial significance, which gives these events their real relationship with such outstanding crises in the world's history as the setting forth from these shores of Drake, Raleigh, Frobenius, Dampier, Cook and the rest of the brave host whose adventures have won the British Empire.

"Just such a departure was ours, a few days ago, in the Canadian Pacific Railway company's Empress of Britain. The amazingly complex and diverse preparations which go to the fitting of a great Atlantic liner for her overseas race to the new world had all been completed when we stepped aboard of the special train that brought us from London in the time occupied by luncheon and a glance through the newspapers. The deep-laid scheme of highly trained specialists in this work, served by an army of workers in almost every kind of modern industry, enabled us to step from the train to the ship's deck, dispatch a few telegrams, and then, after farewells to those for the shore, to find ourselves moving quietly, smoothly seaward, losing touch with England—all well inside the half of one hour.

"It may all sound simple. It is a remarkable triumph of organization; precisely how remarkable only a sailor, or one accustomed to the handling of ships, may judge. Remember that our company consisted of just upon 2,000 men, women and children. It is true that among this community there was a lady who complained bitterly that her parcel had been overboarded, and must have been left in the train, while one plethoric old gentleman (who should have known better) swore loudly that the C. P. R. had lost his hatbox for him. But it is also true that before dinner the lady found her parcel in a rack in her stateroom, where she herself had placed it; and that, long before then, the portly old gentleman remembered that he had lost his hatbox to the saddler's to be fitted with a new strap, and had forgotten to call for it.

"So there we were, with the last, least packet of our effects, 2,000 men, women and children, bound for British North America, in a 15,000 ton British ocean liner which experts have pronounced to be the last word in twentieth century shipbuilding. And the whole business was performed, positively, with less fuss, or bustle, or confusion, than the arrival and departure of a Thames steamer at Charing Cross pier. The nod of a Napoleonic superintendent's gray head was the signal for our casting off; we left the shores of the mother country as a cylinder motorcar moves off from a curbstone in a London street. The

one suggestion of hitch or mismanagement was the matter of the lady's parcel and the old gentleman's hatbox. And there were 2,000 of us, with our bags and baggage, our fussy little hopes and fancies, our complex affairs and hidden tragedies. Incidentally, there were the mails, a trifle of cargo, a few thousand tons of coal—we burn perhaps 300 tons a day—and considerably more than as much as 2,000 people could possibly demand during a week in the way of creature comforts and luxuries.

"Upon one side of the promenade deck the prime minister of the Dominion of Canada was waving his farewells to English friends on the landing stage. On the other side of the same deck Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., was waving his acknowledgments to a cheering crowd of enthusiasts on a steam tug, the rails of which wore a banner with this plain device: 'Success to Keir Hardie and Socialism.' It was a striking spectacle for the student of our race. Assuredly we are a diverse, a wonderful people.

"The most fleeting consideration of the political careers of these two men, Mr. Keir Hardie and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, would have been sufficient, I think, to give pause to the fussiness or the gaudiness of the least thoughtful among the crowd ashore or the crowd aboard. The lives of the two men clearly account for many of their views. In their later years one was settling out upon his first journey to the overseas lands of the empire; the other was returning to his native 'Dominion of promise and plenty' after attending the recent great gathering of the empire's barons and councillors. It may well be that Sir Wilfrid has learned something this year from his communion in the empire's heart with his peers among the premiers; it surely must be that Mr. Keir Hardie will learn much, very much, from his travels through the outlying uplands of the family estate.

"Meantime the Empress of Britain glided out and down one of the most romantic waterways in the world, and the journey to Canada was begun—the old red ensign over us, the deck of one of the finest and most luxurious vessels in the world under our feet.

"It was no small story that was taken on by the Canadian Pacific steamship service was inaugurated with the two sister Empresses, the one of Ireland and the other of Britain. The service means this: That it is now possible for those who desire the highest standard of speed and luxury in travel to proceed direct to British North America in British ships. There is no longer any need to direct to any part of the habitable globe, and all the way to the extreme far east, as also to the far west, one may enjoy the satisfaction of remaining under the highly efficient care of the C. P. R. Certainly the C. P. R.'s Atlantic service is an innovation which has a wide imperial significance for Britons.

"Here, indeed, one has the very triumph of skill, order, discipline, organization and the application of science to commerce. Here are lessons and a most compelling argument in favour of an 'All-Red' steamship girdle round the British Empire.

"Incidentally, one may add that experienced travelers affirm that, in these ships, the C. P. R. has produced the last word in the matter of Atlantic transit. It is exhilarating to learn that of the 350 first saloon passengers the Empress of Britain brought across the Atlantic on her last passage from Canada 130 were American citizens traveling from different parts of the United States via Canada for the sake of the speed and comfort of this route."—A. J. Dawson.

STRIKING NOVEL IS REVIEWED

Fascinating Story of a Polish Tragedy—"Absolve Te," By C. Viebig

One of the most interesting features of the Saturday issue of the Westminster Gazette is the review of striking Continental novels and other books. Recently a novel was reviewed entitled "Absolve Te," by C. Viebig. Some idea of the story will be gained by the following extracts:

"The face of a woman, young and proud, and very beautiful, haunts the pages of the new novel by the most powerful of the women writers of Germany. In the pale face burn the dark, unfathomable eyes, in which, by turn, the passion of heavenly and earthly love flares up and does battle against the childlike simplicity and innocence of heart that make the woman a danger to every man who crosses her path. In the dreary monotony of Polish village life, she lives intensely; she plans the most deadly plots with absolute callousness, and combines with the simple faith of the pure in heart the rapt devotion of the fanatic.

"Paul Tiralla, the second wife of the gentleman farmer, is a unique character—study of the Polish temperament. But she is far more than that, for in her storm-tossed person is summed up with extraordinary truth and power the history of the nation that has set its ideals high, has kept its proud heart pure, and, by its reckless, passionate revolt against authority but that of its own election, fallen from its high estate, to be numbered among the saddest of the western races.

"In Germany this book of the sombre purple cover and the design of a halo surrounding the strange title is everywhere. It is on train and steamer, in little odd bookshops of sleepy country towns and (often in strange company) among 'the best displayed wares in the show-windows of the main streets of great cities. 'It is a terrible book,' people say as they sit pouring over its pages; but we doubt whether anyone, having taken it up, lays it aside as too 'terrible' before he has reached the abrupt, dramatic end."

This woman has been married for fifteen years to "a lumbering phlegmatic giant, coarse of speech, unclean of habit, gluttonous, and enslaved to drink." In her heart she had wished to poison him, to be rid of him, but she had not been done. Some poison she had bought, she gave it to her husband to dispose of, and he hid it "under a loose stone in the stable wall."

"The son, a merry, thoughtless youth, comes home, bringing with him a friend, a delightful lad, whose healthy, honest personality has the effect of a current of pure air coming into a place filled with vitiated vapors, and their presence seems suddenly to lift the gloom."

But Paul Tiralla, whom all men desire, and who has hitherto been as pure as snow, as cold as ice, falls madly in love with the youth Martin Becker. It is true she has allowed the village schoolmaster to make love to her, but only in order that he may help her in her childish attempts to kill her husband, and her heart has never been touched. Now it is aflame; Martin's guileless youth attracts her as no man has ever attracted her, and finally he yields to the power of those glorious eyes and becomes her lover. Still, Paul Tiralla's passion is not of the vulgar type; her storm-tossed heart is at rest when he walks beside her, and beyond his presence near her she asks nothing.

"She looked him deeply and affectionately into the eyes; oh, if they could only at once, as soon as Herr Tiralla was asleep, go together to the Priyok! Then she would say to him, 'I thank you.' She positively longed to say it. 'I thank you for having come into our house' I thank you for having come like a saviour! Behold, I have grown pure through your coming! Oh, how I love and thank you!" Would he understand her? No, no, he could not quite understand it all; how could he? When she said, 'I have grown pure through your coming,' he would look at her with large, astonished eyes, for he knew of no guilt. But was she guilty?

No, no, she was not. Frau Tiralla lifted her head proudly; no, she also had forgotten everything.

"A curse seems to have fallen on the husband since his wife has given the rat poison to him. A something has cowed or stunned him—the man who has laughed down everything, whose easy good nature has never been disturbed, and whose magnificent physique has withstood gluttony and drink, begins to wince and cower before the nameless something that haunts his days and nights. With marvellous skill the situation of ever-deepening gloom is represented.

"Then comes the final scene. On the morning when Martin has planned to leave the farm for ever Marianna finds her master lying dead in the cowshed. He has taken the rat poison from its hiding-place, and has sought and found rest for his poor bewildered and besotted head and heart.

"Paul Tiralla is free; the Saints have helped her. Now she can marry Martin. But Martin turns from her in horror. 'The dead man stands always before me. As surely as I believe in God, so surely does he separate us. Farewell.' And Martin goes.

"This is the last scene of the book that has no equal in modern German literature for gloom and horror, but which is a masterpiece of literature, turning up, in the history of a family, the tragedy of a nation."

"The widow looked about her in wide-eyed despair. Suddenly an accuser stood before her, between heaven and earth. 'No!' she yelled, with outstretched arms. How dared he accuse her! Was it she, she, who had administered the poison? And if she had attempted it before, the poison had ceased to be poison in her hand. 'No, I am innocent, quite innocent! The Saints had willed it that he himself should take the poisons and swallow them. And also that his days had been pre-ordained in heaven! With her hands clasped, as in prayer, the woman again uttered an impassioned, whining prayer: Would not the Saints now accomplish her second wish and bring back him who had fled? Her thoughts grew more and more confused. Now she saw Martin Becker, now Herr Tiralla, and now the angel with the flaming sword. She crouched low to the ground. Woe, woe, was he going to punish her with the glittering sword? But the sword fell suddenly from the angel's hand. There it lay gleaming in the snow. His hand was laid coolly on her hot brow—no, this was no longer the cherubim driving sinners from Paradise; this was Rozia, Rozia's hand, and this her dress.

"Help! Help!" Frau Tiralla, as if awakened from a terrible dream, clung to her daughter. 'Help me! Help me! Shall I be damned? Oh, speak; help me!'

"And the daughter replied: 'I will pray for you, night and day. Be calm, my mother, I will plead for you.' Rozia laid her two hands on the despairing, cowering woman. A stream of serenity, saving power, seemed to go forth from the firm, thin hands. This was no longer Rozia, the young daughter, the delicate girl, who now stood there with head erect, growing taller and taller before the eyes of the sinner seeking help. Nor was it Rozia's voice. It was the voice of one more powerful, sounding above the rush of the morning wind. It was the bride of Christ. But not the humbly adoring virgin! It was the bride of Christ, the Church itself, the voice of which rings far across the wide fields to the tower of Staravies, and farther still, and ever farther nightly across the whole wide world.

"Ego te absolvo a peccatis tuis."

Hymns 19, 221, and 27
Vesper Hymn—"Jesus We Pray" . . . 281
Recessional Hymn Thorne
Voluntary—Fantasia St. John's

The Rev. Percival Jenks, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening. Holy communion at 8 a.m.

Morning
Organ—Prelude Smart
Venite Turner
Psalm for 20th morning Cath. Psalter
Te Deum Lawes
Benedictus Truettbeck
Hymns 370, 187, and 231
Kyrie and Gloria Tibi Burnett in G.
Organ—Postlude Beethoven

Evening
Organ—Communion Hollins
Psalm for 20th evening Cath. Psalter
Cantata Woodward
Deus Misereatur Hopkins
Anthem—"The Eyes of All Wait Upon Thee" Clare
Hymns 256 and 270
Vesper Burnett
Organ—Postlude Bach

St. James'
Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, holy communion at 8 a.m., ante-communion and sermon at 11 a.m., evensong and sermon at 7 p.m. The music follows:

Morning
Organ—Voluntary Cath. Psalter
Venite and Psalm Cath. Psalter
Te Deum—1st Setting Truettbeck
Benedictus Truettbeck
Hymns 164 and 270
Organ—Voluntary Evening

Evening
Organ—Voluntary Cathedral Psalter
Psalm St. John
Nunc Dimittis St. John
Hymns 291, 277, and 21
Organ—Voluntary St. Barnabas'

Corner of Cook St. and Caledonia Ave. There will be a choral celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a.m., matins at 10.30 a.m., choral eucharist and sermon at 11 a.m., choral evensong at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free. The musical arrangements are as follows: For the 8 a.m. celebration St. John's Communion Service will be sung.

1. 320, 312, and 321
Interlude—"But the Lord is Mindful of His Own" Mendelssohn
Morning (at 11.)
Organ—Andante Pastorale Mason
Communion Service St. John
Hymns 323, 317, and 315
Offertory Anthem Fitzgerald
Nunc Dimittis St. John
Organ—March from El Costa

Evening
Organ—Adagio and Allegro in A flat Blake
Psalm Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Burnett in F
Nunc Dimittis Truettbeck
Hymns 629, 566, and 522
Vesper—"I Will Lay Me Down in Peace" Meyerbeer
Organ—March in B flat Meyerbeer

St. Mark's Church
Cloverdale, rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen, Holy Communion 8 a.m., Matins 11 a.m., Evensong 7 p.m., Preacher, the rector.

Church of Our Lord
11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sacrament of Lord's Supper at evening service. Sermons by Rev. T. W. Gladstone, Schomberg, Morning, in the evening, "The Christian Soldier," watching unto prayer.

Morning
Organ—Prelude Franz Abt
Venite and Psalm as set—Cath. Psalter
Te Deum—XI. Mercer
Jubilate—IV. Mercer
Kyrie—XXII Mercer
Hymns—308, 39, 144 Mercer
Organ—Postlude Haydn

Evening
Organ—Reverie H. H. Chandler
Opening Hymn—385 Cath. Psalter
Psalm as set Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat—IV Mercer
Hymns—363, 274, 372 Mercer
Hymn—363, 274, 372 Mercer

First Presbyterian Church
Rev. Dr. Campbell (pastor) will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening (11 a.m. and 7 p.m.); Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets at 10 a.m. Sabbath school at 10 a.m. Bible class at 2.30 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services.

Central Baptist Church
Services in main A. O. U. W. hall at 11 and 12. The pastor, Rev. Christopher Baum, will conclude his special series of sermons as follows: Morning, "Shall we have a revival?" Evening, "The conversion of a Provincial Jailor." Sunday school and Young Men's Bar.

St. Paul's Lutheran
German service will be held at 7.30 p.m. All Germans, new and old comers, are cordially invited. A meeting will be held after the service. Members of the congregation are requested to attend. Meers street, near old cemetery.

Christadelphians
Bible lecture, Labor Hall, Douglas street, 7 p.m. Mr. Babcock will take for his subject: "Wars and Rumors of Wars, When Will They Cease?" All welcome.

Universal Brotherhood
And Theosophical Society, Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 7.30 p.m. in the old Colonnade block, every Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given and questions answered. Non-political and unsectarian. All are invited.

CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral
The services for the day are: holy communion 8 a.m., morning service and to the tower of St. James, evening service 7 p.m. The Bishop of the diocese will be the preacher in the morning and Canon Beaudin in the evening. The music set for the day follows:

Morning
Voluntary—Andante Gullhaug
Venite Ayrton
Psalm for 20th morning Cath. Psalter
Te Deum Field
Benedictus London
Kyrie and Gloria Maundrell
Hymns 422, 425, and 359
Voluntary—March Clare

Evening
Voluntary—Allegretto Thorne
Proclamation Hymn 270
Psalm for 20th evening Cath. Psalter
Hymns 422, 425, and 359
Nunc Dimittis Clare

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LANGFORD LAKE
5 acre blocks fronting on the lake at 750 acres \$50

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5 Acres, all cleared, 3 roomed house and stable \$1,100

ROCKLAND AVENUE
Nice residence \$4,750

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Nice residence, 10 rooms, furnace \$7,500.

DOUGLAS STREET
6 roomed cottage and two lots, nice orchard \$2,500

GOVERNMENT STREET
20 feet by 80 feet between Flisguard street and Herald St. \$4,200.

240 feet near C. P. R. new depot \$31,000

STORE STREET
Corner Lot \$4,750

YATES STREET
Several Good business lots for sale, call for particulars.

NORTH PARK STREET
2 storey house, 8 rooms. \$2,500
Cottage, 5 rooms. \$3,500

DALLAS ROAD
Bungalow, 8 rooms, \$5,250

\$10,000 to lend on first mortgage, in one or two sums at seven per cent.

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Dallas Road; large house and 1 1/2 acres \$10,500
Dallas Road; 6 roomed cottage and 1/2 acre 5,250
Esquimalt Road; 2 story house and about one acre 4,800
North Pembroke street; good 7-roomed brick house, etc. 4,000

VACANT LOTS
Walker street, 12 lots \$1,000
Fort street, 1 lot, 50x113 550
Craigflower Road, corner Dominion, 2 lots 1,100

ACREAGE
Carey Road, 7 acres, with modern residence, 100 fruit trees, stables, etc. \$7,000
Carey Road, 6 acres, fenced, 200 fruit trees \$3,600
Hillside avenue, 1 1/2 acres 1,200
5 acre lots on Cowichan Harbor, per acre 100
8 acres on Gorge Road, Emma and Harriet St. 14,500
1,000 acres timber land in Cowichan District, Old crown grant. Ask for particulars.

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For Sprains, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Sweeney, Lameness and Soft Bunches, Kendall's Spavin Cure has no equal. Montreal, P.Q., Sept. 12, '06. "I have the cure of a number of horses and have used your remedies, which always proved infallible." D. Bailegroun. Be prepared—keep Kendall's always in the stable. Our book "Treatise on the Horse" free from dealers or \$1 a bottle—6 for \$5.



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The World of Labor

Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Boatmen	..... 2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Boiler-makers' Helpers	..... 1st and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders	..... 1st and 3rd Th.
Bricklayers	..... 2nd and 4th Monday
Brewers	..... 1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters	..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters	..... Alternate Wednesdays
Cashiers	..... 1st Friday
Electricians	..... 3rd Friday
Garment Workers	..... 1st Monday
Laborers	..... 1st and 3rd Friday
Laundry Workers	..... 4th Thursday
Longshoremen	..... 1st and 3rd Sunday
Letter Carriers	..... Every Monday
Machinists	..... 4th Wednesday
Molders	..... 1st and 3rd Thursday
Musicians	..... 1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters	..... 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers	..... 1st and 3rd Friday
Printing Pressmen	..... 2nd Tuesday
Shipwrights	..... 2nd and 4th Thursday
Stonecutters	..... 2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees	..... 1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 3 p.m.
Stenographers	..... Monthly
Tailors	..... 1st Monday
Telephone Operators	..... 1st Monday
T. and L. Council	..... 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters	..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor, who have been for a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Unionists in Australia number 100,000.

Several hundred men, shingle weavers, pickers, etc., will be thrown out of employment by the closing of the shingle mills on November 1.

Representatives of labor and capital in the building trades in San Francisco are discussing a proposition to settle upon a scale of wages for three years.

In the departments of the Pas de Calais and Alsace, France, 50,000 persons are employed in the tulle factories and two-thirds of them are women and girls.

A Government bill has been introduced in the Hungarian parliament prohibiting employees of State railroads from participating in strikes, under pain of instant dismissal.

A proposition is on foot to expose the label exhibit of the American Federation of Labor at the International Exposition in several of the larger cities after the close of the fair.

According to figures based on statistics of the general commission of German trade unions, there were in Germany in 1905, 322,322 persons in lock-outs, with 507,997 persons involved.

Organized labor in Chicago has declared war on the new Illinois vagrancy law as an infringement of the right of picket. The Woodworkers' District Council has decided to make a test case of the law.

An eight-hour day with overtime for more hours, including Sunday, and an increase in wages, are demanded by the Toledo, Ohio, Railway Clerks' union, in a number of local agreements presented to the local railroads.

The number of employees killed in coupling accidents in the United States in the quarter ending March 31 was 25 per cent less than the number killed in accidents of that character during the preceding three months.

Local No. 814 of the Bartenders' Union has now rooms of its own. They are located over 148 Government St., next to the Victoria hotel, and have been handsomely fitted up by the union.

The local branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has reduced its entrance fee for the present, in order to give those who are not members an opportunity to join. The next meeting of the branch is on Wednesday, October 23.

Henry White, who was once general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, has sued the editor of the official paper of the union for \$25,000 damages for republishing a newspaper story alleged to be defamatory.

The municipality of Niteroy, Brazil, has called for bids for the construction of a new model dwellings. This was also talked about in Rio de Janeiro some time ago, but so far nothing seems to have been done in the matter.

October 4 was set by the Bookbinders' International Union as the date when the election should go into effect. Dues were raised 25 per cent and it is announced that many members are now working but eight hours.

During the past month upward of thirty new unions have been organized at Fort Worth, Tex., and contiguous territory. In each instance organization was sought by the members, in no case being urged on them by the organization of parent bodies.

The membership of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers increased 508 during August, placing the total membership throughout the world at 108,492. There were 3,175 unemployed during the month, which is a decrease of 469 over the same month last year.

In France the proportion of wage-earning women is 34 per cent of the wage-earning population; in America it is only seventeen per cent. In France the working-women form eighteen per cent of the population, compared with six per cent in the United States.

The United Postal Clerks of the United States have decided that during the coming session of Congress they will fight for an eight-hour law, thirty days' vacation yearly and fifteen days' sick leave annually; also for promotions above \$1,100 a year, the limit now set.

The government has 18,000 men and the Grand Trunk Pacific 20,000 men employed in the construction of the national transcontinental railway. These cost no more than an army of the same number, but what a difference in their effect upon the welfare of the country.

Harry P. Misner, a checker, was awarded \$2,500 by the jury in the case against the York Radial Railway company for injuries received in jumping from a car on orders of the motorman, who feared a collision. Misner has been laid up fifteen months.

The striking meat wagon drivers of New York city have finally won their demands and have returned to work.

One-fifteenth, if not one-twelfth, of the people of the country directly or indirectly receive their income from the company."

Wages in New South Wales
Bakers, 50s to 60s per week.
Blacksmiths, 10s per day.
Boiler-makers, 1s 3d per hour.
Bricklayers, 1s 2s per week.
Bricklayers, 1s 4d per week.
Brickmakers, 1s 2d per week.
Carpenters, 1s 3d per hour.
Coach painters, 1s 2s to 1s 10s per week.
Cashsmen, 1s 10s per week.
Compositors, 1s 12s per week.
Coopers, 1s 10s per week.
Coppersmiths, 1s 10s per week.
Engineers, 1s 10s per week.
Engine drivers, 1s 10s to 1s 12s per week.
Fitters, 1s 10s per week.
Gas fitters, 1s 12s per week.
General laborers, 1s to 8s per day.
Ironmolders, 1s 2d per week.
Masons, 1s 2d per week.
Painters, 1s 15s per week.
Plasterers, 1s 5s per week.
Plumbers, 1s 10s per week.
Saddlers, 1s 8s per week.
Shipwrights, 1s to 1s 12s per day.
Butchers, 35s to 45s per week.
Drapers, 30s to 45s per week.
Ironmongers, 30s to 40s per week.
Grocers, 30s to 45s per week.
Slaughtermen, 1s 10s per day.
Tinsmiths, 1s 10s per week.
Typewriters, 10s to 30s per week.
Wheelwrights, 1s 2s per week.
Farm laborers, 15s to 20s per week, with rations.
Dairy hands, 12s 6d to 20s per week.
Woolhandlers, 1s 10s per week.
Milliners, 12s 6d to 20s per week.
Upholsterers, 1s 12s per week.
Tailors, 1s 5s to 1s 15s per week.
Cooks, 15s per week, with board.
Landresses, 20s per week, with board.
Housemaids, 12s to 14s per week, with board.
General servants, 10s to 15s per week with board.
Gardeners, 12s 6d to 25s per week, with board.
Grooms and coachmen, 15s to 20s per week, with board.
Nursemaids, 6s to 10s per week, with board.
Waitresses, 12s 6d to 15s, board only.
Stockmen, 15s to 1s 2s per year, with board.

Approximately 350 members of the building crafts of Goldfield, Nev., returned to work recently. The plumbers won their demand for \$9 for an eight-hour day, but agreed to give sixty days' notice in the event of threatened strike or of a demand for an increase.

One of the most sweeping labor decisions rendered in Massachusetts was handed down by Judge Gaskill of the Superior Court. It held that a labor union has a right to fine any member who does not accede to the demand of the union and quit work in an establishment where a strike is in progress.

The year 1894 stands out in the history of the United States as the year most notable for the great number of workers thrown out of work by strikes, more than 660,000 employees being thrown out by 1,349 strikes, undertaken by 505,049 strikers in 8,196 establishments and lasting an average of thirty-two days in each establishment involved.

Once again illustrating what the country suffers from industrial disputes, comes the announcement from Halifax that the loss in wages as a result of the strike at the Springfield mines, which has been estimated, will amount to \$200,000, while the company will lose the profit on the 80,000 tons of coal which would have been mined under ordinary circumstances. This is an economic waste which can never be repaired.

The report of the auditors of the United Mine Workers of Illinois shows that organization to have a cash balance on hand August 1, 1907, of no less than \$770,341.92, a gain in cash balance in six months of \$131,548.74. Two hundred thousand dollars of the balance is invested in railroad bonds, and the remainder is on deposit in various banks.

Senator George A. Cox is taking practical steps to solve the Asiatic immigration problem. Interviewed at Winnipeg regarding conditions at the Crow's Nest Pass mines, he said: "At the present time there is an agent in Wales who is employing all the available men he can procure for the mines, and they are being sent to Canada under a contract for so many months. We do not employ any Oriental labor whatsoever."

Several printing and publishing firms in Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Massachusetts, with national offices of the United Typothetae, have brought action in the U. S. court asking that the International Printers' and Assistants' Union of America be enjoined from violating an agreement of January, 1907, by demanding an eight-hour day.

Chicago is to be the future home of an international union of farmers' organizations. The Producers and Consumers' International Equity Union and Co-operative Exchange is the full title of the new central body. It is proposed to make the constitution so broad that all present organizations among farmers can affiliate with the new central body. The Grange, with 700,000 members; the Farmers' Educational and Protective Association, with 2,000,000 members; and the American Society of Equity, with 300,000 members, are expected to co-operate with the new body.

Pottery manufacturers and operators in New Jersey will meet in New York to fix a scale of wages in place of the present agreement, which expired October 1. Unless either the men or employers yield, a great strike in the pottery trade within the next six weeks is possible. The demands of the men are increases ranging from 14 to 21 per cent for kiln men, increase of 15 per cent for pressers, increase of 15 per cent for the strikers-up and for the big-diggers, increase of 50 per cent for turners for producing the Saint Denis cup, and increase of 10 per cent for jiggers for making plain edge flat goods.

At the annual convention of the International Typographical Union at Hot Springs, Ark., last month, the most advanced step taken was the adoption of a plan for old age pensions, which, briefly summarized, is as follows: Age of eligible applicants, 15 years; continuous International Typographical Union membership, twenty years; number of eligible applicants in the jurisdiction (estimated), 500; amount of weekly pension, \$4; source of revenue for fund, one-half of 1 per cent weekly assessment on earnings of membership (estimated), \$108,000; amount disbursed yearly (estimated), \$104,000; balance for sinking fund, administration and incidental expenses, \$44,000. The plan was decided upon after data had been secured from all quarters of the world where pension systems are in effect. It has now to be placed before the membership for a referendum vote to become a law of the organization, but there is little doubt that the referendum will endorse the proposition.

As showing the great number of employees there, the C. & P. R. system Sir Thomas Shaugnessy, at the annual meeting, said: "There are now in the service of the company—quite 74,000 officers and employees, and a monthly pay-roll of \$3,700,000, and of the whole number of employees I am safe in saying that 70,000 are located in Canada. Estimated on the ordinary basis of five persons to a family, those would represent 350,000 souls, or more than one-twentieth of the entire population of the Dominion, and if there be added the men in rail and rolling mills, lumber mills, etc., and locomotive manufacturers, and other industrial establishments, who are engaged in the manufacture of material in large quantities for the purposes of the company, I should say that

Smith college at Northampton, Mass., opened with the largest number of students in its history, 1,550 names being recorded.

PEASANTRY OF OLD ENGLAND

Very Interesting Paper From the Pen of H. Rider Haggard

H. Rider Haggard writes in the London Times as follows:

Although there are alleviations in his lot to which I shall allude presently, from the first the English peasant has been perhaps the most pathetic figure in our nation's life. Before the Conquest he was obliged to labor for his lord but received some land, about five acres I believe, in lieu of wages. Afterwards his fate became even worse, thus I have in my own possession a deed by which a certain Roger of Hunsford, "for free, pure, and perpetual charity, for the salvation of the soul of my father and of my mother and of my ancestors and successors," gives and grants "to God and the Church of the Holy Cross at Bungay and to the nuns there serving God, Aleva, the wife of Roger Brunlan and Thomas his firstborn son, together with their tenelements and property." In other words, about the year 1295 laboring folk with their women and chattels could be sold or given away like cattle in order to benefit the pockets or souls of their owners.

The exact life of such people in those days is not easy to picture, save that they lived in a sort of hell, and upon thousand, generation after generation of them, and made no sign. Probably, however, their existence approximated very much to that of animals. Their house was a windowless, chimneyless hut of wattle and daub, covered with mud, and they were crowded in a sack, they suffered much from leprosy and scurvy, owing to the lack of vegetable food in winter, when they subsisted upon a scanty portion of salted meat, and in times of sickness or bereavement their only resource was the charity of the much-abused and ignorantly cruel priest, who to the land where they were born, and to attempt to desert it was a crime, for which at certain times they were branded. It was thus that our energetic forefathers dealt with the perennial problem of the rural exodus to the towns, which in those days, both literally and figuratively, was already a burning question.

One wonders how under these circumstances they continued to exist. The only answer is that human beings are marvellously adaptable creatures; so much so that the hardships which would absolutely destroy one generation were scarcely noted by another. For instance, we hear the sufferings which were the common lot of the followers of the New Religion in the Netherlands under the reign of the hellish Alva? Certainly not. We should not need to wait for the torment, the stake, and the drowning to be shown of us as far above him as the moon, although there are certain districts in which the soil and other circumstances are very suitable, where it can be realized. From those districts, unfortunately few in number, the migration to the cities is less, and

Of course also did few of these humble husbandmen did live. Only the very strongest of them, men and women of iron constitutions, could survive at all, and perhaps here and there a child out of the numbers that they have had. Even for the upper classes what must life have been in the claustrophobic and gloomy houses, or castles with little light, and this as late as the times of Charles I., but one or two fireplaces; through which small-pox, fevers, and other noxious diseases swept year by year, to say nothing of occasional visitations of plague, black death, and pestilence, which carried off half the population at a swoop. Food to eat from which many a pampered dog would turn today—in winter it seems to have consisted chiefly of highly-salted pork—and outside the gates ruffians in iron coats, who were called knights, waiting to murder the male members of the household and carry off the females. If these were a few of the amenities of life in the castle keep and the hall, what can it have been like in the villager's cot? No wonder the population was so slow in its increase, although at one time, perhaps, the Roman Conquest, there must have been plenty of people in this England of ours, since otherwise how did all the tens of thousands of acres of waste in the Midlands come under the plough, as was the case at some unknown period? This is a question I have already discussed in "Rural England," and in any case it is too large to enter upon here.

The middle ages passed away; Henry VII. destroyed the monasteries, and thus deprived the poor man of his best, if not his only, friend, reducing him to an even lower depth of misery, and although the Act of Elizabeth created that no cottage could be built except on an allotment of 1 acre of land, in later times the owners of the soil kindly enclosed his commons, thereby depriving him of pasture for his few head of stock. Then perhaps came the agricultural laborer's food was scarce and dear, wages were very low, and of means of escape from the sad circumstances in which he lived there were practically none. Emigration was not yet thought of, and few and again to depart to the towns. Even after the repeal of the corn laws conditions were very hard for the peasant. I have talked to an old man who for many years lived on eight shillings a week, and the weather would allow him to earn as much, upon which he had to support himself, his wife, and eight children. Bread then, that is during the Crimean war, cost a shilling a loaf, and he eked out with onions, which he said took the skin off the roof of his mouth. The drink of the family was boiling water, in which burnt crusts had been soaked to make it resemble tea in appearance, if not in taste, and occasionally a little small beer, while the children sometimes had a very poor portion of cheese and butter. Often he was so weak and faint that he could scarcely walk home from his labors. Yet the old fellow and his wife were hale and hearty, and so I gathered were the children he had reared upon this distressful diet.


Now those times have gone by. Food in Great Britain is very plentiful and cheap, and although the wages of agricultural laborers remain low, on the whole he is perhaps doing better in his degree than the owner of the land or the farmer of the land, since at any rate he is more certain of that humble wage than is the owner or the farmer of a net profit. An average of 16s or 17s a week, which includes his harvest money is about what a peasant earns in East Anglia, is no great sum on which to live and bring up a family. Still, a careful man with a good wife can manage; moreover the children do not lack proper food and clothing, as those can testify who have watched the village schools. Other advantages are that he has a cottage and a bit of garden, either for nothing or for a

trifling, and, from the point of view of the owner, an uneconomical rent, say, of from one to two shillings a week, and while he behaves himself and has strength he is sure of his employment. Further, although he may not put so high a value upon the privilege as many suppose, in fact he rules the country side, since his class by mere weight of numbers can and does out-vote all others, and naturally enough he returns to Parliament to represent him whoever will make the largest promises of bettering his lot. The trouble is that these promises never are and never can be fulfilled, except possibly for a few years during a period of revolution, after which of course the conditions which nature has decreed would reassert themselves. Hodge, who is shrewd enough in his way, has found this out, and this is one of the real reasons why in thousands and tens of thousands he is leaving the country for the towns, where for the lucky there are higher wages and prospects of rising.

In fact, he makes a great mistake, since the lucky are not numerous in this world, and the rest go under. A couple of rooms in a London slum, or perhaps one only, at from three to five times the rent which he or his father paid for a cottage and garden, however inconvenient, are poorly counter-balanced by the extra wage, which may and often does, vanish at any moment leaving its recipient and his family to the tender mercy of the street, undeterred by thousands of examples of failures and the eloquent pleading of poor-law returns, which he does not read, our laborer continually seeks those streets, drawn like a moth by the glitter of the gas lamps, or enchanted by the raucous melodies of the music hall.

Why? There are sundry reasons besides that of the increased wage which he imagines can be obtained there. Thus the evenings are dull at Puddlebury, moreover, his neighbors and employers know what he does in them. Farm work is hard and monotonous, if extraordinarily healthful. Good cottages at a rate within his means are scarce and difficult to come by, since it pays nobody to build them, and not remembering the dread alternative of a slum, young women, who perhaps have been serious in their vows, decline to marry and live in such a way may be available. Also the said young women migrate in numbers to the towns, in which they take service or enter factories, and where the women go the men follow.

But beneath these lies a deeper, more abiding cause, the most dire, there are no prospects on the land. The laborer at three-and-twenty in the vast majority of instances earns as much as he can ever hope to receive, and is day by day cutting at his capital, which consists of one thing only—the bodily strength that nature has given him. For forty or fifty years more, if his health remains, he will continue to draw drafts upon that bank until at length the cheque is returned dishonored. Then what is left, except the workhouse, or a miserable existence of sundry doles, or the bitterly-graduated and penurious contributions of grown-up children or other relatives? If a hard-working man could hope to attain to a holding of his own and become in his turn an employer of labor, things would be different. But in the majority of cases such a prospect is as far above him as the moon, although there are certain districts in which the soil and other circumstances are very suitable, where it can be realized. From those districts, unfortunately few in number, the migration to the cities is less, and



For a delicious meal, open and dish a tin of

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As nutritious as it is tasty and labor saving. Contains no bone, or waste. The most economical meat to buy—TRY IT. If your dealer cannot supply you write me and I will see that your order is filled.

WM. CLARK, MFR., MONTREAL.

Insist on having Clark's Pork and Beans and Clark's other cooked specialties. The name is a guaranty of food purity, quality and flavor.

there the people are more contented. Small holdings are much in the air just now; indeed, half the time Parliament is taken up in discussing them. But this must be borne in mind. It is useless to give a laborer a small holding even on the most advantageous terms unless he has or can be provided with the equipment and capital necessary to its cultivation, and even if these are available, unless he can then be sure of earning a decent living out of his little farm. Now, in many of the English counties it is very hard to make farming show a profit today, even where all these requisites are assured, and it remains to be seen whether the little man can prosper where the big man attains no small a measure of success. Whatever politicians and untrained enthusiasts may say this economic point is the kernel of the small holding question. If the English peasant is to be provided with a prospect in life on the land that bore him, his working in minute lots must be made a payable proposition without the aid of State or other charity.

THE WALLS OF JERICO

Important Discoveries Being Made By An Austrian Professor

Professor Sellin's excavations on the site of the ancient city of Jericho are yielding unexpectedly rich treasures. In his last letters to the Vienna Academy of Science the professor writes that over a hundred men are digging at five different points.

One of the most interesting finds is the historical city wall, built of burnt lime bricks. It was some ten feet in thickness, rising from a stone foundation. On the western side of the city the wall was nearly forty feet in width. At another point a private house was found built over another house of a still earlier epoch.

Other discoveries include lamps, plates, cups, needles, weights, mortars and mills of bronze and stone, some of very rough and primitive handwork, and others very finely executed. In the inner city remains of rows of houses have been uncovered. The ancient Hebrew lettering proves that the old Hebrew characters were in use.

Professor Sellin hopes to renew the excavating work next winter. In the meantime he says that the work already done has opened up a wealth of material for the student of the pre-Israelite and Canaanite period.—Fall Mail Gazette.

With an invested capital of \$33,000, 000 Bradford corporation earned a net aggregate profit of only \$1,825 for the past 12 months. The statement in relation to the trading departments for the past year, read recently before the council, showed a net profit of only \$425.

House Work



Need Not Wear Her Out

The drudgery of house work seems never ending to tired-out, dispirited women who suffer from female complaints or irregularities. Inflammation and ulceration cause fearful bearing-down pains which are aggravated by much standing on the feet, and lifting necessary in house work.

But let no woman despair of relief from this torture. That famous tonic reconstructor of diseased or disordered female organism.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

has cured more than one million American women, and it will cure you. When troubled with painful irregularities, when backaches and headaches drive out all ambition, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will bring back health, strength, and happiness.

It Made Me a Well Woman

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than doctors or medicines. I suffered for four months with suppression of monthly periods. Headaches were a daily occurrence. Pains in my back and limbs made it hard for me to attend to my domestic duties.

The medicines I had taken did not help me, and I was in misery and despair until one day I read an account of your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try it, and I thank God that I did so, for it not only regulated my monthly periods, but made me a well woman.

MADAME CAROLINE MARTINEAU, 22 La Chapelle St., Quebec, Que.

Do not let disease make headway. Write at once to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and will contain information of great value to you. Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease, she has been advising sick women free of charge.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Where Others Fail

Gastronomy Considered a Fine Art

The following article is from the columns of "The Independent," the author, Irving Fisher, Ph.D., holds the chair of political economy at Yale, and is doing much to settle the old question of whether sociology is a science or a science fiction. The introduction of the lacking elements of mathematical methods and laboratory experimentation. Recently he has been absorbed in the subject of experimental dietetics on the lines advocated by Mr. Fletcher.

A great deal of interest has been aroused during the last few years by Mr. Horace Fletcher, in a new method of eating. And yet the method is new only in the sense of being a revival. What is now called "Fletcherizing" is simply thorough mastication combined with an obedience to the instinct of taste. As is well known, Gladstone attributed his good health largely to the fact that he tried to take thirty-two chews to each morsel of food. Another prominent man, Brillat-Savarin, a Frenchman, who lived during the reign of terror, wrote a book on "The Science of Good Living," the principles of which are practically identical with those of Mr. Fletcher's "A-Z of Our Own Nutrition," and the "New Glutton or Epicure." The following are some quotations from Brillat-Savarin:

"The tongue plays an important part in the action of tasting, since it is by it that food is moistened, turned about and swallowed. Before we can taste solid bodies they must be comminuted by the teeth, impregnated with the saliva and pressed against the palate by the tongue till the juice so yielded makes a favorable impression upon the gustatory papillae, and the triturated body receives from them the passport necessary to enter the stomach. Smell and taste from only one sense, having the mouth as laboratory, with the nose for fireplace or chimney. The one serves to taste solids, the other gases."

"Of all senses in their natural state, taste procures us the greatest number of enjoyments. First, because the pleasure of eating, when taken in moderation, is the only one not followed by fatigue; because it must return every day; because it can combine with all our other pleasures or even console us in their absence; because we have a certain special but indefinable satisfaction arising from the knowledge that in satisfying it we are making good our losses and prolonging our existence."

"The human body would speedily become useless had not Providence placed within it a force to give warning when its powers and its wants are unbalanced. This monitor is the appetite. When it is aroused the memory recalls things which please

the taste; the imagination seems actually to see them. All the digestive powers are in arms, like soldiers ready for action, waiting only for the word of command."

"There are some who eat without discrimination; without having received from heaven the sacred fire, they look upon dining as a mere task. They eat all kinds of foods on the same level."

"The great majority of us eat and drink too much, and enormous quantities of eatables are daily absorbed unnecessarily. The result is either corpulence or indigestion."

It would be difficult to summarize better in a few words the teachings of sound dietetics from a practical point of view than in the quotations given and others which might be made from the interesting translations of Brillat-Savarin's work.

Back of Brillat-Savarin other precursors of modern dietetics could be found, such as Coronaro, the Venetian centurion of the sixteenth century. In fact, the art of eating is as old as the human race. In a sense it is a lost art today, except as it is being revived by Mr. Fletcher and modern physiologists. That food-bolting is unnatural few will deny. It is a matter of common observation that the habit comes from the pressure of engagements or the desire to catch a train. We have learned to eat against time. Hence our quick-lunch counters, and hence, also the use of food preparations which can be swallowed quickly without need of much chewing.

A few years ago a physician bought a monkey in order to study his methods of eating. He fed him cherries, which the monkey seemed greedily to swallow whole. But after the stock of cherries was exhausted, it was found that the monkey had merely stored them in his cheeks. He had taken them as rapidly as possible, for fear, apparently, he should lose his chance of getting them all.

As soon as he perceived that no more were forthcoming, he began, from the little storehouse on each side of his mouth, to press with his finger one cherry after another into his mouth. He then chewed it thoroughly, put out the pit, skin and stem and swallowed. And so the consequences of food-bolting we must probably count the excessive use of flesh foods. Meat is one of the few foods which can be eaten rapidly with impunity. It requires less subdivision and less mixture with saliva than other foods. It is significant that flesh-eating animals, such as the dog, lion and tiger, are rapid eaters, whereas the grain-eating animals, such as the horse, are slow eaters. Those who, like Mr. Fletcher, have overcome the common

hurry habit and have reverted to thorough mastication, have found themselves unconsciously diminishing their consumption of foods, like meat, which are proper to fast-eating animals and substituting foods like cereals, which are proper to slow-eating animals. A man who eats as fast as a dog or a lion will want to eat the foods which dogs or lions use. A man who eats slowly will find a cereal, fruit and nut diet more satisfactory.

When Mr. Fletcher first visited Yale university four years ago, the fact about his diet which most struck Professor Chittenden was the practical absence of meat and of other nitrogenous or "protein" foods. Protein is that element in our food which builds tissue. The other food elements—fat, starch and sugar—are useful to supply heat and energy, but cannot be used to make muscle, bone or sinew. In other words, protein is for repair, and the other elements, fat, starch and sugar, are for fuel. It follows that protein food is absolutely indispensable to life, for if tissue is not repaired death will ultimately ensue. Physiologists have known this fact for a long time, and in consequence have always advocated a liberal use of protein foods. In this, however, they were in error—at least if we may pin our faith to the modern researches of Chittenden, Folin and others, which are now being accepted by physiologists. Examinations showed that Mr. Fletcher was using about half the protein formerly considered necessary. He had reduced his protein, not in accordance with any theory, but purely as a result of his system of thorough mastication and obedience to appetite. Since then Professor Chittenden, by his experiments on United States soldiers and Yale athletes and professors, has shown by actual laboratory tests that the amount of protein ordinarily consumed in the American diet is at least twice as much as is necessary to maintain "nitrogenous equilibrium."

Two years later, in 1906, nine Yale students under my direction experimented with Mr. Fletcher's method of instinctive eating. Careful records were taken of amounts of foods consumed and the proportions of protein, fat and carbohydrate (starch and sugar) used. In order to avoid the annoyance of weighing the food at the table it was all weighed in the kitchen and served in definite portions of known food value. From these records the proportions of protein, fat and carbohydrate were worked out by means of a "Mechanical Diet Indicator," which I have described in The American Journal of Physiology and The Journal of the American Medical Association. Records were made for each man and each day during the five

months of the experiment. It was found that the protein element was gradually and unconsciously reduced. During the second half of the experiment this reduction was somewhat accelerated by suggesting to the men that when appetite was in such a state that they should give the benefit of that doubt to low protein non-flesh foods; but the men were never encouraged to choose any food when their instinct definitely preferred another.

The main lesson from the experiment, however, was that the men improved in health and physical endurance. By actual gymnasium tests it was found that the physical endurance of the men was approximately doubled in five months. It would not be feasible here to detail the evidence by which this result was shown. Only one of the men failed to improve in endurance, and this exception proved the rule, for he was the only one of the nine who was not thorough in his practice of mastication, nor did he, in consequence, reduce his flesh as much as did the other experimenters. The majority of the men who took part in the experiment have become enthusiastic, have continued to "Fletcherize," and have taken up physical culture in all its branches.

A previous experiment described in the Yale Medical Journal had shown that those who consume little or no flesh foods have greater endurance than those who use flesh foods in abundance. It should be stated that in these experiments, and in others not yet completed, my point of view is not that of a physiologist, but of an economist. Much attention is now being paid to the physiological housing, the sanitation of factories, hours of labor, child labor, etc. Equally important is the problem of the nutrition of these classes. Industrial inefficiency is the price of malnutrition. Increased labor power will be the practical outcome of diet reform.

The practice of slower eating is spreading rapidly, and is even reaching into the athletic world. Were the movement merely a fad, it would soon die a natural death, but there is too much sound philosophy behind it to last without a real result. Never before has there been so much interest in human nutrition and never before have so many scientists been at work on dietetic problems. As yet the study has only begun. As Professor Chittenden stated recently: "We are only just beginning to learn a little in the science of dietetics." It will doubtless take years before that science is thoroughly established. In the meantime the average man, without needing to study dietetics in any technical way, can get the advantage of a scientific

diet by following his appetite, if only he will give up the hurry habit by which that appetite has become perverted. It is not necessary to make a bore of eating. On the contrary, he who counts his chews or makes his work of mastication by attending to the mechanical act of chewing, will receive more harm than good from the practice. Pawlov has shown that the "appetite juice" in the stomach will not flow unless we attend to the taste and enjoyment of our food. The food should be chewed and relished with no thought of swallowing. There should be no more effort to prevent than to force swallowing. It will be found that if we attend only to the agreeable task of extracting flavors from our food, Nature will take care of the swallowing which will become, like breathing, involuntary. It will also be found that taste will grow more discriminating and can be depended upon to guide us both in respect to the kind of food and also in respect to the amount. The men who took part in the Yale experiment remarked with surprise on the keen sense of taste they developed and the number of flavors formerly unsuspected, which they had grown to appreciate in foods like bread, which formerly had been almost tasteless.

It is fortunate for the ordinary man that the taste instinct can be so easily revived, for it would be out of his power to prescribe for himself each day the exact quantity of food necessary for that day's work—the proper proportions of protein, fat, starch and sugar, and the amounts needed of the fifteen odd mineral salts (salts of iron, sulphur, calcium, phosphorus, potassium, etc.), to say nothing of acids and enzymes, for each of which only one definite amount is ideally correct.

The loss of the delicate food instinct in the ordinary man has been aggravated not only by the habit of food-bolting, but by the habit of eating what is set before us by others. Instead of choosing our food for ourselves. In the experiment at Yale none of the men were served anything until they had looked over the menu and made their own choice. While this procedure is not always practicable at home or in boarding houses, it is nevertheless worth while to demand of the ordinary individual to use his power of choice more than he does at present. If he will do so he will usually be rewarded in a few months by reaching a condition of physical and mental efficiency of which he had scarcely dared to dream. The instinct to eat was given us for the purpose of enabling us to adapt our daily food to our varying daily needs. The realization that we have let this valuable instinct atrophy by disuse is the needed incentive to restore it to activity.

LIBRARY VOTING CONTEST

This elegant Library of 300 volumes and handsome cases will be given by vote to the lodge, society, church or school in Victoria securing the largest number of votes in the following manner. The merchants listed below will give with each 10c. cash purchase, one vote. The contest began Sept. 20th, 1907, closes February 19th, 1908, at 7 p.m. At the close of the contest the Lodge, Society, church or school securing the largest number of votes secures the Library.

Current accounts when promptly paid are entitled to vote.

The Library is on exhibition in the show window of Wescott Bros. A ballot box is placed in the Redfern Jewelry store, where votes are to be deposited. Trade with the following merchants and secure the vote:

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J. FULLERTON Shoes	H. L. SALMON Cigars and Tobaccos
A. BANCROFT Palace of Sweets, Confectionery and Ice Cream	O. LUCAS (The Fair) Crocery and Glassware
E. F. GEIGER Plumber	ALLEN & CO. Fit Reform Clothiers
FRED FOSTER Furs and Taxidermist	RENNIE & TAILOR Bakers of Good Goods
KENNETH & SCHOLEFIELD Express, Livery, Hacks, Wood, Phone 606	ELITE MILLINERY Pays Apprentices
SMITH & CHAMPION Furniture, Carpets and Upholstering, 1420 Douglas St.	HALLAM & WYNDHAM Teas and Coffees
DAVID HAMMOND Carriages and Incubators	PARSONS, LOVE & CO. Real Estate
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Interesting Sermon on Christian Social Union

Following is the full text of the sermon on "Christian Social Union," delivered by Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, at St. John's church last Sunday evening: "And it came to pass, when Jesus had ended these sayings, the people were astonished at His doctrine; for He taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes." St. Matt. vii 28-29.

Those who have read anything about the manners and customs, the hypothetical standards of society, and the contemporary philosophies of the life and times of Jesus Christ, will hardly be surprised at the words with which St. Matthew ends the seventh chapter of his gospel. The Master, whose address he had been compiling, had clearly and distinctly stated that He had not come to destroy the moral law, but to do that which no other man before Him had ever done, to fulfill it. God's law was immutable, one jot or tittle should in no wise pass until all be fulfilled. It was not the knowledge of the law that man lacks, but the will to understand it, and to carry it out in their lives. On all hands men were only too ready to twist and turn Scripture to their own personal and selfish advantage, and to use it in all kinds of ways for the condemnation of others, who were perhaps less guilty than themselves. When we look back upon that picture of corrupt administration, loose morality, selfishness and hypocrisy in the limelight of the absolutely pure and exalted teaching of the Son of God on the Mount, we cease to wonder that the people were astonished at His doctrine. But stay; how easy it is to judge these people of the first century, how easy to behold the mote in a brother's eye, and to remain in wilful ignorance of the beam in our own. When Jesus spoke of the Kingdom of Heaven, He spoke of the Church; in this wonderful sermon He describes the qualities required in the lives of all who claim to be citizens of this kingdom. He tells us of the relationship of the citizen to the state, and further He distinctly lays down the attitude to the world at large. Is it not possible that when we read this wonderful compilation of the sayings of Jesus in relation to His Church, and meditate upon them in the light of His divine example, that we too may be struck with astonishment, not so much, perhaps, at the magnificence and purity of His doctrine, as at the feeble attempt of modern christian civilization to lay hold of the only real and permanent economic difficulties with which it is surrounded, viz.: First

(1) To claim for the Christian Law the ultimate authority to rule social practice. Secondly (2) To study in common how to apply the moral truths and principles of Christianity to the social and economic difficulties of the present time, and thirdly (3) To present Christ in practical life as the living Master and King, the Enemy of wrong and selfishness, and the Power of righteousness and love.

These three principles which I have just mentioned form the aim and object of that society belonging to our own branch of the Church in the old land about which I spoke to you a few Sundays ago. I have been requested to speak to you again this evening about these principles of the Christian Social Union, but before doing so, let me point out to you that they are nothing new, they are not the result of speculative philosophy, nor yet are they the articles of a creed belonging to a new religious sect. They are merely the duties of every true member of the Kingdom of Heaven stated

in language applicable to the age in which we live. The Christian Social Union was not formed with the idea of teaching any new doctrine, but rather has for its object the awakening of the conscience and energy of churchmen to a sense of their responsibility and duty in relation to the great questions of the day.

It has been said that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives. The object of the C. S. U. is to find out how this other half lives, and to do all in its power to create such a strong undercurrent of opinion that it may be able to live under conditions, and in an environment calculated to produce a healthy humanity, and to give the men and women of today an opportunity to grow into the likeness of the Son of God. It is with a certain amount of righteous pride that we look back to the year 1838 as the year in which England, through the influence of such men as Wilberforce, Sharp, Clarkson, Buxton and others, set a brilliant example to the world and gave its negro slaves the freedom at the cost of one hundred million dollars. Since that date we have been accustomed to sit at home and meditate with much pride, upon the glorious freedom enjoyed by the British and American people under their respective flags the Union Jack and Old Glory, and at the same time have been peacefully sleeping while another form of slavery of a worse type, and with further reaching consequences has been taking root in our midst.

You have not got to go back into ancient history in order to see that the picture drawn by Thos. Hood in his poems of "The Song of the Shirt" and "The Lady's Dream" was no idle flight of imagination. It was a true picture of the times; enquiry after enquiry was made by the House of Commons in England into the sweating system, and some of the most horrible revelations were presented to civilization. Only the year before last the world was shocked and disgusted with the awful state of the canning factories in Chicago, the publication of the Jungle set the world thinking, and forced the United States government to enquire into the quality of the meats which were being canned for human food, but has anything been done for the workers in these factories beyond an outward pretence of relief, calculated to quiet public opinion? Has their condition been really improved? Are they working and living under sanitary conditions? Can they earn sufficient wages, not only to keep them from starvation and cold, but large enough to allow them a few of the comforts of home? How many other industries are carried on under the sweating system or under conditions injurious to the health of the workers we do not know, but it is our business to find out.

If we ask who is to blame for this nineteenth and twentieth century slavery we shall get all kinds of answers, some will place the responsibility upon the government of the country, others will howl down the capitalist, while many will merely shake their heads and say, "It is a deplorable state of affairs, but it can't be helped, it is the natural result of economic law. My brethren, it is perfectly true that the government has a share in the blame, it is equally true that many capitalists close their eyes and harden their hearts to the misery and wretchedness which they cause in the world, but if we honestly face the question in the light of the Gospel of

Jesus Christ, if we realize that He still speaks to us as "one having authority and not as the scribes" and we take home to ourselves His words, "whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them" then we cannot fail to realize that the largest share of the responsibility must rest upon the shoulders of the consumer. I do not mean by

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this, that the consumer pays too little for the goods placed upon the market, he may do so in a few cases, but they are very few, but what I do mean is this, that governments can be bought, and the consciences of capitalists can be blinded by the lust of wealth, but the consumer can, if he only will, demand only those goods which are produced by fair and reasonable wages, and are manufactured under sanitary conditions. It stands to reason that if any great movement is made by the consumer, if he ceases to demand an article which is produced under conditions which undermine the health of the worker, that same article or something equally useful will be produced by better and healthier means. Let me give you an example of what I mean. There was a class of pottery placed upon the English market until a few years ago, which had what is called a lead-glaze finish. This class of article used to be in great demand, but the people had no idea that this process of glazing was extremely injurious to the worker. The Christian Social Union, after very careful investigation laid the facts before the public, from the pulpit, in the press, and by tracts, and further, they published a list of stores in most of the large cities where articles could be purchased equally as useful, but finished with a leadless glaze. What has been the result? There is now no longer a demand for the lead glazed article, and manufacturers are compelled to produce the article demanded by the public. Victoria, we know, is not a large manufacturing centre, the time may come, and probably will come very soon, when it will be, but the very fact that it is not at present in that happy position tends to make us all the more careless about the class of goods placed on the market. We see an article in a store and we buy it. It never occurs to us to ask ourselves under what conditions that article was produced—for all we know some poor wretched girl may at the present moment be lying at the point of death in some hole in the back slums of a large manufacturing city, slowly poisoned for our convenience!

"And yet it never was in my soul To play so ill a part. But evil is wrought by want of thought, As well as by want of heart."

This is not the only sort of question in which the C. S. U. tries to interest churchmen. It deals with many other perplexing problems. Its members try, for instance, to interest men and women in the alarming statistics of the birth rate. They bring before the citizens of the Kingdom of Heaven their plain duty in regard to the question of race suicide. Nowhere, perhaps, does the church need to warn Americans as our neighbors, many of them are coming into our midst, and our young nation needs to be kept pure from infection. If you have not already done so, let me recommend you to read Guy Thorne's latest novel, "First It Was Ordained."

There are many ways in which an organization such as the Christian